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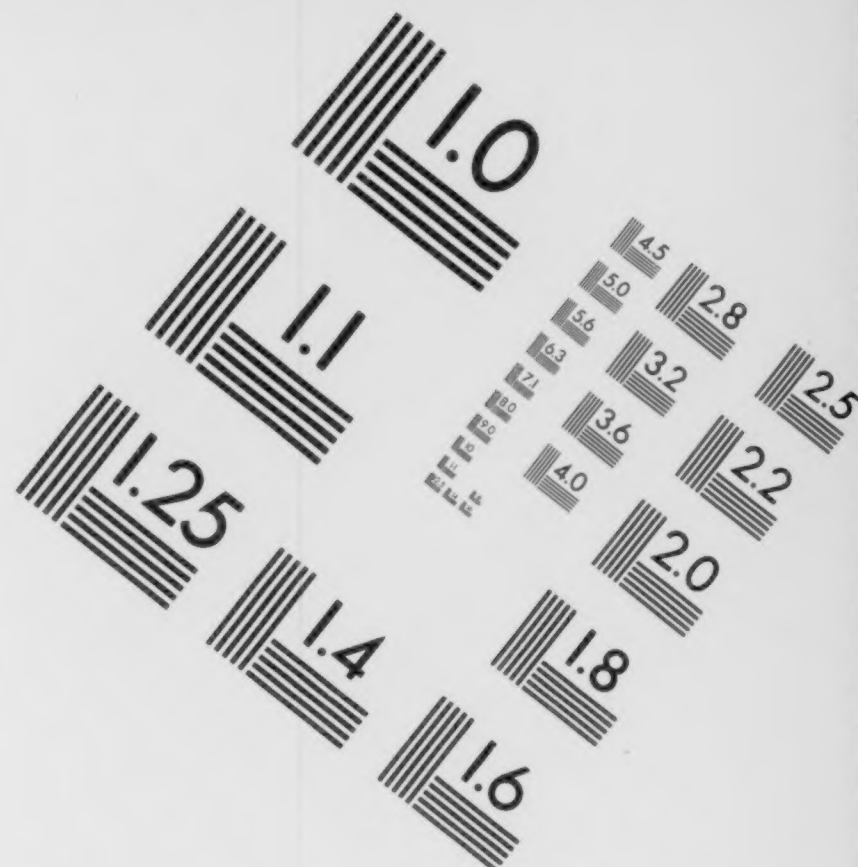
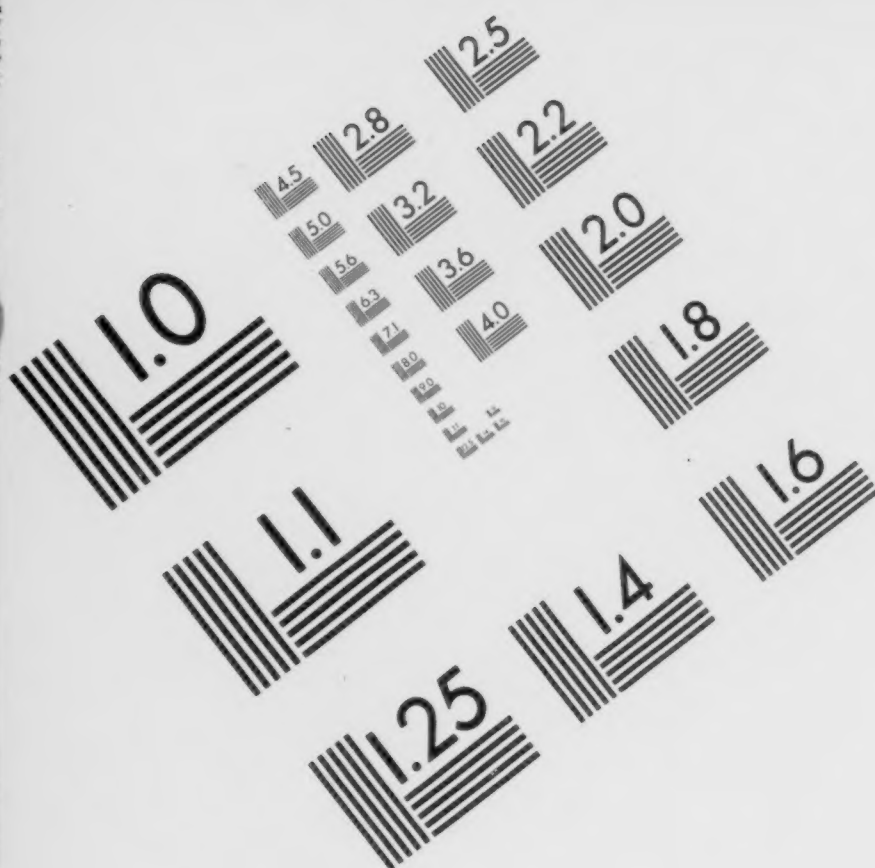


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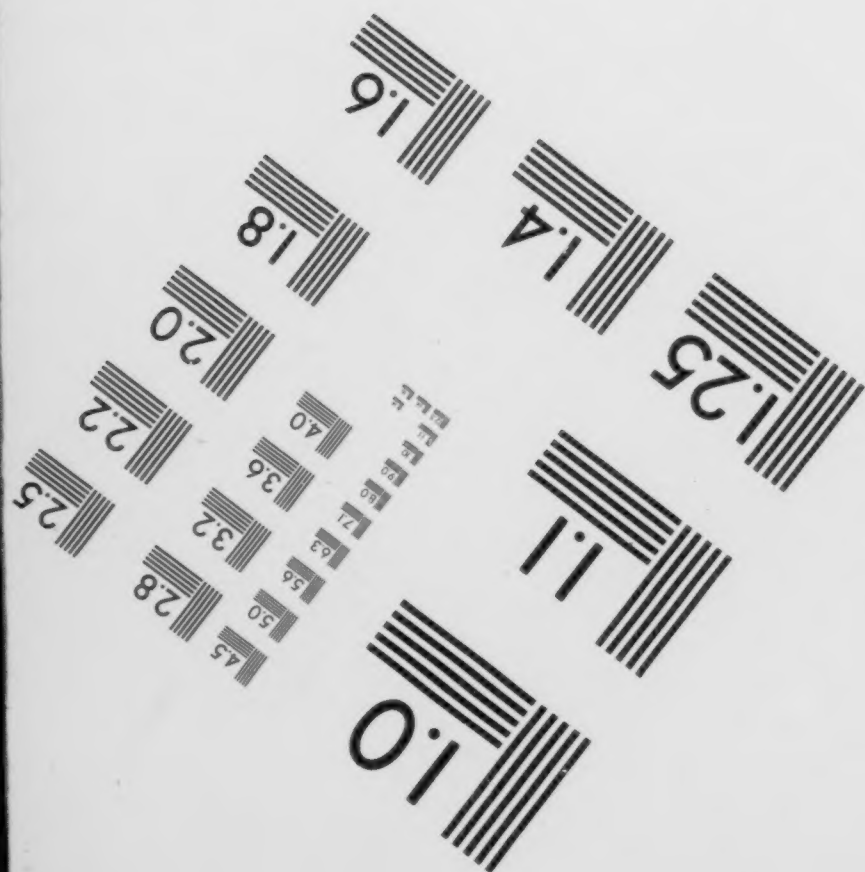
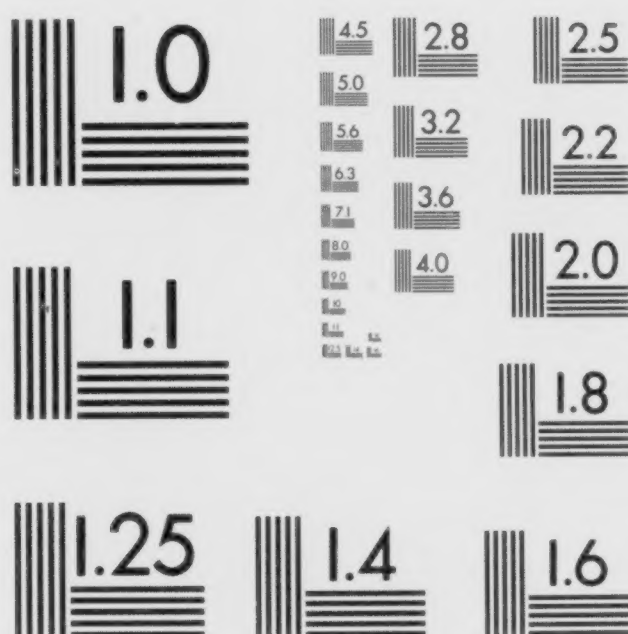
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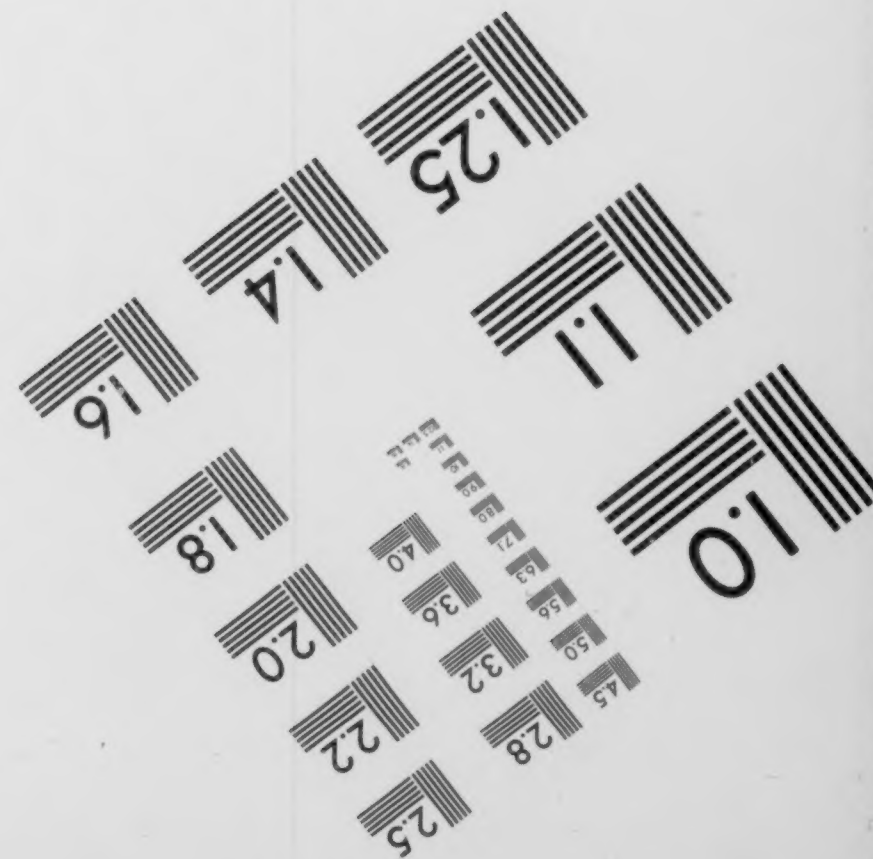
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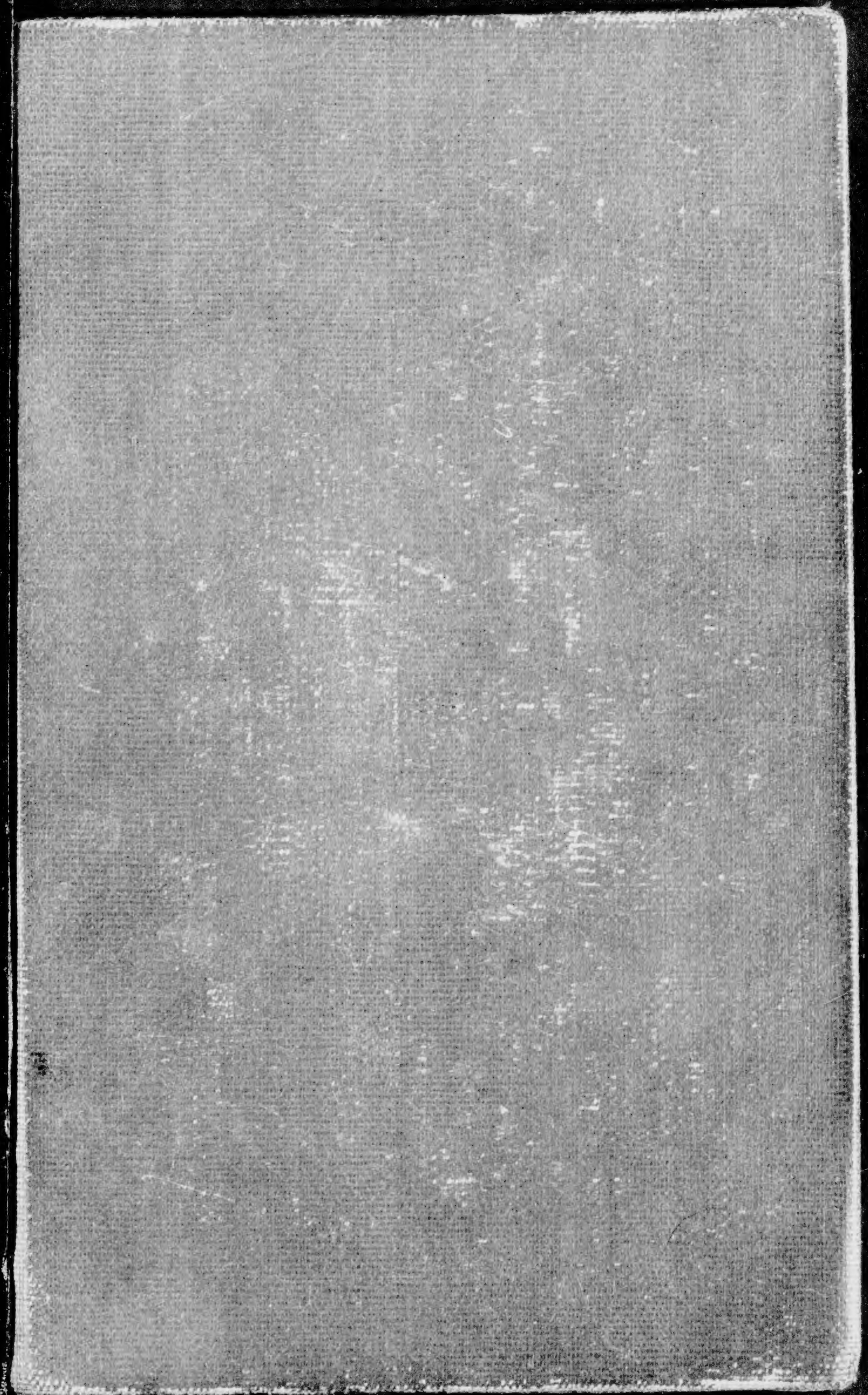


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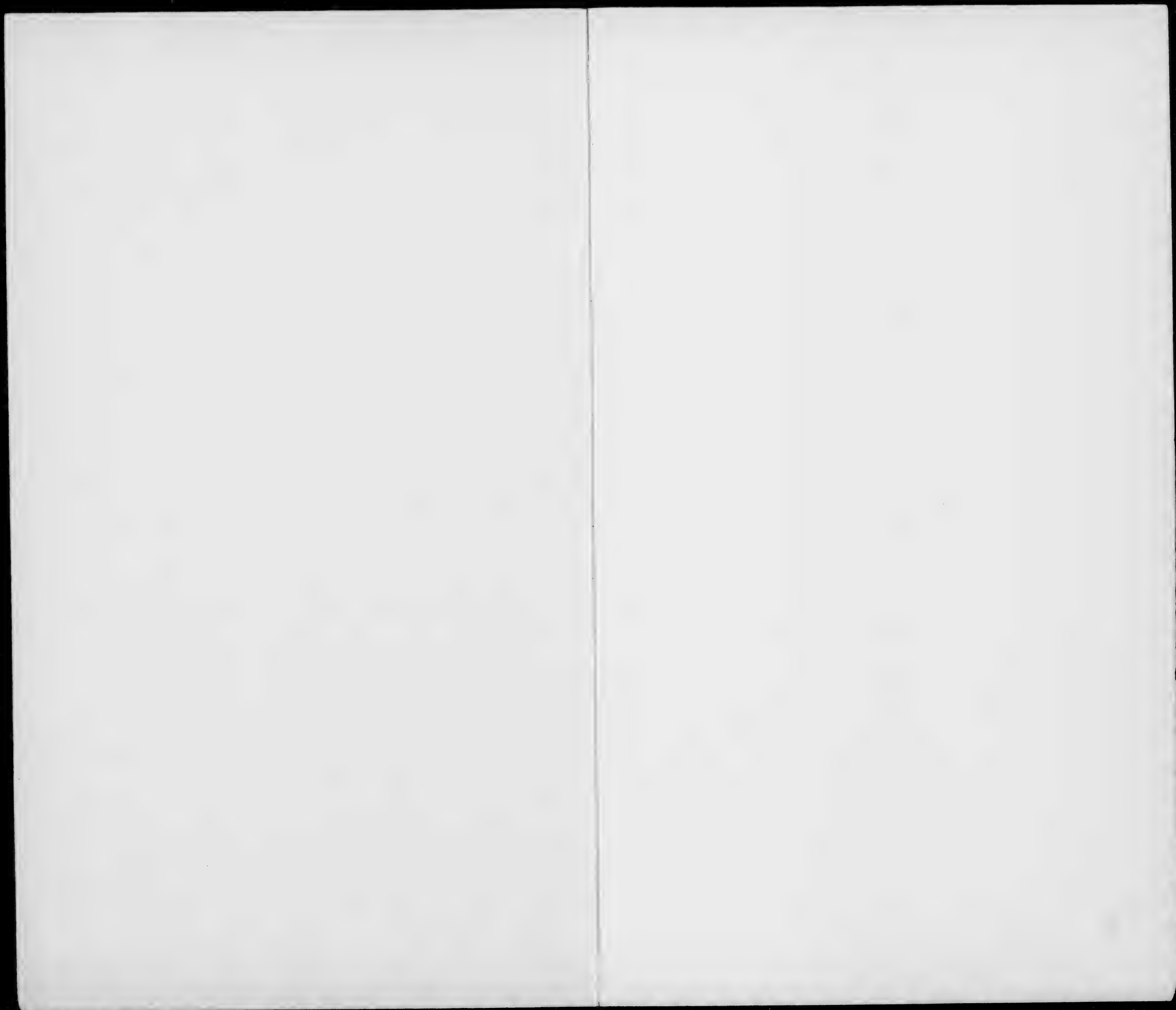




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THE IDYLLS OF THEOCRITUS

THE
IDYLLS OF THEOCRITUS

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

R. J. CHOLMELEY, B.A.

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Classics, University of Queensland



NEW EDITION
REVISED AND AUGMENTED

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PREFACE

A FEW words may be said in explanation of the design of this edition.

I have tried to bring together in the Introduction the result of recent investigation into the literary history of the Alexandrian writers, so far as concerns Theocritus. An enormous amount of labour has been bestowed on this question in recent years, but chiefly in foreign magazines and monographs, and the results have never yet been introduced into an edition of Theocritus, although they are very necessary to a right understanding of his works and his position in Greek poetry¹.

In the text I have followed no one previous edition; but, while adhering to the best MSS. where possible—in some places rejecting generally received emendations—have accepted conjectures without regard to their previous recognition. Theocritus has always been a happy guessing-ground for ingenious critics, and there is no lack of suggestions; but in spite of this I have in some places been forced to introduce new readings². The text is presented com-

¹ A valuable *résumé* is given by M. Legrand, *Étude sur Théocrite* (Paris, 1898), though in an inconvenient form. My obligations to his work would be greater had it appeared two years earlier.

² Denoted by 'text. Ch.' at bottom of page. To save space I have generally omitted mention of smaller corrections—spelling or dialect. The great majority of these are due to H. L. Ahrens.

plete, save for the expurgation of a few lines in *Idyll* v and in the spurious twenty-seventh poem.

The notes must of necessity be somewhat full in an author like Theocritus, who lies beyond the usual track of reading, and whose Greek, naturally difficult, is rendered harder by his position at the beginning of a new epoch when the strictness of the classical idiom and vocabulary is breaking down. In such a case it is easy to be dogmatic; but dogmatism will not convince. It has therefore been necessary to deal at considerable length with grammatical as well as with textual difficulties. For the same reason the index has been arranged to afford a general synopsis of Theocritean usage and style.

My heartiest thanks are due to Mr. A. E. Measures, of King Edward's School, Birmingham, for his kindness in undertaking, at short notice, the task of seeing this work through the press during my absence from England. The conditions under which this task is undertaken add to its difficulties, and responsibility for errors and omissions rests with me alone.

LONDON,
February, 1900.

PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION

THE completion of this new edition was long delayed by pressure of other work and the difficulty of obtaining necessary books which besets a worker in a distant Colony; and now that

'hinc movet Euphrates illinc Germania bellum'

Theocritean studies must stand over until

ἐχθροὺς κακὰ πέμψειεν ἀνάγκα
..... φίλων μόρον ἀγγέλλοντας
τέκνοις ἢ δ' ἀλόχοισιν, ἀριθμητοὺς ἀπὸ πολλῶν
ἄσπεά τε προτέροισι πάλιν ναίειτο πολίταις,
δυσμενέων ὅσα χεῖρες ἐλωβήσαντο κατάκρας.

I must therefore be content with such corrections and additions as during a long ocean voyage I can digest from material which I have on hand.

P. AND O. S.S. 'MEDINA'.
At sea, June, 1915.

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INTRODUCTION

A. Life of Theocritus.

A. FOR the life of Theocritus we have very little direct external evidence. There is (1) a short notice in Suidas, Θεόκριτος, υἱὸς Πραξαγόρου καὶ Φιλίνης (οἱ δὲ Σιμίχου) Συρακούσιος· οἱ δὲ φασὶ Κῶν· μετῴκησε δὲ εἰς Συρακούσας.

(2) An anonymous life, prefixed to the Idylls in a large number of MSS.

Θεόκριτος, ὁ τῶν βουκολικῶν ποιητής, Συρακούσιος ἦν τὸ γένος, πατὴρ Σιμιχίδου (Σιμίχου Ahrens) ὡς αὐτὸς φησὶ·

Σιμιχίδα, πᾶ δὴ τὸ μεσαμέριον πόδας ἔλκει; (vii. 21), ἔνιοι δὲ τὸ Σιμιχίδας ἐπώνυμον εἶναι λέγουσι· δοκεῖ γὰρ σιμὸς εἶναι τὴν πρόσωψιν, πατέρα δ' ἐσχηκέναι Πραξαγόραν καὶ μήτερα Φιλίαν¹. ἀκουστής δὲ γέγονε Φιλιππῆ καὶ Ἀσκληπιάδου ὧν μνημονεύει ἡκμασε δὲ κατὰ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον τὸν ἐπικληθέντα Λαγῶν (Δάγον k. marg.), περὶ δὲ τὴν τῶν βουκολικῶν ποιήσιν εὐφυῆς γενόμενος πολλῆς δόξης ἐπέτυχεν· κατὰ γοῦν τινὰς Μόσχος καλούμενος Θεόκριτος ὠνομάσθη (so k., other MSS. add) ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι ὁ Θεόκριτος ἐγένετο ἰσόχρονος τοῦ τε Ἀράτου καὶ τοῦ Καλλιμάχου καὶ τοῦ Νικάνδρου· ἐγένετο δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν χρόνων Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου, κ.τ.λ.

(3) Argument, Id. iv: ὁ Θεόκριτος ὥσπερ ἐδείξαμεν κατὰ τὴν ῥκδ' Ὀλυμπιάδα ἡκμαζεν (= Ol. 124 = B.C. 284-280).

(4) Arg., Id. vii: ἐπιδημήσας γὰρ τῇ νήσῳ (Cos) ὁ Θεόκριτος, ὅτε εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον ἀπήει, φίλος κατέστη Φρασιδάμῳ καὶ Ἀντιγένει.

(5) Arg., Id. xi: προσδιαλέγεται ὁ Θεόκριτος ἱατρῷ Νικίᾳ Μιλησίῳ τὸ γένος, ὃς συμφοιτητὴς γέγονεν Ἐρασιστράτου ἱατροῦ ὄντος καὶ αὐτοῦ.

¹ Cf. Argument, Id. iii.

(6) Arg., *Id.* xvi: τοῦτο τὸ εἰδύλλιον γέγραπται εἰς Ἱέρωνα τὸν Ἱεροκλέους τὸν ἔσχατον Σικελίας τύραννον. κατέσχε δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν στρατηγὸς ἀποδειχθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ φθείρας τὰς δυνάμεις ὥστε τύραννον αὐτὸν ἀναγορευθῆναι. μηδὲν οὖν εἰληφὼς παρὰ τοῦ Ἱέρωνος ὁ Θεόκριτος διὰ τοῦτο Χάριτας τὸ εἰδύλλιον τοῦτο ἐπέγραψε.

(7) Arg., *Id.* xvii: ἀμαρτάνει ὁ Μούνατος εἰς τοὺς χρόνους ἀναβιβάζων τοῦ Θεοκρίτου τὸν Φιλοπάτορα (Ptol. iv) οὐ συνιδῶν τοσούτου χρόνου διάστημα μαχόμενον.

(8) Scholiast. vii. 21: Σιμιχίδα· οἱ μὲν αὐτὸν φασὶ Θεόκριτον· καθὼ Σιμιχίδου (Σιμίχου schol. Gen.) ἦν υἱός, ἢ καθὼ σιμός ἦν (cf. Schol. iii. 8) οἱ δὲ ἕτερόν τινα τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ καὶ οὐ Θεόκριτον διὰ τὸ "Σιμιχίδα μὲν Ἐρωτες ἐπέπτарον" (vii. 96) φασὶ δὲ τὸν τοιοῦτον ἀπὸ πατρίου (so Vulgo, see *infra*, p. 9) κληθῆναι, ἀπὸ Σιμιχίδου τοῦ Περικλέους τῶν Ὀρχομενίων, οἷνες πολιτείας παρὰ Κφοῖς τετυχέασιν.

(9) Schol. vii. 40: Ἀσκληπιάδην φησὶ τὸν ἐπιγραμματογράφον ὥσπερ γὰρ Σιμιχίδαν ἑαυτὸν καλεῖ ὁ Θεόκριτος πατρωνυμικῶς ὡς υἱὸν Σιμιχίδα, οὕτως καὶ νῦν Σικελίδαν ὀνομάζει τὸν Ἀ. τὸν Σάμιον ὡς υἱὸν Σικελίδα οὐ δοκεῖ ἀκουστῆς γεγονέναι.

(10) Choeroboscus: Φιλήτας ὁ διδάσκαλος Θεοκρίτου.

(11) The epigram (not by Theocritus)—

"Ἄλλος ὁ Χίος· ἐγὼ δὲ Θεόκριτος ὃς τὰδ' ἔγραψα
εἰς ἀπὸ τῶν πολλῶν εἰμὶ Συρακοσίων·
υἱὸς Πραξαγόραο, περικλειτῆς τε Φιλίνης.

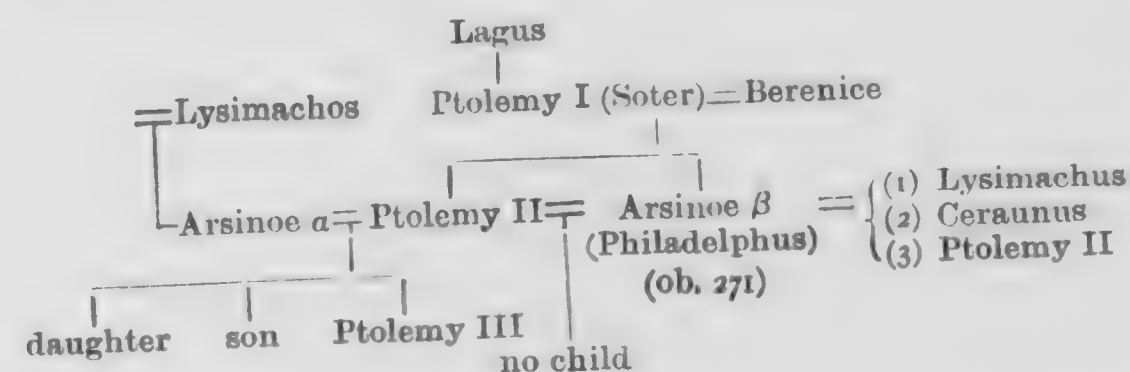
These notices are obviously to a large extent merely inferences from the poet's own works, and are not consistent.

B. We have the evidence of the poems, especially vii, ix, xv, xvi, xvii, xxviii, and such events of political or literary history as can be brought into relation with Theocritus. By these we can date exactly xvii and xvi. The first-named is a panegyric of Ptolemy II, king of Egypt; the second is in part a eulogy of Hiero the Syracusan, known in history as the faithful ally of Rome in the First Punic War.

The Ptolemy of *Id.* xvii was the son of Ptolemy I (Soter) and Berenice; grandson of Lagus; was born 308 B. C. in Cos, was pupil of the poet and critic Philetas, and began to reign 285 B. C. on the abdication of his father. He married

(1) Arsinoe, daughter of Lysimachus of Thrace, by whom he had a son, afterwards Ptolemy III (Philadelphus). Finding his wife plotting against him¹ he banished her with her children to Coptos in the Thebaid, and married (2), according to Egyptian custom, his full sister Arsinoe (previously married to Lysimachus of Thrace: not however mother of Arsinoe α). This marriage proving childless he reckoned as full heirs² the children of his first wife and counted them as children of Arsinoe β.

Thus we get as table of descent:—



a genealogy to rival that of Oedipus.

If therefore we can get dates for these events of Ptolemy's history, we shall get limits within which to date *Id.* xvii and xv, which are written after the marriage of Ptolemy and Arsinoe β; during lifetime of Arsinoe β after deification of Berenice. Now the marriage is proved earlier than 273 B. C. by a dated inscription—the so-called Stèle of Peithom, and later than 278 by the same³. More important still is the Mendè-stèle, which proves that Arsinoe β died in 271–270⁴. We get therefore clear limits *ante quem* and *post quem* for these two poems.

The upward limit may be at once reduced to 274 if we

¹ Schol. Theocr. xvii. 128. See Mahaffy, *Empire of the Ptolemies*, p. 36 sqq. and 122.

² Mahaffy, p. 137. Thus in *C. I. G.*, Ptolemy III speaks of himself as son of Ptolemy and Arsinoe β: υἱὸς βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασιλίσσης Ἀρσινόης θεῶν ἀδελφῶν.

³ Mahaffy, p. 136.

⁴ See H. v. Prott, *Rheinisches Museum*, 53 (1898), p. 460. This important discovery completely routs the majority of previous theories.

accept the apparently overwhelming proof that *Id.* xvi was written not earlier than 275 nor later than 274, and preceded xvii (see below).

Another group of facts to be taken into consideration are those relating to the cult established in Egypt to the *θεοὶ Σωτῆρες* (i. e. Ptolemy I and his queen Berenice).

Theocritus in xvii. 123 clearly speaks of this double cult as already established and as already celebrated in several annually recurring festivals, *ματρὶ φίλῃ καὶ πατρὶ θυνώδεας εἶσατο ναοὺς* . . . *πολλὰ δὲ πινθέντα βοῶν ὃ γε μηρία καίει μῆσι περιπλομένοισιν ἐρευθομένων ἐπὶ βωμῶν, αὐτὸς τ' ἰφθίμα τ' ἄλοχος* (cf. xv. 47, 107).

The establishment of this cult was gradual. Alexander was paid divine honours from early Ptolemaic times, probably as the divine *κρίστης* of the New Egypt. Ptolemy I (Lagides) was deified by his son, but probably not before 283 (Theocr., xv. 47 *ἐξ ὧ ἐν ἀθανάτοις ὁ τεκὼν*), and this cult was at some date associated with that of Heracles (Theocr. xvii. 20) and Alexander¹. On her death Berenice was associated in the cult of Ptolemy I (Soter), and thus we get the *θεοὶ σωτῆρες*. Now in an inscription of 280 we have recorded the institution of a festival by Ptolemy II to the honour of *Πτολεμαίῳ σωτῆρι*, Berenice not being included, nor Arsinoe mentioned. The festival was celebrated every four years, following the dates of the Olympic games. On its recurrence 275–274 B. C., there is included in it the cult which had been established 'to the parents of the King and Queen,' i. e. to Ptolemy Soter and Berenice, parents of Ptolemy II and Arsinoe *β* (Philadelphus). Therefore the marriage is before 275, and the cult of Berenice was established 279–275 (see H. von Prott, *l. c.*).

Theocritus is therefore in Alexandria before 271; fulfilling the part of a court poet, however distasteful the manners of that court must have been to him. The literary influences of the time will be dealt with below. The date of his

¹ Possibly before 275, see Theocr. xvii. 18, but there is no documentary proof of a combined cult of the *Σωτῆρες* and Alexander before 225 B. C. See on this and on the following points, Kaerst, *Rh. Mus.*, N. S., 52 (1897); cf. von Prott, *l. c.*

coming to Alexandria is fixed more exactly by *Id.* xvi. This is an outcry against the meanness of the time, but ends with a eulogy of Hiero on whom the hopes of Sicily were fixed. It is in every way a finer poem than xvii; and shows a freedom and spirit absent in the ordered court poem. Of importance here is the difference of circumstance between the two.

In xvii, the time is one of contentment with the rule and bounty of a royal house (xvii. 11, cf. xiv. 61), which gives freely of its wealth to the gods (xvii. 108), to subject princes (110), to cities and 'companions' (111), and forgets not the guilds of Dionysos or the poets (115).

In xvi, the cry goes out against the *βαναυσία* of the age. Money-making is the only care; old hospitality, benefactions, desire for the glory of song, are all dead, wealth and culture are severed, the poet is scorned, and all his approaches are rejected. On internal evidence the conclusion is inevitable that xvi precedes xvii in time, and belongs to a period when Theocritus had not yet found, what every poet in that age had to find, a patron¹:—

*Δίξηναι δ' ὅτινι θνατῶν κεχαρισμένος ἐνθάω
σὺν Μοῖσαις.* (xvi. 68.)

So too, unless we wish to build fantastic theories on the lines 106–107, we must interpret them to mean, 'I will bide here (in my home) if I can find no one who will turn his ear: but if one calls me I will go boldly with my Muse' (see further note on xvi. 5).

The external evidence likewise favours the view that xvi precedes xvii.

According to the traditional dating, Hiero was made *στρατηγὸς* of Syracuse in 275 B. C., after the departure of Pyrrhos from Sicily; was given the title of king in 270 B. C. as a consequence of his victory over the Mamertines at the river Longanus, and reigned fifty-four years². The years

¹ Cf. Rannow, *Studia Theocritea*, 1886; and Vahlen, *Sitzungsberichte der K. Pr. Akad. Berlin*, 1884.

² This chronology has been attacked by Gercke (*Rhein. Mus.*, 42), and Beloch (*N. Jahrb.*, 1885, p. 366). See below; cf. Legrand, *Étude sur Théocrite*, pp. 29–35.

immediately preceding had been troublous for Sicily. In 278 B.C., Pyrrhos had left the island, and the dominion which he had there established fell to ruin. Syracuse was left enfeebled and with no competent ruler. Carthage again overran the land and made her authority supreme in all the western part. It was at this moment that the *στρατηγία* of Hiero raised high the hopes of the Greek settlers; and the day was looked for when in deeds as well as in name the great Sicilian ruler of the fifth century should be recalled. It is then to the first years of Hiero's office that xvi is to be assigned. For note that the tone is prophetic; *ἔσσεται οὗτος ἀνὴρ* (73; cf. 80). There is no mention of results already achieved. The land is waste, spoiled by the wars of Pyrrhos and Carthage:—

ἄστεά τε προτέρωσι πάλιν ναίειτο πολῖταις
δυσμενέων ὅσα χεῖρες ἐλωβήσαντο κατάκρας.

The war that is threatening is a war with Carthage (76, 85). But Hiero was only twice in conflict with the Punic state, after the retreat of Pyrrhos and in the First Punic War. All this points conclusively to 275 B.C. for the date of the poem¹. For granting for the sake of argument a later date—subsequent to Hiero's assumption of royal title, we are confronted at once by the difficulties that there is no mention of the Longanus victory, that Hiero is not addressed as king, that the whole strain is one of expectation, with no mention of achieved result, and by the impossibility of reconciling a residence of Theocritus in Sicily in such circumstances as *Id.* xvi describes with the data of *Id.* xvii and others.

We take then B.C. 275 for the date, Sicily for the place of xvi, not a later year such as B.C. 273–2, since the domination of Syracuse or Carthage is still obviously in the balance, and Hiero has but just arisen. To this new risen star Theocritus and the Syracusans looked as the forerunner of a new day of splendour for Sicily, of deliverance from her enemies, a renaissance of the finer arts, a resuscitation of the times of Hiero I, when Carthage was broken on sea and land, and the poetry of Aeschylus, Simonides, Bac-

¹ Cf. Helm, *N. Jahrbücher*, 1897; Legrand, *l. c.*

chylides, Pindar found a congenial home in the western island.

In passing, two theories may be noticed which attempt to assign a later date to xvi.

1. That of Beloch (*N. Jahrbücher*, 1885, p. 366): according to which the poem is to be dated B.C. 263–2, when Hiero was the ally of the Mamertines: hence a diplomatic silence concerning the Longanus. Beloch explains the then surprising absence of mention of Rome by the ingenious assumption that in the eyes of the Sicilian poet Rome was relegated to the inferior place and passed over, as we in dealing with the Punic war from the Roman standpoint are apt to forget the importance of Hiero. But when in support of his view he argues that Syracuse was only once engaged in hostilities with Carthage, he claims too much. The departure of Pyrrhos had left Sicily free to the rivalry of the two states, and war was threatened if not waged. It is to these 'wars and rumours of wars' that I refer Theocr. xvi. 76.

2. Gercke (*Alexandrinische Studien*, *Rhein. Mus.* 1887) dates the poem 'soon after the nomination of the Strategus, when the Punic war was impending' (circa 268), taking the view, which has no sound evidence to support it, that Hiero's reign has been misdated. This means of course an inversion of the dates of xvii and xvi, in face of the internal evidence dealt with above; but Gercke takes a wholly novel view of the meaning of xvi. He regards the poem as a farewell to the Ptolemies, written in the East (Alexandria?), and as a petition for favour preparatory to a return to Sicily. The reason for this return is that Theocritus grew discontented with the Egyptian court, and even quarrelled openly with his patrons, for Gercke sees in the eulogium of Ptolemy¹ half-heartedness, and even an open attack in the words *τριγάμοιο γυναικός* (xii. 5).

This rearrangement of the chronology of Hiero has found little favour, and in reality has nothing to support it except the fact that with the traditional date of 275 B.C. we have a blank of some years unfilled with *known* events².

¹ Cf. xvii. 115; xiv. 62; xvi. 19.

² See Kuiper (*Mnemosyne*, 17); Legrand, *Étude*, p. 33.

The theory of a rupture between Theocritus and the Alexandrian court is probable, but does not necessitate this conclusion (*vide infra*, p. 35).

We get the two dates—275–4 B.C. Theocritus in Sicily, looking for patronage but in vain, yet confident in the power of his Muse; not therefore unversed in poetry: 273 *circ.* Theocritus in Alexandria at the court of Ptolemy II.

Next to be considered are the assertions of the *Vita Theocr.* &c. concerning his birthplace, his residence in Cos, his relations to Philetas, and the date of his *floruit*. All the evidence of the poems is for regarding Theocritus as a Syracusan.¹ xi. 7 ὁ Κύκλωψ ὁ παρ' ἀμίν. xvi. *passim*. xxviii. 16 a spindle of Sicilian workmanship is spoken of as ἀμμετέρας ἔσαν ἀπὸ χθόνος. i. 65 Θύρσις ὅδ' ὥξ' Αἴτνας (but the identification Thyrsis=Theocritus is in the highest degree problematical). So among ancient writers the epigram (not by Theocritus) ἄλλος ὁ Χίος, Athenaeus 284 a, and Theocr. ix (to be dealt with later).

Contrary external evidence is given only by Suidas' οἱ δὲ φασὶ Κῶν (*vide supra*, p. 1, note 1), but this view has been revived in modern times and deserves examination. It rests principally on *Id.* vii, the scene of which is laid in Cos, and on the scholium in vii. 21 (see p. 2, note 8) (Σιμιχίδου τοῦ Περικλέους τῶν Ὀρχομενίων οἵτινες πολιτείας παρὰ Κῶις τετυχήκασιν, taken in connexion with xvi. 104,—

ᾧ Ἐτεόκλειοι θυγατρὲς θεαί, ᾧ Μινύειον
Ὀρχομενὸν φιλέοισαι ἀπεχθόμενον ποτε Θήβαις.

The words of the scholium have been so often misread that a careful examination of them should be made. They set forward in reality two things: (1) that by Simichidas *Theocritus* is meant as the son of Simichus; (2) that not Theocritus but *another* ἑτερόν τινα τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ is intended. It is to this hypothetical A. N. Other that the following words apply (φασὶ τὸν τοιοῦτον ἀπὸ πατρὶος κληθῆναι ἀπὸ Σιμιχίδου τοῦ Περικλέους κ.τ.λ.). Now πατρὶος here is obviously corrupt. Hauler (*de Theocr. vita*, 1855) changed it to

¹ A synopsis of the evidence is given by Susemihl, *Alex. Litt.-Geschichte*, p. 196.

πατρῶο (step-father) and explained, 'Theocritus' father (Praxagoras) being dead, his mother married Simichus of Cos, one of the exiles from Orchomenus.' This emendation has been widely accepted, and on it is built the foundation-stone of the Coan theory. But when we see that the words refer to the ἑτερόν τινα, not to Theocritus, our foundation proves a quicksand. Even granting for the sake of argument that the scholium as we have it is confused out of two separate scholia (so Ahrens, ii. p. 516) and the words do refer to the poet, we do not get a Coan birth for Theocritus, but only Coan relations-in-law. Further, the emendation of πατρὶος is uncertain. Equally near are πατὴρ θεοῦ (Meineke), πατριώτου (Hiller), πατρὶος ξένου (ed.). Hiller's explanation (with πατριώτου) is clear and satisfactory: 'The "οἱ δὲ" understood by Simichidas not Theocritus, but another, in whose name Theocritus speaks. This Simichidas was a native of Cos, son of Pericles of Orchomenos¹. We have therefore in the scholium not a jot of evidence that Theocritus was a Coan or even that he had relations in the island². The concluding lines of xvi have been strangely read as evidence that the poem was written in Orchomenus. The reference to Orchomenus is however merely literary, led up to by the idea of the Pindaric goddesses, the Χάριτες (*vide note ad loc.*).

Grant then if you will that the name Simichus (or Simichidas) was found in Coan records (? by Nicanor of Cos)—grant that the genealogy should be referred to Theocritus, there results a guess that Theocritus took the name Simichidas from an Orchomenian resident in Cos who may or may not have been a relation or a ξένος according as we amend a corrupt scholium! Theocritus was then, and shall remain, by birth a native of Sicily, son of Praxagoras and Philina³.

¹ Hiller in Bursian's *Jahresbericht*, 1883. Note that this does not make the scholium true; it only explains the notice as it stands, but it destroys the argument of Coan genealogy.

² See Hicks and Paton, *Inscriptions of Cos*, Appendix i, by whom this theory is bolstered up by many dogmatic assertions.

³ It is no more than coincidence that there was a famous doctor named Praxagoras at the court of Ptolemy I. It is

Was he in the Eastern Greek world before his transference to Alexandria in 274? The answer must depend principally on such relations as can be discovered between Theocritus and his contemporaries. The argument, that is, will be based on synchronisms. For though three, at least, of the poems were written in Cos (ii, vii, xiv, possibly i), we must remember that Cos was a favourite resort of literary men from the noise and bustle of Alexandria¹, and that these poems might be assigned, other evidence failing, to the time of Theocritus' residence in the island subsequent to 275². (This is demonstrable for ii and xiv.)

The anonymous *Vita Theocriti*, and Choeroboscus state that Theocritus was a pupil of Philetas, a famous critic and elegiac poet (Propertius, iii. 1, 11; iv. 6: Statius, *Silv.* i. 2, 253). If this is true the question is answered at once. Philetas, son of Telephus of Cos, was tutor of Ptolemy II when crown prince³ (c. 295-292), and of Zenodotus and Hermesianax; and was the head of a school of criticism and poetry in the island. His death cannot be placed later than 283⁴. Unfortunately the statement that he was tutor of Theocritus seems to be merely an inference from *Id.* vii. 40 (cf. the similar statement relative to Asclepiades in Schol. vii. 40⁵, *supra*, p. 3), and requires confirmation. This confirmation is however not altogether lacking. There are even among our scanty remains of Philetas distinct

baseless conjecture to identify this man with Theocritus' father (Fritzsche), or even to suppose relationship (Renier). In the former case the presence of Theocritus in Sicily in B.C. 275 would be inexplicable.

¹ Mahaffy, p. 54. Cf. Herondas, i and ii, the first being later than 267.

² So Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, Legrand, Fritzsche, and others.

³ Susemihl, ch. 10, note 8.

⁴ Susemihl, p. 174; Couat, *La Poésie Alexandrine*, p. 69 seqq.

⁵ Another hypothesis is apparently set forth in Arg. *Id.* vii: ἐπιδημήσας ὁ Θ. τῇ νήσῳ ὅτε εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον ἀπῆλθε, &c. The writer would seem not to know of the supposed education under Philetas.

traces of a 'bucolic' poetry, and striking parallels with Theocritus: e.g.

- (1) Γηρύσαιοι δὲ νεβρὸς ἀπὸ ψυχὴν ὀλέσασα
ὀξείης κάκτου τύμμα φυλαξαμένη.

(Cf. Theocr., *Id.* x. 4.)

- (2) Λευγαλῆος δὲ χιτῶν πεπινωμένος, ἀμφὶ δ' ἀραιὴν
ἰξὺν εἰλείται ἄμμα μελαγκράνιον.

(Cf. vii. 17, and for ἀραιὸς applied to appearance xii. 24.)

- (3) Κύπρις ἐλοῖσα
μῆλα Διονούσου δῶκεν ἀπὸ κροτάφων.

(Cf. ii. 120.)

Hermesianax the pupil of Philetas was distinctly a pastoral poet (see Susemihl, pp. 185 *seqq.*), writing of Menalcas, Daphnis, and Polyphemos, and the memorial verses of the same poet are noteworthy:—

Οἶσθα δὲ καὶ τὸν αἰοῖδον ὃν Εὐρυπύλου πολίηται
Κῶοι χάλκειον θῆκαν ὑπὸ πλατάνῳ
Βίττιδα μολπάζοντα θοήν, περὶ πάντα Φιλητᾶν
ρήματα καὶ πᾶσαν ῥυόμενον λαλήν.

(Athenaeus, 597 A.)

The resemblance to the shepherds of Theocritus (*Id.* iii, vii) is unmistakable¹. Couat writes, 'Le souvenir de certaines superstitions répandues à la campagne; un vers où le poète représente sans doute lui-même² pareil à un chevrier de Théocrite, assis à l'ombre d'un grand platane, et comme le prouve un passage d'Hermésianax chantant sa Bittis, tout cela prouve que les élégies de Philéas avaient un caractère bucolique, quelque chose de populaire et de familier, l'amour pour l'objet et la nature pour cadre.'

It is singular that Longus (Daphnis and Chloe) gives the name of Philetas to an aged shepherd, 'Le choix de ce nom n'est sans doute pas fortuit. Il rappelle probablement que

¹ *La Poésie Alex.*, p. 77; cf. Legrand, p. 154.

² Θρήσασθαι πλατάνῳ λασίῳ ὑπο.

³ See Introd. p. 20.

c'est au coryphée du cénacle de Cos que remonte la vogue des bergeries, l'initiative de *la mascarade bucolique*¹.

Philetas may then be regarded as the first, or one of the first, of that school of pastoral of which Theocritus' Seventh Idyll is the greatest ancient example; the type happily denoted by the words the 'bucolic masquerade,' in which we have not a sketch of country men and manners, but a refined imitation thereof in pseudo-shepherds and pseudo-neatherds.

But Philetas was also the author of a critical work, called *Ἀτακτα*. Among the 'glosses' preserved from this it is significant that no small number are words taken from country life, and occurring in Theocritus—*δράγματα* (vii. 157), *ἀμφωτὶς* = *ξύλινον ποτήριον* (cf. i. 27 *sqq.*).

The strongest argument is, however, to be drawn from *Id.* vii. Philetas was the founder of the 'pastoral masquerade'; in vii. 40 Theocritus proclaims himself the rival, though not yet the equal, of Philetas; and in such words as would seem to indicate that Philetas was alive; and *Id.* vii is the only one among the idylls in which we have for certain, not the true bucolic, but the masquerade. That it is written under the direct influence of Philetas is unmistakable. Still is this influence the spoken or only the written word?

In *Id.* vii Theocritus relates how he, with Eucritus and Amyntas, went from the town of Cos to the 'harvest-home' of Phrasydamus and Antigenes in the deme of Haleis². Not half their journey done, they meet one 'Lycidas,' *masquerading as a goatherd* (*αἰπόλῳ ἔξοχ' ἐφείκει*), 'the best of singers among the herdsmen and the reapers,' whom, after banter, Simichidas (Theocritus) challenges to a singing-match: 'For I too am a singer of no mean repute though not yet can I rival Sicelidas (Asclepiades) or Philetas³.' Lycidas

¹ Legrand, *Étude*, p. 155, to whom I am indebted for this last detail of the argument.

² For the proof that the scene of vii is in Cos, see preface to idyll.

³ The rivalry here expressed suits better if Philetas was still living.

begins—a song of bon voyage to Ageanax sailing to Mytilene, 'to whom, when he safely sails, I will drink in country luxury, while beside me sings Tityrus of Daphnis and Comatas, and two shepherds pipe near by, one of Acharnae, one from Aetolia.' Simichidas sings in answer, 'Simichidas loves Myrto as the goats love the spring; but his friend Aratus loves a lad, and Aristis knows thereof. Philinus it is, and he shall be made to love. And yet, Aratus, he is an over-ripe pear, and not worth our nightly vigils. Better content ourselves in peace and leave this watching to another': and so Lycidas turns away in his own path to Pyxa, while Simichidas with his friends go on to their picnic beside the altar of Demeter, and make them happy in simple luxury.

We have here clearly a description of a day actually spent by the poet with his friends, while they were still young and full of enjoyment, linked in common pursuits and poetic rivalry in Cos, amusing themselves by exercises in pastoral poetry. Three of the names are important; Aratus (the *Ξείνος* of Simichidas), Lycidas, and Tityrus. The two last are like Simichidas pseudonyms¹, and conceal to all appearance those of Leonidas of Tarentum and Alexander of Aetolia. The two nameless shepherds of vii. 71 will equally denote fellow students, or fellow poets: *Idylls* xi and xiii² are dedicated to Nicias, the physician of Miletus, as xxviii accompanies a present to his wife, and that Nicias was known to Theocritus when vii was written is clear from the Mythology of Miletus in v. 115, and from the fact that in xi, xiii, it is necessary to regard Nicias as still young, equal in age with Theocritus (see *infra*).

We have then to synchronize Theocritus, Leonidas, Asclepiades, Alexander, Nicias, and also find place for the Aratus of vii. 98 (this is *not* the author of the *Phenomena*), and not only to synchronize, but to explain *their simultaneous presence in Cos and union in a poetic circle*. We may add to these Hermesianax, whose work was pastoral, though he is not mentioned in Theocritus. On the second point no other

¹ For the grounds for these identifications, see below, pp. 15, 16.

² To which Nicias answered in a poem of which the first line is preserved, *vide* xi, preface.

answer can well be found than Susemihl's¹: that nothing could have brought together in Cos, from all parts of the Greek world, the young members of the 'poet's circle' of whom we read in *Id.* vii, except the intention of pursuing literary studies there under the guidance of the famous teacher Philetas.

If it was Philetas that brought them together, then Theocritus was in Cos before 283 B. C.

That this was so is further supported by chronological data. Nicias was a fellow pupil of Erasistratus pupil of Metrodorus². But Metrodorus was dead before 284 B. C. Therefore Nicias must have gone through his medical course, whether in Cos or Samos, before 284 B. C.: and we can put his birth *circa* 310 B. C. In the hypothetical Coan days he would be *circa* twenty-five, an age which suits the manner in which he is addressed in xi, xiii. Afterwards Nicias married and settled down in practice at Miletus³. On this score alone Theocritus must have been eastward before 280 B. C.

Alexander of Aetolia (Tityrus) was librarian at Alexandria in 283 B. C.⁴ The period of his Coan residence must fall before that date. Leonidas was in Cos after 283 B. C.⁵, but probably not earlier than 290 B. C.

We have, therefore, accumulative evidence that the *scene* of vii is to be found in Cos before 275 B. C.⁶; presumably between 290-285 B. C.

And arguing from the fact that Theocritus is in *Id.* vii obviously young, but in xi and xiii addresses Nicias as an equal in age and experience, we may set the date of the poet's birth 310-308 B. C., and we get 290 B. C. following for likely date for his pupilage under Philetas.

¹ In *Philologus*, 57 (1898).

² R. Helm, *Hermes*, 29; Susemihl, *Philologus*, 57; cf. *Argum.*, *Id.* xi.

³ The Schol. on xi says he was *συμφοιτητής* (condiscipulus) of Erasistratus. Only *θέσιν διαφυλάσσων* can one make this mean 'pupil of Erasistratus.'

⁴ Susemihl, *N. Jahrbücher*, 1896, pp. 383 sqq.

⁵ *Infra*, p. 19.

⁶ Cf. Helm, *N. Jahrbücher*, 1897, pp. 389 sqq.

The statement of the writer of the Argument to *Id.* iv is thus strikingly confirmed. The 124th Olympiad includes just the years following Theocritus' University course in Cos: and is the time when he had made his mark as a writer of pastorals. We get then as chronology (provisional hypothesis):—

Birth, 310 B. C.

In Cos, as pupil of Philetas, and member of literary circle, 290-285 B. C.

'*Floruit*' as pastoral poet, 284-280 B. C.

Return to Sicily, 280 B. C.?

Composition of xvi, 275 B. C. and Epig. 18.

In Alexandria, composition of xv, xvii, 274-271 B. C.

This little list of facts may seem a meagre result for a long investigation, but we do not, in writing the biography of a literary man, want mere chronology: we want to see in what relation he stands to his contemporaries, what influences he received or imparted, and hence to interpret his poems by reference to political or literary relations.

The chronological data obtained above are sufficient to guide us roughly.

Theocritus' life falls into four divisions: (1) The Coan; (2) the Sicilian; (3) the Alexandrian, with a second Coan residence; (4) after 270 B. C.

(1) The Coan period, 290-280 B. C. (*circa*).—The proof of the identification of the pseudo-shepherds and others mentioned in *Id.* vii has been assumed above; and must now be examined. We have, be it noted, a mixture of real and disguised names, among the former being Phrasydamus, Antigenes, Philetas, Aratus, possibly Eucritus and Amyntas. The disguised names are Lycidas, Tityrus, Simichidas, Sicelidas.

(a) Sicelidas is identified for us by the Scholiast as Asclepiades of Samos, known in the *Anthology* as an epigrammatist, and mentioned under the same pseudonym by Meleager in his 'Corona' (*A. Pal.* iv. 46) in conjunction with Poseidippus and Hedylus:—

ἐν δὲ Ποσειδιππὸν τε καὶ Ἡδύλον, ἄγρι' ἀρούρης,
Σικελιδεῶ τ' ἀνέμοις ἄνθεα φύόμενα,

and by Hedylus, *A. Pal.* Appendix xxviii:—

ἀλλὰ παρ' οἶνον
Σικελίδου παίζει πούλῳ μελιχρότερον¹.

The name Sicelidas may be a patronymic (as the Scholiast thought): that it was not a mere nickname is shown by its persistence. Was it a *nom de plume*? *Simichidas* is undoubtedly Theocritus. One theory of the origin has been discussed above, and rejected so far as an actual genealogy is concerned. The rival view, both in ancient times and modern, is that the name is a mere nickname, and to be derived from *σιμός* (snub-nosed) and its diminutive *σιμίχος*. Perhaps the poet was actually *σιμός*², in which case he makes a hit at himself in *Id.* iii. 8³; and we get a point from the hitherto unexplained line xii. 24 *ῥινὸς ὑπερθευ ἀραιᾶς* (see *ad loc.*). In that case the name may be translated 'Snubby' (Spitznäschen). But it is rash to investigate the origin of nicknames.

Tityrus is generally supposed to be Alexander of Aetolia (see Meineke *ad loc.*), on the ground that Alexander was son of Satyros: *Tityrus* is said by the Schol. to be a Doric equivalent for Satyrus; and Alexander was the author of a poem dealing with the Daphnis legend. In this case the anonymous 'native of Lycope,' vii. 72 (i.e. an Aetolian), will be some friend of Alexander's⁴.

Aratus has generally been identified with the famous author of the *Φαινόμενα* on the ground of Schol. vi. 1 *πρὸς τὸν Ἀρατον τὸν ποιητὴν, τὸν τὰ Φαινόμενα γράψαντα, φίλον ὄντα διαλέγεται ὁ Θ.*; and because the mention of the god Pan in *Simichidas*' song is supposed to contain a reference to *Aratus*' *Hymn to Pan*.

The identification is in the highest degree improbable, and beyond the coincidence of name has nothing to support

¹ Cf. Asclepiades in *A. Pal.* xii. 50.

² Legrand, p. 49; Wil.-Moellend., *Aratos von Kos*, p. 185; Susemihl, *N. Jahrb.*, 1896, p. 391.

³ This does not imply that Theocritus = the *κωμαστής* of the idyll.

⁴ See, however, Wil.-Moellend., *Hermes*, 34.

it. Such data as we have for *Aratus*' life, point to a residence in Athens during Theocritus' Coan residence, followed by residence at the Court of Antigonos, 276. Save *Id.* xvii. 1 (on which see *ad loc.*), there is no trace of connexion between Theocritus' work and *Aratus*'—and yet the *Aratus* of vii is Theocritus' dearest friend. The name is not a rare one, and occurs indeed in Coan inscriptions of this very period, and on Coan coins¹. A minor point, but not meaningless, is that the name in Theocritus has *ā*: in all Greek mention of the poet *ā*. The assumption of a reference to *Aratus*' hymn is more than gratuitous. The proof of identification with *Aratus* the poet is therefore non-existent, and 'adfirmanti incumbit probatio' (Wilamowitz)².

Now among the Coan names brought to light by inscriptions is one *Aratus*, *ἀρχιθέωρος* to Delphi, before 279 B.C.³, obviously not the poet, who was not a Coan, but not improbably the very *Aratus* who was Theocritus' *ξένος*. For, note, *Aratus*' love is known to *Aristis*:—

ἔσθλός ἀνὴρ, μέγ' ἄριστος, ὃν οὐδέ κεν αὐτὸς αἰεῖδεν
Φοῖβος σὺν φόρμιγγι παρὰ τριπόδεσσι μεγάροι,

doubtless a real person, a thinly disguised friend of *Aratus*. Is it only coincidence that Theocritus' Coan host is *Aratus*; that a Coan *ἀρχιθέωρος* in the eighties was *Aratus*; that *Aristis*, 'worthy to sing beside the tripod of Phoebus at Delphi'⁴, was close friend of *Aratus*?

We cannot then count *Aratus* the poet among Theocritus'

¹ Hicks and Paton, *Inscriptions of Cos*, x. c. 58, 81; Coin 90.

² Throughout, see Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, *Aratos von Kos* in *Nachr. d. Gesellschaft d. Wiss. zu Göttingen*, 1894.

³ Hicks and Paton, p. 322.

⁴ This is, of course, not demonstration. The 'middle' is 'undistributed,' but it is a remarkable concurrence. For this interpretation see Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, *l. c.*, p. 185, note 2, but I do not see why the praise of *Aristis*' musical talent should be regarded as mere flattery ('schmeichelhaft genug'). If *Aratus* had already been, or was already appointed to go, to Delphi as *ἀρχιθέωρος*, the words get a telling force. Wilamowitz who dates vii late does not make the identification. I take the responsibility for it without hesitation.

acquaintance in the Coan period; banishing the author of the *Phenomena* we must banish also Callimachus, whom some critics have found disguised in Aristis (Legrand, *Revue des Études grecques*, vii. 278).

Lycidas=Leonidas of Tarentum. This identification was proposed by Legrand in the *Revue des Études grecques*, vii. no. 26, p. 192, and repeated in his *Étude sur Théocrite*, p. 45 (cf. 210), and appears to be certain. The name (1) is a simple charade. Λυκίδας : Λεωνίδας :: λύκος : λέων.

(2) Callimachus, epig. 22, has—

Ἀστακίδην τὸν Κρήτα τὸν αἰπόλον ἤρπασε Νύμφη
ἐξ ὄρεος, καὶ νῦν ἱερὸς Ἀστακίδης.
Οὐκέτι Δικταίῃσιν ὑπὸ δρυσίν, οὐκέτι Δάφνιν
ποιμένες, Ἀστακίδην δ' αἰὲν αἰεσόμεθα.

and we can hardly refuse to see in Callimachus' Astacides of Crete, the pastoral poet, the same person as Lycidas of Cydonia (in Crete), the masquerading goatherd (so Ribbeck long ago).

But Astacides is also a disguised name; and presents the same charade as Λυκίδας, for ἀστακός is a synonym for λέων in its rarer sense.

(3) There are countless parallelisms of expression between Leonidas and Theocritus (see Legrand, *Étude*, p. 45).

Several of the Tarentine's epigrams are pastoral in subject and expression: e.g. *A. Pal.* x. 1. *A. Plan.* 261, 236 (Priapus epigrams). *A. Pal.* vi. 334; ix. 326:—

Πέτρης ἐκ δισσοῆς ψυχρὸν καταπάλμενον ὕδωρ,
χαίροις καὶ Νυμφέων ποιμενικὰ ξόανα,
πέτραι τε κρηνέων, καὶ ἐν ὕδασι κόσμα ταῦτα
ὑμέων, ὦ κοῦραι, μυρία τεγγόμενα,
χαίρετ'· Ἀριστοκλῆς δ' ἴδ', ὁδοιπόρος ᾧπερ ἀπῶσα
δίψαν βαψάμενος, τοῦτο δίδωμι κέρας.

A. Pal. ix. 329. *Plan.* 230. *Pal.* viii. 657; ix. 99; vi. 296; 35.

(4) There are parallelisms between Leonidas and Lycidas' song in vii:

cf. *A. Pal.* vii. 264 εἴη ποντοπόρῳ πλόος οὔριος.

(Theocr. vii. 52 sqq.)

A. Pal. vii. 273 κύματα πανδυσίης ἔβλαψ' Ὀρίωνος.
(Theocr. vii. 54.)

A. Pal. vii. 452 μνήμης (μνήμονες, Casaub.) Εὐβούλοιο
σαόφρονος, ὃ παριόντες, πίνωμεν· κοινὸς πᾶσι λιμὴν Ἀἰδῆς
(cf. Theocr. vii. 69 καὶ πίομαι μαλακῶς μεμνημένος Ἀγέανакτος).

A. Pal. v. 187 πᾶς τεφροῦμαι. (Theocr. vii. 55.)

(5) That Leonidas visited Cos is proved *inter alia* by *A. Planud.* 182: an epigram on the Venus Anadyomene of Apelles, exhibited in the Asclepieion in Cos.

(6) But Leonidas is a Tarentine, Lycidas a Cretan. Legrand would have Leonidas a Tarentine not by birth, but by adoption. This is to go too far. But Legrand shows well that there is every reason to connect Leonidas with Crete. Almost alone among the poets of the Anthology he writes of Cretans: and in such a way that we must admit in him a personal knowledge of the island¹ (see *A. Pal.* vii. 448, 449; vi. 188, 262).

We know that Leonidas was in Tarentum in early years from *A. Pal.* vi. 129, 131; that he was connected with Neoptolemus, King of Epirus (*A. Pal.* vi. 334), that he was in Cos after 283 B.C. (probable date of exhibition of the Venus), and was with Pyrrhus of Epirus² (*A. Pal.* vi. 130), and lastly, that he was all his days a wanderer and poor.

A. Pal. vii. 736 (μὴ φθείρειν, ὠνθρωπε, περιπλάνιον βίου
ἐλκων κ.τ.λ.).

vi. 300:

ἐκ πλανίης ταύτην χάριν ἔκ τε πενεστέω
κῆξ ὀλιγσιπύου δέξο Λεωνίδεω³.

Now Neoptolemus was murdered in 295 B.C., and in the confusion following Leonidas presumably left Epirus, and in the course of subsequent journeyings settled for a time in Crete; thence went to Cos, and joined the poet's club there.

¹ Cf. Geffcken, *Leonidas von Tarent*:—'So sieht es denn durchaus danach aus, dass Leonidas beide Epigramme einem ihm bekannten Toten, auf Kreta selbst, gewidmet hat.'

² Geffcken, *l. c.*, p. 13, regards the epigram as not by Leonidas. His reasons are unconvincing; cf. Legrand, p. 46, note 1.

³ Cf. the epitaph (? by Leonidas himself), *A. Pal.* vii. 715.

(7) A few small points may be added. Lycidas in vii is obviously older than Theocritus, and would seem not to be one of the original circle but a new comer. He professes his dislike of ambitious poets who seek to rival Homer, and lose their toil in vain (vii. 47), just as Leonidas writes (*A. Pal.* ix. 24)—

ὑμνοπόλους δ' ἀγεληδὸν ἀπημάδυνεν Ὀμηρος.

In vii. 11 the three best MSS. have τὸν ὀδίταν for τιν' ὀδίταν, in violation of grammar, unless we take the words to mean 'that wayfarer,' that 'homeless wanderer' whom we know—Leonidas. The sense of ὀδίτης is strained¹, but not impossible. Cf. Philetas quoted on *Id.* xii. 19.

We get then as members of the Coan circle Philetas, the leader, Theocritus, Leonidas, Alexander², Nicias, Asclepiades, and others (the anonymous shepherds of 73); probably Hermesianax also the pupil of Philetas, of whom we know that he wrote in pastoral strain of Polyphemus (cf. Theocr. xi; Bach. frag. i:

δερκόμενος πρὸς κύμα, μόνη δέ οἱ ἐφλέγετο γλῆν,

cf. Susemihl, *A. L. G.* p. 185), of Menalkas and of Daphnis³. Therefore Theocritus knew, and was joined in a poet's circle with Leonidas, Asclepiades, Alexander, Aratus, Nicias in Cos, and this cannot well be put later than 285 B. C. There is in all these poets a trace of pastoral poetry in the widest sense; not the realistic sketches of country customs which Theocritus presents, but a fondness for shepherd-legends; for shepherd ἀναθήματα, for epigrams descriptive of the country. Their poems are full of a sensuous delight in rural sights and sounds, or in simple comforts and ease. Nearest to Theocritus (vii) stands Philetas. Comparing these pastoral epigrams and elegies with the idealized country life in 'Lycidas' song in vii, M. Legrand argues for the

¹ As far as name goes Lycidas might = Lycophron (son θέσει of Λύκος of Rhegium; Suidas), but the rest does not tally.

² If Tityrus is not Alexander, it is Hermesianax.

³ Schol. viii. 53 Ἑρμεσιάνῃ λέγει τὸν Δάφνιν ἐρωτικῶς ἔχειν τοῦ Μενάλκᾳ. Schol. ix Menalkas—ὃν φησὶ Ἑρμεσιάνῃ ἐρασθῆναι τῆς κρηναίας εὐππῆς (so k. κρηναίας vulg., κρηναίας Wilamowitz).

existence of a free Theocritean school of poetry, which took delight 'in showing love in rustic surroundings, set about with country scenery; and which believed, or affected to believe, that the passion was treated in the country with rare tenderness, and that the shepherd was best placed of men to live a life of pure passion' (*Étude*, p. 155): in other words, 'there was in vogue among the Coan poets a conventional method of painting country life with its cares and occupations' (*ib.* 156); and in such poems as Theocritus iv and v, we have 'a revolt of good sense against these vain fancies.'

This view is not borne out by the poems which we possess of Theocritus' contemporaries. It is significant that even M. Legrand would not trace his 'school' beyond the Coan circle (p. 156 note). I take it that there was no such 'pseudo-pastoral school,' with *o fortunatos nimium* for its motto, but a 'pseudo-bucolic joke' in the old Coan days; arising out of, not originating, the Theocritean pastoral.

'Lycidas,' 'Simichidas,' 'Tityrus,' and the rest had heard the Coan shepherds' singing-matches, and charmed therewith masqueraded as shepherds themselves, and sang one against the other impromptu or set pieces:

ὁ τι πρᾶν ἐν ὄρει τὸ μελύδριον ἐξεπύνασα (vii. 51).

Naturally, these songs of theirs would suit their own taste and studies, and stock of legends¹. This then is just what we have in *Id.* vii, a singing-match between two of the best of the Coan poets, modelled on the rural ditties which were to be heard then, as now, in Greek country-sides and villages, but differing in tone and content; and differing consciously as much as Milton's *Lycidas* differs from the *Masque of Pyramus and Thisbe*².

Such being the interpretation of *Id.* vii, and such the Coan circle, we can turn now to the explanation of one of the most vexed passages in Theocritus, *Id.* ix. 28-35.

Id. vii was obviously written some little time after the events to which it refers (ἥς χρόνος ἀνέκ' ἐγώ, l. 1). We get

¹ On this learnedness in vii, see Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, *l. c.*, pp. 192, 193.

² See D on the Pastoral.

additional points for the poem if we regard it as written just before or just after Theocritus' return to Sicily (285-280 B. C.); in memory of the pleasant Coan days and friends, closing with a wish to have such days again—

βωμῷ παρ Δάματρος ἀλφάδος, ὡς ἐπὶ σωρῷ
αὐθις ἐγὼ πάζαιμι μέγα πτόν, ἃ δὲ γελάσσαι
δράγματα καὶ μίκωνας ἐν ἀμφοτέραισιν ἔχουσα.

Id. ix is a short singing-match between Sicilian herdsmen (Daphnis and Menalcas), in which, after seven lines from each singer, we have—

Τοῖς μὲν ἐπεπλάταγῃσα καὶ αὐτίκα δῶρον ἔδωκα,
Δάφνιδι μὲν κορύναν, τάν μοι πατὴρ ἔτρεφεν ἀγρός,
... τήνδ' ἐστὶν στρομβὼ καλὸν ὄστρακον, ὃ κρέας αὐτὸς
σιτήθην πέτραισιν ἐν Ἰκαρίασι δοκείσας,
... Βουκολικαὶ Μοῖσαι μάλα χαίρετε, φαίνετε δ' ὦδ' ἄς,
τὰς ποτ' ἐγὼ τήνοισι παρὼν ἄεῖσα νομεῦσι,
μηκέτ' ἐπὶ γλώσσας ἄκρας ὀλοφυγγόνα φύσσω.

Then six lines, expressing the dearness of song to the person, whoever it is, who speaks. All from *βουκολικαὶ Μοῖσαι*... is usually regarded as the work of one of Theocritus' editors (? Artemidorus, see *infra*, p. 50), and as forming an epilogue to a collection of bucolic poetry (see any modern edition, *ad loc.*). Then ἄεῖσα is inexplicable, and conjecture resorts to ἄκουσα. τήνοισι gives way to δεινοῖσι (Fritzsche), ὦδ' ἄς to ὦδ' ἄν as referring to the song in the idyll, παρὼν to παρ' ὧν, but with no satisfactory results. Buecheler, who keeps the end as Theocritean, makes ll. 31-36 the song of the νομεῦς who judges the rival singers. But when did the umpire ever add his song to that of the competitors? Whichever of these alternatives we take, the sudden first person in l. 22 remains unexplained.

All becomes clear and simple if we regard ll. 28-36 as genuine, and a tail piece not to *Idyll ix* alone, but to a small bucolic collection made by Theocritus himself after leaving Cos; and if we take the first person in l. 22 to be the only person whom it can denote without violence—*Theocritus himself*. The first six lines, or some of them, are very likely spurious (see *ad loc.*). The poem is then to be regarded

merely as a specimen of work, recalling the bucolic poems included in the volume (especially vi and viii), and runs: 'Daphnis and Menalcas, herdsmen of Sicily, sang, and I, who called them into being, stood as judge between them; but gave not the victory to either. Each took a prize from me of my own simple possessions, a shell I had found and a staff from out my father's field'; and then proceeds: 'Ye Muses, vouch for my work, and give to the world the songs I sang while I was among those shepherd friends in Cos, lest, if ye help me not, I be charged with dishonesty.'

All falls into place. The sudden first person in l. 22, the personal reference in l. 23 (πατὴρ ἀγρός), φαίνετε (see *ad loc.*), the plural ὦδ' ἄς of l. 28 (wrongly altered to ὦδ' ἄν by 'k') the τήνοισι παρὼν ἄεῖσα νομεῦσι¹ (the shepherd-poet circle in Cos). On l. 29 see note *ad loc.* Lines 31-36 are not a song, but an *envoi* expressing Theocritus' love of song.

Id. ix then is, with its epilogue ll. 28-36, merely appended to a collection of poems made by Theocritus: the τήνοισι νομεῦσι requires for its explanation a knowledge of the existence of the poet-shepherd circle. Most probably then the collection of poems was intended for private circulation among Theocritus' old friends.

Other poems which can safely be assigned to the 'Coan period' are xi and xiii, both addressed to Nicias before his marriage; vi addressed to Aratus², probably i, iii, and viii. That Theocritus had written something of note before leaving Cos is clear from vii. 40 and vii. 92:—

πολλὰ μὲν ἄλλα
Νύμφαι κῆμ' ἐδίδαξαν ἀν' ὄρεα βουκολέοντα
ἐσθλά, τὰ που καὶ Ζηνὸς ἐπὶ θρόνον ἄγαγε φάμα.

(*vide ad loc.*). These poems were obviously pastoral.

¹ It is remarkable that (save in xxv. 109) Theocritus only uses the word νομεῦς here and in vii. 28, where he describes Lycidas as chief singer among the herdsmen.

² Wilamowitz (*Nachrichten*, l. c.) would date vi late, but only on the ground that it shows more finished versification and style than xi. It would be equally permissible to argue that its smooth verse is an evidence of early artificiality!

iv and v deal, and deal most realistically, with South Italian life and character. They probably were written after leaving Cos. The scene of x is probably Coan.

Thus (1) the Coan period is responsible for the production of all, or nearly all, the 'bucolica'; both the pseudo-pastoral vii, and the genuine 'sketches in dialect' iii-vi, viii, x (?), as well as xi and i (on which see preface to same).

(2) The Sicilian period is represented by xvi alone among poems which can be dated with certainty.

Theocritus must have returned to Sicily some few years before 275 B.C., as in xvi he obviously speaks of many vain attempts to win approbation. The exact date cannot be determined and is unimportant. Possibly xxv and xxii belong to this period; they are certainly early poems.

(3) Disappointed in his attempt to find the needed patronage in Sicily, perhaps ruined, like Vergil, by the wars which devastated his native land, Theocritus after a last attempt to make himself a new Bacchylides to the new Hiero, left Sicily and set out for Egypt 274 B.C., being then about thirty-five years of age.

It was a very different world to which Theocritus now passed. His early manhood had, according to the views set forth above, been passed in the easy, jolly, society of Cos, in an atmosphere of romantic poetry; on the Sicilian uplands about Aetna, and in the desolate pastures of Southern Italy, where he observed the types of herdsmen which stand clear in the idylls. Trained liberally in the study of Greek literature, under the most famous critic and author of the time, before the critical faculty had swamped the creative¹, he added to the pure taste thus acquired a power of observation and humour worthy of the best

¹ We know the so-called 'Alexandrian literature' chiefly through Callimachus (hymns), Apollonius, Aratus, Lycophron. The remains of these authors are a mere fragment of their work (except for Apollonius). The earlier writers have all but perished, but the one fragment of Hermesianax, and that of Phanocles show us that we have lost just those whose style was pure but polished to the highest; just those who formed the taste of a Catullus or Propertius. It is under this earlier influence that Theocritus was trained.

days of Hellenic art, and had created a new type of poetry.

It was with style and taste, and bent, already set that Theocritus came to the strange Alexandrian life. The like of that life Greece had never seen. It is among the commonplace of history to talk of the disappearance of the old motives which had inspired the classical literature of Greece, the destruction of the *polis* with its intense narrow life, and the evaporation of the old Greek faith. The citizen—if he could be called a citizen—of Alexandria was no longer an actor in history, but the spectator of a scene which had no interest for him. The empire of the Ptolemies could inspire no enthusiasm; it had no historic past in which the Greeks could share; no scheme of imperial union of the Hellenic world. A national epic was the last form of poem which could have been attempted.

Oratory died with Demosthenes in a last splendid effort to preserve a national life; the Drama limped feebly on the boards of the New Comedy; History had no present wherewith to link the past. The empire of Egypt had prosperity; but greatness it had not. And yet the literature of Alexandria equals in extent the literature of classical Greece, and takes multifarious forms, romantic, epic, epigrammatic, satire, court-odes, but above all criticism. Fostered in the Museum, criticism thrived apace, especially in grammar, mythology, and archaeology, and quickly left its mark on the writers of Ptolemy II's reign.

Callimachus' hymns are completely devoid of any narrative power, and care more for the origin and reason for a legend than the legend itself. Action is swallowed up in comment; myths are preferred, not for their beauty, but for their rarity even at the risk of the ridiculous (vi. 66 sqq.).

Aratus is wonderfully learned or makes a wonderful show of learning; his work may be *utile*, it certainly is not *dulce*; and is only a versified Nautical Almanack without a touch of majesty, without a trace of personal observation, without a single noble line or original thought; for even the much quoted introduction, and the famous *τοῦ γὰρ καὶ γένος ἐσμέν*, is imitated from a contemporary—Cleanthes.

Apollonius Rhodius wrote the *Argonautica* merely to prove

to himself the possibility—to the afterworld the impossibility—of reviving the old Homeric epic. His actors are shadows, and a few graceful passages do not redeem the dulness of the whole. There is even here a constant tendency to 'aetiology'; to write merely to explain some obscure detail of custom and myth; to introduce, with no regard to its fitness, a discussion on etymologies, archaeology, and any point of criticism (A. Rhod. i. 1354, ii. 528, 851; cf. Callimachus, i. 5 *sqq.*, ii. 47, 198, 225, 259, &c.; vide Rohde, *Der griechische Roman*, p. 83 *sqq.*).

Among the *extant* examples of early Alexandrian literature only a few epigrams survive which are genuine poetry, and one would willingly give all the work of Apollonius and Aratus, and the hymns of Callimachus, for a few more such epigrams as the beautiful

εἰπέ τις Ἡράκλειτε τὸν μῦθον.

(Call. ii=A. Pal. vii. 80.)

Such were the literary surroundings into which Theocritus came, with what effect we must now see.

That he came into contact with Callimachus is shown by the numerous cases of imitation by one of the other.

Theocr. xvii	with	Call. iv and i.
.. xi Epig. 46.
.. xxix. 4-6 41.
.. xi. 75 31.
.. xxvi. 30 iv. 98, &c.) ¹ .

Most of the instances where imitation is certain come from the later poems of Theocritus, and on the other side from Callimachus' Hymn to Delos (iv), Hymn to Zeus (i), and Epigrams. The date of the Hymn to Zeus (which is only a thinly disguised Hymn to Ptolemy) is 275 (*circa*); slightly earlier therefore than Theocritus xvii. In this case, therefore, Theocritus is obviously the follower not the followed. Callimachus iv is dated 274-273 B.C. (Gericke, *op. cit.*), probably earlier than Theocritus' poem.

The difference between the work of the two poets is most instructive.

¹ A complete list, in Gericke, *Alex. Studien* (Rh. Mus. 43), p. 590. Some of Gericke's parallels are too slight to count upon.

The Hymn to Delos (Call. iv) deals with the story of Leto's wanderings in search of a resting-place before the birth of Apollo; all lands refused her, save only Delos; but from Cos she was held, not by the island itself, but by the yet unborn Apollo, for the island was set apart by destiny for the birth of θεὸς ἄλλος, Ptolemy II (see on xvii. 60). The Hymn to Zeus is similarly full of recondite mythology, even of pedantry (ll. 6-9), and again swerves off from its avowed object into praise of the king. The real object is arrived at by circuitous paths. The myths are introduced only to lead up to this real object and are overlaid with pedantic learning.

Now these are the two poems which Theocritus imitates in xvii, and yet how different the whole poem!

Insincere it may be, formal and written to order in defiance of the poet's better taste; but it is straightforward. The parallels from mythology are apt, even if the comparison of the odious sister-marriage to that of Zeus and Hera is little short of blasphemy. There is only one slight instance of recondite allusion (l. 134); no tendency to indulge in etymologies or aetiology. The influence of Callimachus is apparent only in phrase and in certain metrical strictness.

The critics of Alexandria divided themselves into two camps on the question of the poetical treatment of the old myths: the one—to which Apollonius adhered—tried to revive the old epic in its every detail, to build again the ῥήματα σεμνά, and paint the broad canvas of Homer. The other, of which we have examples in Theocritus' xiii, xxii, xxiv, xxv, Megara, (Moschus') Europa, set itself to form a new style of narrative poem—the 'epic idyll': representing in miniature some single scene in the life of the heroes. The quarrel between the two schools waxed violent, and found ultimately bitter expression in Callimachus' *Ibis*, a poem directed pointedly against Apollonius.

Attempts have been made to find reference in Theocritus to this famous quarrel, vii. 47, where Lycidas says he hates—

Μοισῶν ὄρνιθες ὅσοι ποτὶ Χίον ἀοιδὸν
ἀντία κοκκύζοντες ἐτώσια μοχθίζοντι,

has been taken for a direct allusion to it. I hold firmly to the belief that vii should be dated before 283 B.C., and to the explanation of these words given above. The *Argonautica* cannot have been published before 260 B.C.¹ It has been held that in his Epic poems Theocritus writes with the deliberate intention of correcting Apollonius' errors of taste. This is equally unproved and unnecessary.

Stranger still is the attempt to find hidden references to this poet's quarrel in the pastoral poems²: Battos of *Id.* iv shall represent Callimachus; Lacon and Comatas in *Id.* v stand for Apollonius and Callimachus; so that under the form of a pastoral singing-match we have disguised a party diatribe against the rival school.

The editors of Theocritus have at all times been given to faddist theories, into which the text, or explanation of the text, has been hammered and twisted³. This will pass into limbo with the rest—and then we shall have a new one—and it is hardly worth while to hasten its end. One argument however—a simple dilemma—may be given. Take in v Comatas to be = Apollonius: Comatas is victor in the singing-match; but Theocritus sided with Callimachus⁴.

Take Comatas = Callimachus: the charge falls on the wrong head ἡ στωμύλος ἦσθα Κομάτα (l. 77).

After this any one who likes may set to work to find Cryptograms in Theocritus.

¹ A. Rhod. was librarian at Alexandria after Zenodotus, who died 194 B.C. Hence Couat dates birth of Apollonius 260 B.C. But we do not know that Zenodotus held the librarianship till his death.

² See especially, Reitzenstein, *Epigram und Skolion*; J. A. Hartung, *Theokrit. Introd.*, p. x; Knaack, *Über die Hirten bei Theokrit* (*Versammlung der Deutsch. Philologen in Dresden*, 1897); Contra, R. Helm, *N. Jahrb.*, 1896; Legrand, ch. iv.

³ I do not mean to deny that there is any expression of personal opinion in Theocritus (vii. 47 is sufficient proof to the contrary), only that the poems are not in the first place literary critiques, and only in form pastorals.

⁴ This is admitted by those who find allusion. Or would they have Theocritus play Alice to the Tweedledum-Callimachus and Tweedledee-Apollonius?

Most unfortunately for the history of Greek literature we possess the merest fragment of the works of Theocritus' elder contemporaries, Philetas, Hermesianax, Phanocles, Alexander (of Aetolia), and are thus deprived of what might throw an interesting light on the origin of the narrative poem as treated by Theocritus. But we know that Philetas in his *Telephus* (the poem bears as title the name of the poet's father) wrote of the story of Jason and Medea, in his *Hermes* of adventures of Odysseus; that Hermesianax wrote of the love story of Menalcas, and Alexander of Daphnis. All seem to have taken old legends and reset them in a romantic form.

Now *Idyll* xiii, which on other evidence was assigned above to the 'Coan period,' is the one among Theocritus' poems which shows this romantic handling of the legends, and therefore presumably the influence of Philetas' school.

xxii is professedly a Hymn to the Dioscuri, but quickly passes into simple narrative: the fight between Polydeuces and Amycus (the Spartan Sparrer and the Bebrycian Bruiser), and then the combat between Idas and Castor.

xxiv deals with the infancy of Heracles, his strangling of the serpents, the prophecy of Teiresias, and Heracles' education.

xxv and *Megara* are again idylls of Heracles and Megara—and are remarkable for their form; the narration being given by the mouth, in the one case, of Heracles himself, in the other of Megara his wife. All have a note in common; they are 'familiar rather than heroic,' like Thackeray's history; and like the Aristophanic *Euripides*, they—

οἰκεία πράγματ' εἰσάγει, οἷς χρώμεθ', οἷς σύνεσμεν.

After the formal introduction in xxii the heroic mask is laid aside, and Polydeuces is only a sportsman: Heracles in xxv is only a strong man. The supernatural element is sparsely introduced, or altogether absent.

None of these idylls deals with a *Homeric* subject; xiii, xxii, xxiv, all revive Pindaric themes. Very noticeable is the similarity in treatment between Theocritus and Bacchylides: both are abrupt in opening and closing a scene; both adopt the unusual method of relating a story

by dialogue between two characters (Theocr. xxv, Megara, Bacchyl. xviii); both single out a striking episode; sketch it in detail from a *single* point of view, and then turn from it suddenly (Bacchyl. xv, xvi). If Apollonius tried to revive the Homeric epic, Theocritus rearranged the choric song in narrative form¹.

In this branch of poetry, then, Theocritus, as in the two kinds of pastoral, strikes out an original line; not un-influenced by tendencies about him, but giving those tendencies a purer form: he was in the world of Alexandrian criticism and erudition, but not of it.

xxiv shows, perhaps, to a greater degree than the rest Callimachus' influence; the latter part may be regarded as aetiological only (see Legrand); it is, at any rate, rather a bald list of heroes who taught the young Heracles (*vide ad loc.*).

There remain xv, xiv, ii².

Of these the first was written in Alexandria not later than 270 B. C. (see p. 3). The second was written, not in Egypt, but presumably in Cos. The third in Cos about 264 B. C. (*vide* preface and Addenda).

In these we have a return to the sketches of character which form the peculiar feature of Theocritus' early work (*Id.* iv, v) but is now no longer a sketch of country men and manners, but one of middle class town life. They are mimic idylls of the respectable commonplace.

xiv is thrown into the form of narration. Aeschines relates a social gathering—a singsong—at a friend's house in Cos, an ill-timed jest of some companion, a hasty word and fatal discovery, a girl's secret passion, a quarrel, a blow, a separation, his despair, and departure to take the shilling in Ptolemy's service. The idyll is the most dramatic among Theocritus' poems; it is a comedy that is all but tragedy; and almost alone gives a striking 'situation' in the stage sense.

xv is not a drama, but a comic sketch of a 'day in

¹ Quite in Theocritean style is Catullus' *Marriage of Peleus*.

² On xxvi and xviii, *vide* preface to the same. They do not affect the question to any large degree.

Alexandria at the Adonis feast.' It might well be regarded as a prototype of Mr. Anstey's *Voces Populi*; or of the *Satura*—the play without a plot. To attempt to analyze it would be ridiculous: it must be read at length to appreciate the delightful representation of third century scandal, scolding, crowded streets, bustling women, huffy strangers, domestic worries. Note only that as xiv closes with an eulogy of the king, xv leads up to a cunningly introduced song in which the Ptolemies receive their share of honour.

In both poems this reference to the court is absolutely in place, for in xiv the intention expressed by Aeschines of going for a soldier naturally calls out an expression from his companion of the advantages of service under Ptolemy. There is nothing in the description of the king which is not apt in this connexion.

In xv, the song in praise of Adonis is as much needed as the introductory scene to complete the picture; the song is typical of one performed at the royal court, and is not therefore to be compared with the *Adonais* of Bion which is free.

Nor is 'Ptolemy' the subject which is left uppermost in our minds at the end of these idylls. xiv ends with a general piece of advice to Aeschines. xv more happily with the domestic troubles of the 'incorrigible' Gorgo.

The praise of Ptolemy can hardly be regarded as the motive of these two poems, but were they written in order 'to glorify the king and queen by rendering homage to the splendour, taste, and graces of the one, the power of the other, his talent for organization, &c.'? To affirm this is to confuse the end with the incident¹.

Just as in the case of the epic idylls, and the pastorals, we find that Theocritus is not the only follower of a school among his contemporaries, but the exponent of that school in its purest form, so in the mimes we know now of a contemporary rival Herondas, probably anterior in time. Herondas i is subsequent to 270 B. C.², as the mention therein of *θεῶν ἀδελφῶν τέμενος* shows, but there is little evidence for

¹ As is done by Legrand, p. 139.

² V. Prot, *Rh. Mus.*, 53, p. 464.

the date of the rest¹. The methods of the two are completely different, and have recently been compared to the disadvantage of Theocritus. Thus M. Legrand (comparing Theocr. xv. 27 with Herondas vi. 1, iv. 41), finds Theocritus cold, formal, less expressive of features taken from the life (p. 134). The whole of xv, xiv, he criticizes as failing to give, 'as we would wish in a sketch of manners, an adequate and integral expression of truth, and as being a mere *résumé* of events and conversation of which the minute detail promised to be interesting' (p. 136). (The same would apply, if true, to iv and x, and to some degree to xxii, xxiv, xxv, Megara.) It is true that in Herondas² we have a fuller—and at the same time more sordid—realism. To set this up as superior to Theocritus, is to prefer photographic vulgarity to the dramatic instinct which can set a picture before us in a few keen strokes of the pencil. Theocritus can still exercise the restraint which marks true art. Herondas is the verbatim reporter, who does not know how to bring out salient points. *Ex pede Herculem*: from Theocritus' few light expressions, we get a clear picture of the unexpressed.

Idyll ii deserves separate treatment. Simaetha, deserted by her lover, seeks to bring him back by magic in the still midnight. Accompanied by her servant only she chants the song, weaving a spell round the absent one by magic fire and magic wheel, ever uttering the mystic refrain—

Ἰνυξ, ἔλκε τὸ τήνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.

Then, left alone, she tells to the Moon the story of her love:

¹ Legrand (p. 127) argues for a date 285–280 B. C. for H. iv: 'it is written after death of the painter Apelles, but during life of sons of Praxiteles.' Truer to say the *scene* of the mime is placed at that time, whether written then is another question. Further the sons of Praxiteles may well have been alive—in old age—in 275 B. C.

² 'Herondas hat sich an die derbsten Gestalten gemacht, bei ihm haben wir, wie bald nach seiner Auffindung der platte Journalismus in Deutschland aufjubelte, wirklichen Realismus, "freie Bühne," wie Diels ironisch bemerkte.' — Geffcken, *Leonidas*, p. 137. [But see Nairn's *Herodas*, p. xxxviii.]

how she saw Delphis and loved madly; how she won him and lost him, and now stands dishonoured, utterly alone, with no hope; with only an ever-present remorse to bear as she has borne it hitherto, alone.

For once the reserve of Greek art is dropped, and Simaetha pours out her passion and utter wretchedness, with an intensity that we find approached in Sappho, nowhere else.

Now Simaetha is not a study of character in any particular class of life. She is 'the expression of a form of love, of an impassioned situation, a personification of despair' (Legrand, p. 130).

The circumstances of the poem are in no way original. Love at first sight at a religious procession is a frequent theme in Greek literature (*vide ad loc.*), and was used by Callimachus. A mime of Sophron seems to have represented a sorceress in much the same way. The monologue and confession which fills the latter half of the poem is a usual device of the old romancists—is common indeed in Greek tragedy. The power of the poem lies elsewhere; in the picture of awful loneliness; of a heart which has no faith left, and distrusts even the device of magic which it uses; of calm despair heightened by the calm of outward nature: and, almost alone in all the range of Greek literature, of a despair which will not end itself by death, but faces the harder lot—to live:

ἐγὼ δ' οἰσῶ τὸν ἐμὸν πόνον ὥσπερ ὑπέρσταν:

for unless I have utterly misread the poem Simaetha does not resolve to live in hope of winning back her love: she does not believe truly in her arts; the threat of potent spells with which she ends is the vain cry of impotence. And yet she does not turn as all the 'heroes' and 'heroines' of the old romances—aye, even Antigone—turn to suicide. The lonely, sinning, but brave heart wins a strange sympathy.

There is abundant trace of literary acquaintance between Theocritus and Herondas in similarity of diction and idiom, even of entire passages; but the genius of the two poets is radically different. Theocritus is not influenced to any appreciable extent by Herondas, even if he here and there takes a phrase or situation—and gives it literary value.

The three Aeolic poems should be on internal evidence assigned to a late period in the poet's life.

xxviii is addressed to Theugenis wife of that Nicias, the doctor of Miletus, whom Theocritus knew in the early Coan days. From the tone in which Theocritus addresses his friend in xi, xiii, it appears that the two were about equal in age, and were both born about 308 B.C.—were therefore about twenty-five when the Coan society broke up (? on death of Philetas). There is no evidence of the place in which the poem was written; the spindle which Theocritus sends (or rather takes) with the poem is of Syracusan workmanship, but may have been bought in Alexandria or Cos even. If it was written in Sicily, Theocritus must have sailed straight from Syracuse to Miletus when he left his home for the last time, and gone from Miletus to Alexandria. This is in itself quite possible. Leaving Sicily and having no home yet to turn to in the East, he may have gone first to old friends. But the evidence of the poem does not bear this out. It seems certainly to imply that Theocritus knew Theugenis already (*vide* line 23, the praise of Theugenis' needlework becomes more graceful if we suppose that the poet knew his friend's wife). Nicias is spoken of as having already made a name in his profession (l. 19). Most of all there is a courtliness of expression throughout, in speaking of Theugenis, which suits better with the assumption that Theocritus was no longer young.

I would put the visit to Miletus therefore after 270 B.C., and make it not the first visit of Theocritus to the Ionian city. As ii was certainly written in Cos the voyage may have been made from there. [See however Addenda, Excursus to *Id.* ii.]

In both xxix and xxx the writer speaks of himself as advanced in years (xxix. 10; xxx. 13):

λεύκας οὐκέτ' ἴσησθ' ὅττι φορῆς ἐν κροτάφοις τρίχας;

xiv is written in Cos, probably after 270 B.C., since Arsinoe is not mentioned: and the praise of Ptolemy is rather in the tone of one who knew him already, and here gives a summary of his good and displeasing points. The words of Thyonichus ἀπὸ κροτάφων πελόμεσθα κ.τ.λ. can then be taken like xxx. 13, as a personal reference.

We have then evidence of residence in Alexandria, 274-270 B.C. (xvii. xv, to which add 'Berenike'), thereafter in Cos.

I have referred above to Gercke's theory of a rupture between Theocritus and Ptolemy; and while I believe that Gercke's view of the circumstances of xvi is erroneous, it is possible that this theory should be accepted to this extent: that Theocritus, rebelling against the muzzling orders of an oriental court, feeling as Gercke expresses it the 'golden fetters galling,' and especially indignant, as every Greek must in his heart have been, at the social corruption of the court, retired to his old retreat in Cos to gain a purer, freer air. He still respects Ptolemy as a good master, but expresses himself freely on the curbing of personal freedom of thought—

εἰδὼς τὸν φιλέοντα, τὸν οὐ φιλέοντ' ἔτι μᾶλλον. (xiv. 62.)

Idyll xii has been passed over in the above essay. It shows strong traces of Alexandrian influence, in the somewhat frigid piece of dictionary work in ll. 13-14, in the learned allusion in l. 27, in the general fondness of conceits. Yet in consequence of l. 5, *τριγάμοιο γυναικός*, it has been dated¹ before the marriage with Arsinoe II, on the assumption that after that date such a pointed insult could not have been written; but the marriage was before 275 B.C.², before Theocritus came under Alexandrian influence. If we accept Gercke's view, as modified above, we can date the poem later, and at the same time get corroborative evidence for the theory that Theocritus retired to Cos after 270 B.C., and there at a safer distance dared to risk the dangerous allusion to the (dead) queen. At the same time we get a motive for this retirement to Cos.

We get then as a chronology for Theocritus' life and works:—

310-8 B.C. Birth (Sicily).

290-283 B.C. (*circ.*). In Cos under Philetas. Intimate with Nikias, Asclepiades, Alexander, Leonidas. *Pastorals* begun (i, iii, vi, vii, viii?, xi and xiii).

¹ Cf. Hiller, *Bursians Jahresb.* 1888.

² Gercke, of course, sees an intentional hit at Arsinoe.

283-275 B. C. In Sicily. *Pastorals* finished (iv, v, ix, x). Perhaps xxii-xxv.

275 B. C. Hiero's *Strategia*. *Id.* xvi. Departure for East.

274-270 B. C. In Alexandria. Intimate with Callimachus.

Id. xvii, xv. Berenike. xxiv (probably).

270- B. C. In Cos. Visits Miletus. *Id.* xiv, ii, xii, xxviii, xxix, xxx, xxvi.

The date is uncertain of xviii, xxii, xxv, Megara, Epigrams.

B.—Theocritus' Verse and Style, and Dialect.

Idylls xxviii-xxx are written in lyric measures. *Idyll* viii includes seven quatrains in elegiacs. Otherwise the verse used throughout the *idylls* is the hexameter, and one of peculiar gracefulness.

The dialect used in i-xv (excepting xii) is Doric, but it is a Doric that was never spoken in one single part of Greece, though it approaches most nearly to the dialect of the Dorian islands. Theocritus introduces moreover—even in the mouths of his roughest countrymen—long obsolete Homeric forms¹ (v. 95; v. 27; v. 143 ὄρνις; xi. 74 ἄρνεςσι; iv. 38 σέθεν; iv. 27 ἡράσσαο, &c.). 'Theocritus has not chosen a popular dialect, his language is the Homeric which prevails in the epic and lyric poetry of Greece, only with a somewhat stronger admixture of Dorisms than is found in Pindar; this Doric colouring varies in degree according to the character of each *idyll*' (J. A. Hartung, p. xliii).

Even in the bucolic *idylls* there is not only an admixture of Homeric forms, but a not infrequent reminiscence of Homeric phrase (xi. 22; iv. 7, 8; i. 31 sqq.; xv. 79).

Is this to be accounted a fault in a poet who brings on the stage rough characters straight from the sheep farms of Italy, Sicily, and Cos, or from the harvest field? Are we to say that Theocritus commits the error of making his characters talk like fine folks without regard to actual reality?

To some degree realism is sacrificed to artistic literary

¹ But it must be owned, much more frequently in vii, i, ii.

form; but there is one realism of detail, another of general tone and spirit. Modern travellers have recognized Lacon and Comatas (*Id.* v) in the shepherds of Southern Italy: 'Le pâtre qui les garde a l'air aussi sauvage qu'elles (his sheep), avec la peau de mouton, ou de chèvre, jetée sur les épaules, et sa longue houlette dont la forme est celle de la crosse de nos évêques; on croirait voir le Lacon ou le Comatas de Théocrite' (Lenormand, quoted by Couat, p. 420). The singing-match, which forms so prominent a feature in the *pastorals*, is still to be heard in Greece and Sicily at any country gathering, just as in the old Highlands piper vied with piper. Whether the poetic fancies of the singer in *Idyll* iii and *Idyll* x are too delicate for the character, may be judged from the specimens of popular song collected in M. Legrand's *Chansons populaires grecques* (see on iii. 13, vi. 7). Theocritus neither seeks out the coarse side, nor is he blind to it, but taking the happier side of Greek country life, its sunshine, its easy poverty, its native love of singing, he represents these as they are, but with an additional charm of setting of his own, which may not be actually there in the same form, but is not immeasurably removed from the real. After all his poems are *idylls*, εἰδύλλια, each a 'little picture' of some country scene, they do not pretend to be a study of Greek country life in all its sides.

Those who ask for more realism in Theocritus must ask him to write more—not to rewrite what he has written. The *idylls*, as we have them, are true pictures of *one side* of Greek rustic character, with glimpses of the coarser.

So much for the general tone of realism; and this being granted, it is of little moment that the rustics use genitives in -οιο and epic aorists, and do not elide all their vowels.

More important, however, is the use of the hexameter. Sophron, the originator of the mime, used only a metrical prose; Epicharmus apparently trochaic measure. Comedy (old and new) uses an iambic which approaches closely to every day speech; Herondas uses the seazon, and makes that uncouth verse still more uncouth by harshness of elision and synizesis.

The reason for Theocritus' choice is partly explained by

the character of his realism; he does not sketch the mean and sordid, as does Herondas, but the cheerful, humorous side of life. The sordid scazon suits the mean streets of Herondas, not the country side. All the pastorals but one (iv) contain songs, and for this three of the recognized regular metres were possible, the hexameter, the elegiac couplet (as in *Id.* viii), and the trochaic tetrameter. So far as the fragments of old popular songs go, they show no regular form of popular melody, which Theocritus could have used; but show a wide prevalence of dactylic rhythm. Cf. *Carm. Pop.* (Bergk) 40 (elegiacs):

λίψ' ἄνεμος ταχὺ μὲν νεφέλας, ταχὺ δ' αἰθέρα ποιεῖ
'Αργέστη δ' ἀνέμῳ πᾶσ' ἔπεται νεφέλη.

Carm. Pop. 45:

Τὸν Ἑλλάδος ἀγαθείας
στραταγὸν ἀπ' εὐρυχόρου
Σπάρτας ὑμνήσομεν ὦ
'Ιὴ Παῖάν.

Carm. Pop. 42:

Δέξαι τὰν ἀγαθὰν τύχαν,
δέξαι τὰν ὑγίειαν,
ἀν φέρομεν παρὰ τῆς θεοῦ,
ἀν ἐκαλέσσατο τήνα.

(a simple glyconic rhythm).

Given then the hexameter as the verse to be used, the Homeric forms at once find an excuse. Homer and Hesiod made not only the theogonies of Greece but its vocabulary and style, and whatever was written in hexameters tended toward epic diction, especially in description (cf. Theoc. i. 31 *sqq.*, vii, *ad init.*).

While Theocritus is full of Homeric touches, these are, as might be expected, more pronounced in the epic idylls, and in xvii, than in the pastorals¹. Yet however full

¹ See G. Futh, *De Theocriti studiis homericis*, Halle, 1876; L. Genther, *Über Theocr. XXV und Mosch. IV (= Megara)*, Luckau, 1891; Legrand, *Étude*, p. 355 *sqq.*; and see on Theocr. xiii. 32, 47, 58, 54; xvii. 64, 88; xxv. 44, 10, 17; xxii. 82, 98, 106, &c., to mention a few out of many; in pastorals, see on vii. 13; v. 10; iv. 8; xi. 22; in mimes, xv. 79; ii. 14, 112.

a passage is of Homeric reminiscence it never becomes a cento or mosaic; it rather shows a writer steeped in Homeric language, blending it with his own phrase to a harmonious whole. We might say of his characters that they are talking Homer without knowing it¹; while for the reader the Homeric reminiscence suggests happily similarity or contrast of scene.

But as concerns form, the hexameter of Theocritus is a new instrument wrought to the highest delicacy, yet free from the strict formalism of the majority of the Alexandrian writers. Its elaboration varies naturally with the style of each piece. xv bears to i, ii, iii, the same relation that the iambs of Aristophanes bear to those of Sophocles; it is wholly colloquial, and art has not only hidden but banished art. The charm of the verse often escapes analysis; but the following characteristics should be noted:—

The symmetry with which his verses, or groups of verses, are constructed.

(a) Actual strophic arrangement, with refrain² verse as in i:

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι φίλοι ἄρχετ' ἀειδᾶς.

ii: ἰυγξ, ἔλκε τὸ τήνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.

The refrain divides the poem into groups of lines, each group forming a completed whole (see especially first half of *Id.* ii).

(b) Strophic, but with no refrain:

In *Idyll* iii. 6-23 fall naturally into groups of twos and threes; 24 is an interruption; 25-39 falls in threes; 40-51 forms a song, also in threes; *Id.* x. 42-55 falls into couplets, each couplet completing one idea.

(c) Besides these correspondences, which can be measured, there is throughout the idylls a natural balance of verse or phrase not determined by numerical law, but by the judgment of the ear.

This is effected in a number of ways.

¹ In iv. 8 βίην καὶ κάρτος is intentionally used by Battos to parody Corydon's grandiloquence.

² See on l. 64.

(a) By neat antithesis of lines.

xi. 22, 23; i. 97, 98.

ii. 28, 29:

ὥς τοῦτον τὸν κηρὸν ἐγὼ σὺν δαίμονι τάκω,
ὥς τάκοιθ' ἵπ' ἔρωτος ὁ Μύνδιος αὐτίκα Δέλφισ.

Or the beautiful ii. 38, 39:

ἡνίδε σιγῇ μὲν πόντος, σιγῶντι δ' αἴται·
ἀ δ' ἐμὰ οὐ σιγῇ στέρνων ἔντοσθεν ἀνία.

xii. 1, 2.

(b) By division of a line into two rhythmic units:

xiii. 4:

οἱ θνατοὶ πελόμεσθα, τὸ δ' αὔριον οὐκ ἔσορῶμες.

xi. 75:

τὰν παρεοῖσαν ἄμελγε. τί τὸν φεύγοντα διώκεις;

ii. 1, 43, 65; iii. 13.

iv. 42.

xvi. 13.

(The second unit often runs over into the first foot of the next line: xvi. 64; xii. 17; ii. 23, &c.)

The second may be antithetical to the first (x. 30) or amplificatory (xiv. 4; xiii. 7; xviii. 10).

(c) A period of verses is closed by a line which is complete in itself, as a single or double sentence, e. g. ii. 24-26:

ὥς αὐτὰ λακεῖ μέγα καππυρίσασα
κηξαπίνας ἄφθη, κοῦδὲ σποδὸν εἶδομες αὐτᾶς,
οὕτω τοι καὶ Δέλφισ ἐνὶ φλογὶ σάρκ' ἀμαθύνει.

Cf. xvi. 50:

εἰ μὴ φυλόπιδας προτέρων ὕμνησαν αἰοιοί;

xvi. 51-56, an elaborate period closed by

εἰ μὴ σφεας ὄνασαν ἰάονος ἀνδρὸς αἰοιδαί.

(d) The verses are marked into symmetrical divisions by the frequent use of Anaphora and similar figures.

(1) With conjunctions, same word repeated:

i. 65:

Θύρσις ὅδ' ὥξ Αἴτνας, καὶ Θύρσιδος ἀδεία φωνά.

i. 2, 93, 74, 132.

ii. 43:

ἐς τρίς ἀποσπένδω καὶ τρίς τάδε πότνια φωνέω.

(Cf. 23, 38, 98, 165.)

vii. 35:

ξυνὰ γὰρ ὁδός, ξυνὰ δὲ καὶ ἀώς.

vii. 143.

xvii. 1, 77; xxii. 56, 213, 193.

xxiv. 9:

ἄλβιοι εὐνάζοισθε καὶ ἄλβιοι ἀὼ ἱκοισθε.

xxvi. 15, 30, 32, and many others.

(2) With no conjunction (even more frequent):

i. 72, 80, 105; v. 38; viii. 3-4, 11-12, 76-77.

i. 120-121; xiv. 47:

Λύκος νῦν πάντα, Λύκῳ καὶ νυκτὸς ἀνῶκεται.

xvii. 73; xviii. 49:

χαίροις ὦ νύμφα, χαίροις εὐπένθερε γαμβρέ.

vii. 118, &c.;

especially with small words, article, preposition, interjection, negatives, &c. (displacing a conjunction):

i. 67:

ἢ κατὰ Πηγεῖω καλὰ τέμπεα; ἢ κατὰ Πίνδῳ;

xiii. 7.

i. 141:

τὸν Μοῖσαις φίλον ἄνδρα, τὸν οὐ Νύμφαισιν ἀπεχθῇ.

viii. 53; i. 115, 116; xvi. 1; xi. 45, &c.

(e) A leading word is repeated in the same clause, and same construction (ἐπαναδίπλωσις):

i. 12, 15:

οὐ θέμις ὦ ποιμὴν τὸ μεσαμβρινόν, οὐ θέμις ἄμμιν.

i. 64 (refrain); i. 66; ii. 118; xxiv. 40; Epig. vi. 3.

There is here in each case a slight pause before the repeated word; the repetition serves to pick up the rhythm and coming in each case in the fifth foot emphasizes the 'bucolic caesura'; cuts off the last two feet from the rest of the line, and gives a peculiar light lilt to the verse.

(f) Not unlike the last is the repetition of a word after the sense is complete, in order to rest upon it some fresh detail of description:

i. 29:

τῷ περὶ μὲν χεῖλῃ μαρύεται ὑψόθι κισσός,
κισσός ἐλιχρύσῳ κεκοιμημένος.

Without the repetition of κισσός the added description would come in after the completed phrase heavily and dragging. κισσός repeated gives the sense and rhythm a new lift.

Cf. Propertius, ii. 8. 17:

Hinc etenim tantum meruit mea gloria nomen,
gloria ad hibernos lata Borysthenidas.

Propertius, i. 3. 32:

Donec diversas percurrens luna fenestras,
luna moraturis sedula luminibus.

In Homer with Proper Names, *Iliad* ii. 837, 849, 871, 671; *Iliad* vi. 396.

(g) Triplets of expression are especially common:

i. 71:

τῆνον μὲν θῶες, τῆνον λύκοι ὠρύσαντο,
τῆνον χάκ δρυμοίο λέων ἔκτανσε θανόντα.

i. 80, 101.

iii. 42:

ὥς ἴδεν, ὥς ἐμάνη, ὥς εἰς βαθὺν ἄλατ' ἔρωτα.

viii. 76; i. 116; xiii. 10-12; xv. 123; xxv. 106, 170; xi. 36, &c.

So xvi. 82 (three gods invoked), cf. xviii. 50; i. 68 (three haunts of Nymphs), cf. xvi. 51, 55, 71, 34; vii. 83.

(h) A fullness and neatness of expression is obtained by repeating a word from main to subordinate clause:

i. 23:

αἱ δὲ κ' αἰείσης
ὥς ὅκα τὸν Λιβύαθε ποτὶ Χρόμιν ἄσας ἐρίσδων.

i. 28; ii. 30.

ii. 46; ii. 49, 118, 114.

iii. 10, 11; v. 52; vi. 5.

vii. 97:

τόσσον ἐρᾷ Μυρτοῦς, ὅσον εἶαρος αἶγες ἐρᾶντι.

viii. 88; xi. 71; xvii. 66; xviii. 21; xviii. 26; xviii. 29-31;

xxx. 25.

(i) Most important of all is the figure called *Traductio*, in which a leading word is repeated from clause to clause in different forms:

i. 144:

ὥς κεν ἀμέλξας
σπείσω ταῖς Μοῖσαις. ὦ χαίρετε πολλάκι Μοῖσαι.

Cf. xv. 103.

ii. 23:

Δέλφισ ἔμ' ἀνίασεν· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ Δέλφιδι δάφναν
αἶθω.

An idea is taken up antithetically:

i. 97-98 λυγίξιν . . . ἐλυγίχθης, especially in dialogue, v. 2-4; v. 14-17; v. 112-114.

v. 124-126; v. 80, 82 φιλεῖντι . . . φιλέει.

xv. 60, 61 παρενθεῖν . . . ἦνθον:

or the word runs through a passage; with loving repetition as—Νύμφαι, vii. 137, 148, 154.

Ἀγεάναξ, Ἀγεάνακτι, Ἀγεάνακτος, vii. 52, 61, 69.

Μοῖσαι, xvi. 58, 69, 107.

Τίτυρος, iii. 2-4; Κομάτας, vii. 83-89, cf. xv. 143-4; especially the running repetition of αἰοδῇ, αἰοδός in xvi. 1, 19, 21, 24, 44, 50, 57.

So parallelism between two periods is obtained:

xii. 28, 34 ὄλβιοι, ὄλβιος; iii. 49, 50 ζαλωτός, ζαλῶ, and see note on i. 82 τάκεται.

Note i. 1 ἀδύ; 2 ἀδύ; 7 ἄδιον; 65 ἀδέα; 148 ἀδείαν.

So xvi. 5 τίς γάρ is taken up in xvi. 13.

ἄμναστοι, xvi. 42, is taken up antithetically xvi. 45.

xvii. 26, repeated, xvii. 27; xviii. 44=xviii. 46; xxvi. 16, 18 Πενθεύς.

(k) Simple verbal antithesis is used to produce this same symmetry of expression:

xvi. 3, 4; xvi. 87:

ἀριθμήτους ἀπὸ πολλῶν.

xvi. 105:

Ὀρχομένον φιλέοισαι ἀπεχθόμενον ποτε Θήβαις.

xxv. 41; xv. 25; xvi. 101; xxviii. 24.

Paronomasia, ix. 31; i. 34; xvi. 3; xxii. 65 εἰς ἐνί; xiv.

63 πολλοῖς πολλὰ διδούς.

xviii. 53.

xvii. 42; ix. 32.

vi. 23; xv. 93; xxix. 32.

(l) Phrases are repeated (changed in form or not) in the same idyll.

ii. 8=ii. 97; ii. 4=ii. 157.

ii. 116=132.

vii. 28=94; xvi. 7=28, 31-41.

Either as above (i) setting out the leading idea in a new light, or returning as in ii. 157 sadly to the original sorrow.

(m) Rhyme is used with considerable frequency:

(1) The end of the hexameter rhymes with a word forming the weak caesura of the same line, xxvi. 30:

αὐτὸς δ' εὐαγέοιμι καὶ εὐαγέεσσιν ᾄδοιμι.

i. 96; vii. 62.

(2) Mascul. caesura and end, i. 64, &c.; viii. 31; xxiv. 89.

(3) Each half of pentameter, Epig. ix. 4; xv. 4; xvi. 4.

(4) Second and fourth arsis, viii. 30, 61; xxv. 1, &c.

In the first and third case the effect is to round off and balance the two halves of the line; the ear is prepared for the cadence of the end of the line. This is not peculiar to Theocritus: graceful examples can be found both in Greek and Latin.

Philetas:

καὶ γάρ τις μελεοῖο κορεσσάμενος κλαυθμοῖο.

Anacr. 75:

ἴσθι τοι καλῶς μὲν ἂν τοι τὸν χαλινὸν ἐμβάλοιμι
ἡνίας δ' ἔχων στρέφοιμί σ' ἀμφὶ τέρματα δρόμον.

Propertius has a pretty triple rhyme, i. 8:

'Illa vel angustó mecum requiescere lectó
Et quocunque modó maluit esse mea.'

(n) Lastly we may notice here the not infrequent repetition of a word immediately:

xi. 72 ὦ Κύκλωψ Κύκλωψ.

i. 123 ὦ Πάν Πάν.

vi. 8 τάλαν τάλαν.

Epig. iii. 6 φεῦγε, φεῦγε (cf. Epig. ix. 4, 9),

generally for the sake of pathos. Instances might be multiplied from any language: it will be sufficient to remember Shakespeare's

'O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?'

M. Arnold's

'Strew on her roses, roses!'

Add to these points the fact that Theocritus writes generally in short rounded periods, often by the single line, with the daintiness but not the monotony of Catullus' hexameter, and it will be seen how widely his verse differs from the old Homeric ἔπος. We get melody in each separate phrase, not a sonorous march of the whole: the verse dwells affectionately on each detail and often looks back at what it has left, whatever be the feeling it would keep before us: affection for nature's sights, sounds, or a fondly remembered name; indignation at the greed of men; sarcasm directed at another (i. 97) or envy of good fortune (xii. 28).

The loud lyre of Homer is changed for the pipe of Pan.

The same characteristic appear in some degree in Vergil's *Eclogues*, distinguishing their metre from the 'ocean roll of rhythm' of the *Aeneid*.

C.—The Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Theocritus.

In dealing with the question of authorship we have to follow three lines of evidence, (a) the testimony of MSS. existing or inferred; (b) the testimony of ancient writers,

scholiasts, grammarians who cite passages of Theocritus, imitations by Greek and Latin poets where such can be definitely traced to Theocritus; (c) internal evidence of style, grammar, vocabulary, versification.

An examination of this evidence leads to an unqualified rejection of the poems numbered in the traditional text xix, xx, xxi, xxiii, xxvii, and the *εἰς Νεκρὸν Ἀδωνιν*. xxv and the Megara must be accepted or rejected together. I have therefore included the Megara in the collection.

We must in the first place clear our minds from any prejudice arising from the now traditional order¹, which dates only from the edition of Stephanus (1566 and 1579). This arrangement has no support in the MSS. or early editions, but poems of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus, are mingled together without clear assignment of author.

Setting aside the *editio princeps* (Mediolana, 1481) which contains i-xviii only we have to take into account four printed versions²:

(1) Aldine α (1495) i-xviii, Epit. Bionis, Europa, *Ἔπος Δραπέτης*, xix, Epit. Adonid. xx, xxi, Megara 1-13, Epit. Adonid. 35-fin., xxii. 1-44, 92-185, xviii. 52-59, xxiii, Syrinx, *Νεκ. Ἀδων.*

(2) Aldine β (1495), a correction and supplement of above.

(3) Juntine (1515) i, vii, iii-vi, viii-xiii, ii, xiv-xviii, xxii, xxiv, Europa, xxix. 1-25, xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, Megara, xxv, xxi, xxiii, xx, Epit. Adonidis, *Νεκ. Ἀδων.*, Epit. Bionis, *Ἔπος Δραπ.* xix, Epigrams, Syrinx, &c.

(4) Callierges (1516). The same contents, different order, xxvii standing last, before epigrams.

These two are practically one authority, being both prepared from a copy supplied by M. Musurus derived from a lost *Codex Patavinus*.

The MSS. vary enormously in contents and order of poems (see the descriptions of them in Ahrens' and Ziegler's editions, and in Hiller's *Beiträge*).

¹ Departed from only by Ahrens and Brunck, and Wilamowitz.

² A full account of the editions is given by Ahrens, *Poet. Bucol. i.* The whole question is discussed by Ahrens in *Philologus*, xxxiii; and Hiller, *Beiträge zur Textgeschichte*, Leipzig, 1888.

Of the editions above mentioned the Aldines go back to two Vatican MSS.—Vat. 1311 (11) and Vat. 1379 (18). Of these 11 is derived from a now mutilated MS., Vat. 1824 (23); 18 and the Ambros. 75 (c)—in its central portion—are derived from the Paris MS. 2832 (M).

From a comparison of 23 (or its representatives) and M, Hiller infers an archetype Φ containing i, v, vi, iv, vii, iii, viii-xiii, ii, xiv, xv, xvi, xxv, Megara, xvii, Epit. Bionis, xxii, xviii, xx, xxi, *Ἔπος*, xix, Epit. Adonid. *Νεκ. Ἀδων.*, xxiii; Epit. Achillis (*Beiträge*, p. 57 sqq.). Beyond this, in turn, can be reconstructed an older archetype Φ^m.¹ This was smaller, and included i-xvi, xvii, xviii, Epit. Bionis, xxii, xxv, Megara.

What is added to this by Φ is added from a new source, and, to judge from the condition of the text, an exceedingly bad source.

On this line then our MSS. are gradually reduced till we get to the respectable Φ^m. The suspected poems have no good tradition. They belong to the Φ group only, and do not go back to Φ^m.

A. The second line to follow is that represented by Juntine and the Paris MS. D.

This MS. is divided into three parts—D¹ i-iii, viii-xiii, iv-vii, xiv, xvi, xxix, Epigrams; D² xvii, xviii, xv; D³ xxiv, xxii. 69-fin., xxvi, xxviii, Megara, xxv. 85-fin., 1-84, Epit. Bionis, *finally, after three and a half blank pages*, xxvii, Securis.

This adds to the Φ group, xxiv, xxvi, xxviii, xxvii (D³), xxix, Epigrams (D¹); of suspected poems it contains, xxvii, Megara, xxv.

Other MSS. to be taken into account are:—

(1) k (Ambros. 222, our best MS.), i, vii, iii-vi, viii-xiii, ii, xiv, xv, xvii, xvi, xxix, Epigrams.

(2) The corrections of D (D^b in Ahrens).

(3) Ambros. 75 (c), first and fourth parts (Ziegler, p. vii).

(4) Vat. 1311—third part—11^c, for xxiv. 1-87.

(5) Vat. 1311—first part—11^a for xxviii, xxix. 1-8.

From D and the Juntine can be reconstructed, (1) *Codex*

¹ From a comparison of Φ with the MSS. m and p.

Patavinus of Musurus, (2) archetype of Patavinus and D (Π, see Hiller, p. 4).

D^b is better than D, akin to k, and must have been used by Musurus here and there (e. g. xxiv. 66). The origin of these corrections may be called Π².

Now we get D^b evidence in xxiv. 109, 45; xviii. 36, 20; xxv. 92, 114; Megara, 49; *not* in xxii, xxvi, xxvii; therefore the double tradition of Π Π² attests xxiv, xviii, xxv, Megara.

For xxiv we have also 11^c, a MS. showing marked peculiarities, and not derived from Φ or Π or Π².

Ambros. 75 (c)—first part—contains, Epigrams, xxiv, xxvi, xxvii, agreeing with D in almost every respect and forming no new authority:

e. g. xxiv. 66 *χρέος* D^b om. D c.

xxiv. 26 *εἶλετο* D^b: *εἵλετο* D c.

xxvi. 34 *κάτθετο* D c: *θήκατο* Junt.

xxvii. 8. om. D c, &c.

xxiv. 91 *δράκοντε* c D^b: *δράκοντες*, D by copyists error and false correction.

The difference of arrangement in c and D is easy of explanation.

The MSS. evidence for the idylls included in D is therefore—

For xviii, xxv, Megara—Π Π² Φ Φ^m.

For xxii—Φ^m Π.

For xxiv—Π Π² 11^c.

For xxvi, xxvii, Π (represented by D c Junt.).

For Epit. Bionis, Φ^m Φ Π.

The last is obviously untheocritean; its exclusion from Π² is a testimony to the superiority of that collection.

xxvi has only the support of Π, but has external authority, and is placed among pieces undoubtedly genuine in D.

xxvii is placed apart from the rest in D, is not in Π², and that it came into Π from a new and bad source is shown by the striking deterioration in D's text. The differences of Juntine are due to conjecture only as in *Id.* xxi.

xxii has explicit external authority.

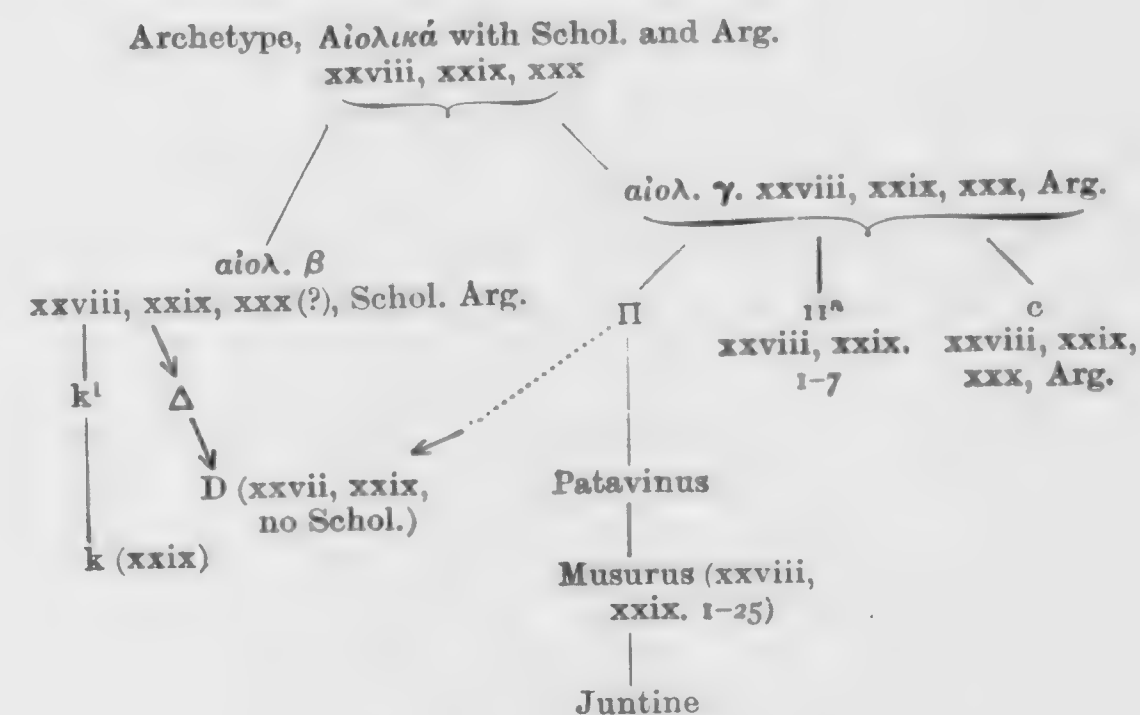
xxvii may therefore be rejected, and we get as undoubtedly genuine, xviii, xxii, xxiv, xxvi, possibly Megara and xxv.

Idylls i–xvii are contained in nearly all the good MSS., and, so far as such evidence goes, cannot be impugned.

There remain xxviii, xxix, xxx, and the Epigrams.

Only one MS.—c—contains the three Aeolic poems. D has xxviii, xxix. Juntine has xxviii, xxix. 1–25. 11^a has xxviii, xxix. 1–6. k has xxix, with Argument and Scholia. In character D resembles k; c differs from both and resembles 11^a (D^b does not appear).

The genealogy of the MSS. must be somewhat as follows:



[D places xxix in first part as in k. xxviii in D^c; the connexion of D with Π is very doubtful here. Δ probably Π². Αἰολ. γ. suffered two mutilations losing (1) xxix. 26–end and 30; (2) xxix. 7–24. c was copied before mutilation; 11 (with Ahrens' MSS. G. 6. c) after second mutilation, *Patavinus* after first.

Ahrens—*Philol.* xxxiii. p. 589—holds that xxx came into c from a new source, arguing from absence of argument and corruption of text. But c has all three poems in *one* hand; and continuously written; and the corruptions in xxx are nearly all at the end of lines—an indication that it was copied from a torn MS.]

The name of Theocritus is not attached to these poems in the MSS., but c and vi have arguments to xxviii; k to

xxix. These arguments come from one archetype, and that of xxviii assumes Theocritean authorship. The Epigrams probably came from same source as xxviii-xxx. They have the authority of k, D, and Juntine (hence II), and independently that of the Anthology.

Hence, in conclusion, our good MSS. accept as genuine i-xvii, xxii, xxiv, xxvi, xxviii-xxx, Epigrams, xxv, Megara; the last two always placed together.

None of our MSS. is older than the twelfth century, the majority belong to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; they represent therefore only Byzantine tradition. A study of the MSS. shows further that in Byzantine times the poems of Theocritus had to be collected from scattered sources, all our fuller MSS. are compilations. Ahrens (in *Philol.* xxxiii) has attempted to show what collections of Theocritus' poems were made at various times, and argues for the existence of three of importance:

(1) i-ix, made by Artemidorus a scholar of Augustan times. He argues from the fact that many MSS. have only i-ix: that Scholia to i-ix are found in some MSS. drawn from a different source to the rest. That the collection existed is clear; but the MSS. containing it are only bad MSS. Artemidorus certainly made a collection, but it certainly included more than i-ix as his epigram shows:—
(*A. Pal.* ix. 205)

βουκολικαὶ Μοῖσαι, σποράδες ποκά, νῦν δ' ἅμα πᾶσαι
ἐντὶ μᾶς μάνδρας, ἐντὶ μᾶς ἀγέλας.

(2) i, v, vi, iv, vii, iii, viii-xiii (as in MSS. Q p w). This was undoubtedly an early collection.

(3) i, vii, iii-vi, viii-xiii, ii, xiv, xv, xvii, xvi, xxiv, xxii, xviii, xxvi, xxviii-xxx, xxvii, Epigrams xxv, Megara. This Ahrens attributes to Eratosthenes.

This collection is too wide. As appears from the foregoing examination of the II and D line of MSS., D is a composite MS., and of its tributaries that which represents the best tradition (Π²) did not include xxii, xxvi, or xxvii. The assignment of the collection to Eratosthenes is merely hypothesis.

The scope of this edition makes a full examination of

these points impossible. I can give only a summary of the results, as they appear trustworthy, and must reserve a more minute discussion for another place:—

The Scholia afford a base of discussion. We have pre-Byzantine Scholia and Arguments only to i-xviii, xxviii-xxx. Scholiasts are cited by name in *Idylls* i, ii, iii, iv, v, vii. Arg. xii is from Eratosthenes. Munatios is mentioned in Arg. iii, vii, xvii; Schol. ii. 100, vii. 106, 138.

(1) This Eratosthenes lived in the time of Justinian (see Ahrens, *Poet. Bucol.* ii, p. 33); he is the author of an epigram, *A. Pal.* vi. 78, showing marked imitation of Theocritus, and may unhesitatingly be regarded as an editor of our poet, and author of part of the Scholia. It is remarkable that Arg. xii and no other is attributed to him; moreover this argument differs from all the rest in form. It is a probable conclusion that Eratosthenes added *Id.* xii to a collection already existing, with *Scholia*. This cannot have been Ahrens' third collection, since, of the poems therein, many have no Scholia at all; and it is hardly conceivable that they should have been entirely lost. Note further: Eratosthenes is never mentioned as a commentator. Is this because he is the author of our Scholia in their final form? Eratosthenes' *Theocritus* contained therefore:

i, vii, iii-vi, viii-xiii, ii, xiv, xv, xvii, xvi, xviii, xxviii-xxx (the order of i-xvii appearing in k).

(2) We shall have Munatius' edition, appearing shortly before Eratosthenes', and of the same contents, save that xii is not included. Munatius introduced with his commentary several notices concerning Theocritus' parentage (Arg. *Id.* iii, vii, xvii). It was to his edition in all probability that the epigram was affixed—

ἄλλος ὁ Χίος· ἐγὼ δὲ Θεόκριτος ὃς τὰδ' ἔγραψα
εἰς ἀπὸ τῶν πολλῶν εἰμὶ Συρακοσίων,
νῖος Πραξαγόρας, περικλειτὴς τε Φιλίνης·
μοῦσαν δ' ὀθνεῖν οὔτιν' ἐφειλκυσάμην.

The last line meaning 'I have introduced no alien Muse,' i.e. no song from another hand; and distinguishing Munatius' edition of *Theocritus* only from

(3) an earlier edition of the bucolic poets. This early

Corpus bucolicorum may be taken to have included Theocr. i, iii-xi, Bion, Moschus, perhaps Philetas, and others.

(4) There are left over from these three editions, *Idylls* xxii, xxiv, xxvi the Berenice xxv, Megara. These would together form a convenient *biblion*, and could be classed roughly as *ἐπη ἡρωικά*. They must have existed without Scholia, if they existed together, and that they did exist together is rendered probable by their conjunction in D³.

It is uncertain whether the Epigrams ever existed in separate form after the compilation of the Anthology of Meleager.

On this line of argument therefore we are led to accept and reject just the same poems as by the argument from our existing or demonstrable MSS.

B. External evidence: citation and imitation.

Citations are made by grammarians from xviii. 49; viii. 66; xxiv. 138; xxii. 72, 137; xxvi. 1; xxviii. 1; xxv (Hiller, *Beiträge*, p. 65). These can be seen in full in Ahrens' edition at foot of text.

Arguments from imitation have little weight owing to the impossibility of proving that the imitation must be from Theocritus.

There is certain evidence that Theocritus wrote poems which have not been preserved. A fragment of the Berenice has come down to us; and Eustathius and Servius quote or allude to others (see Meineke, p. 397). Suidas has a curious note: Θεόκριτος ἔγραψε τὰ καλούμενα βουκολικά ἐπη Δωρίδι διαλέκτῳ· τινὲς δὲ ἀναφέρουσιν εἰς αὐτὸν καὶ ταῦτα· Προϊτίδας· ἐλπίδας· ὕμνους· ἡρωϊκὰς· ἐπικήδεια μέλη (so Bekker, *ἐπικήδεια*, μέλη, Birt)· ἐλεγείας· ἰάμβους ἐπιγράμματα. We do not know the origin of the above statement, nor who the *τινὲς* were; nor whether Suidas means isolated poems or *βιβλία* bearing the above titles. Attempts have been made to identify the names with the poems in our Theocritus¹: βουκολικά ἐπη, i-xi, xxvii, &c.; ἐλπίδες, xxi; ὕμνοι, xvii, xvi, xxii; ἡρωϊκοί, xxvi, xviii; ἐπικήδεια, Epit. Adonidis, Epit. Bionis; μέλη, xxviii, xxix, xxx; ἐλεγείαι, viii; ἰάμβοι and

¹ Notably by Birt, *Antikes Buchwesen*.

ἐπιγράμματα, Epigrams. Even if this is the right method the identification of ἐλεγείαι and ἰάμβοι is unlikely. By the first is more likely meant some of the epigrams, if not poems, altogether lost: for ἰάμβοι we might read μιμίαιμβοι a confused description of xv and the *mimes*. The Προϊτίδες are left out of account. J. A. Hartung thinks that Vergil may betray knowledge of the poem in *Ecl.* vi. 48:

‘Proetides implerunt falsis mugitibus agros.’

The story is certainly current in Alexandrian literature (Call. *Dian.* 233 sqq.), and was dealt with by *Bacchylides* (xi), a poem which Callimachus obviously knows. It is possible enough that Theocritus wrote such a poem (on the model of xxvi), but no proof for or against can be adduced.

Not much importance attaches to the statement that one Marianus (400 A. D.) paraphrased Theocritus in 3150 iambic verses. He probably included the other pastoral poets.

C. Internal evidence.

In *Id.* xx we notice as untheocritean:—

(1) The large proportion of uncontracted forms—φιλέειν (4), λαλέεις (7), νοσέοντι (9) &c.

(2) The forms—ἐμείο, συνεχές, ἄφαρ, στομάτων, ἀδέα, κρέσσων, ἐμμί, ἡδέ, πολλόν.

(3) The words—βοηνόμον, ἀγροικος, δονέω, δώνακι, πλαγιαύλω, ἀνά (of time), ἀνέρι βούτα separated. Contrast i. 86; vi. 7; vii. 32.

The poem is full of reminiscences of Theocritus—xxvii=x. 38; xxi sqq.=vi. 34; xxvi=x. 19; xxx=x. 76 (see Meineke, p. 328). [κρήγνον=‘true,’ see *ad loc.*]

(4) In metre the poem is far more dactylic than the genuine pieces, the proportion of dactyls to spondees in the first five feet being 5.08:1 as against 3.5:1 in Theocr. *Id.* iii. In Theocr. iv it is 2.33:1 (cf. Kunst, *De versu Theocr.*, p. 10; Legrand, *Étude*, p. 329).

Still more decisive is the general tone of the poem. The contrast of town and country manners is not a Theocritean motive. There is no setting, or localization. To whom is it addressed?

The piece is obviously of later authorship, but who wrote

it has mercifully been forgotten (see further, Hiller, *Beiträge*, p. 70).

xxiii was apparently known to Ovid (see note on v. 16), but this proves nothing for authorship. The motive becomes a commonplace in the writers of so-called romance (Charito, *E.* 10; Ovid, *Met.* xiv. 701). The evidence of style and metre is the same as for xx. The tone is maudlin and namby-pamby. In language note untheocritean: ἀπηνέος, ἀτειρής, τὸν βροτόν (11), ἐθέλω with accus., σβέσσω (Theocr. uses the σσ only in aorist), οὐδὲ ἔν, πῶς (for ὅπως), ὑποπτέυησι.

xix resembles Bion iv (Meineke) in conception, and may be with probability ascribed to that poet (so Valck., Hermann, and others).

xxvii is condemned by style, and by the coarseness of its tone. The language also obviously belongs to a late writer ἰδὲ πῶς, δίδου ὄφρα φιλάσω for δίδου φιλάσαι, μίτρᾱν. Untheocritean are σείω, ναὶ μάν, Παφία.

xxi is a far more important poem, and has been thought fully worthy of Theocritus. 'There is nothing in Wordsworth,' writes Mr. Lang, 'more real, more full of the incommunicable sense of nature, rounding and softening the toilsome days of the aged and the poor, than the Theocritean poem of the Fisherman's Dream.'

But a piece worthy of Theocritus is not necessarily a Theocritean piece, and the 'nature' of xxi is not the nature of Theocritus.

The evidence of language is strong: αἰφνίδιον, μελεδώνη, ἐγγύθι, ἀθλήματα (new sense); θλιβομέναν ('narrow'), τρυφερόν (new sense), προσέναχε, φίλος πόνος, ἤρεθον, μινύθειν, σιδάροις (pl.), τραφερῶν, ἡρέμα, ὥμοσα δ' οὐ, ταρβῶ, ἐπιμύσσησι, φυκίους, Ποσειδάωνι, ἰχθύα, ἰχθύς—all these are untheocritean. The rhythm of v. 15 is unparalleled. The long list of implements in v. 10 sqq. is foreign to our poet's style.

Still less than Theocritus is Bion the author: the spondaic character of the verse alone proves this; and there is no evidence that Bion or Moschus ever wrote realistic poems.

A much stronger case could be made out for assigning the poem to Leonidas of Tarentum, or at any rate to a close imitator of that writer:—

ἰχθύος (6) sing., cf. *A. Pal.* vii. 504 κίχλης καὶ σκάρου ἰχθυοβολεύς. φυκίοντα δέλητα, cf. *A. Pal.* vii. 504 πετρήεσσαν (living under rocks); vii. 273 αἰπήεσσα καταγίς (from the heights). θλιβομέναν (pres. part.), cf. *A. Pal.* vii. 665 πεπταμένους αἰγιαλούς. ὕπνον ἀπώσάμενοι, cf. *A. Pal.* vii. 726 ἀπώσατο πολλάκις ὕπνον.

Leonidas' epigrams, *A. Pal.* vi. 4; vii. 295; vii. 504, are 'fisher epigrams.' The first is a dedication from the fisher Diophantus. xxi is addressed to Diophantus. The second is on the death of Theris who ἔθαν' ἐν καλύβῃ σχοινίτιδι λύχνος ὁποῖα, cf. xxi. 7. The list of implements in xxi is thoroughly Leonidean (*A. Pal.* vi. 4, 205, 204, 296, 35).

Leonidas is essentially a poet of humble life and workers (cf. *A. Pal.* vi. 288; vii. 726). He is remarkable for his bold use of new words, or old words in new senses. True, we know Leonidas only as an epigrammatist, and one of no great note; but *A. Pal.* vii. 736, 295, 472; vi. 300, show a certain pathos and poetic power; and though xxi shows a humour not found in Leonidas, yet the elaboration and conception of the poem are of the simplest and not beyond the power of the Tarentine. There is evidence, finally, that even before Meleager's time the poems of Leonidas and Theocritus had been confused (cf. note prefatory to Epigrams).

The only objections to recognizing Leonidas as author are (1) the form of such lines as 16, 56, 60—not paralleled from Leonidas (cf. Geffcken, *Leonidas von Tarent*, p. 142); (2) the representation of humble life is a common motive both in New Comedy and afterwards (Plaut. *Rudens*; Herondas; Geffcken, *op. cit.*, p. 137); (3) that we do not know of Leonidas as an author of anything but epigrams.

Reitzenstein's judgement is worth quoting (*Epigram und Skolion*, p. 152): 'Anders ist der Stil der Ἀλιείς, sie können nicht dem Leonidas gehören, trotz der weiten Aufzählung der Fischergeräte, einzelner kühner Wörter, ja einer direkten Entlehnung aus Leonidas. Dann sind die Ἀλιείς aber von einem Nachahmer des Tarentiners, welcher seinerseits die pomphaffe Sprache desselben herabgestimmt und gemildert hat.' But it is not impossible that Leonidas himself modified

his style under the direct influence of Theocritus in Cos.

The question of xxv and Megara is much more difficult. That they are by the same author is now generally accepted; who this author was is still *sub judice*¹.

(1) The two poems are conjoined in the MSS. (Π Π² Φ Φ^m); community of authorship being obviously assumed.

(2) Internal evidence: the two poems have a large number of words in common which do not occur elsewhere in the *Corpus bucolicum*, e.g. ἀθέσφατος, ἄμωτος (as adj.), γόνος, δεδεγμένος, ἐκπάγλους, βίη Ἡρακληείη, κλάζειν, κ.τ.λ.; cf. αἰνολέοντα, xxv; αἰνοτόκεια, Meg. (Legrand, *Étude*, p. 264). The metrical structure of the two is much the same, allowance being made for the difference of the character of the persons (Hiller, *Beitr.*, p. 63). The vocabulary of both is partly Homeric, partly that of the new epic, though xxv contains the more unhomeric words.

The evidence of metre is instructive. There are four general 'laws' of the hexameter observed in Alexandrian writers²:—

(1) A trochee or dactyl in the second foot must not be formed by a word commencing in first foot.

(2) The masculine caesura in third foot must not be preceded by an iambic word.

(3) Masculine caesura and diaeresis in both third and fifth foot of same line is forbidden.

(4) Diaeresis in fifth arsis is only allowed when the verse contains *weak* caesura and third foot is followed by a long word.

Theocritus neglects these laws entirely in his pastorals and mimes, e.g. first law, vii. 14, 38, 65, &c.; second law, ii. 76, 126, 130, &c.; third law, x. 11, 39, &c.; fourth law, xi. 7, 71, &c.

In the *epic idylls* (among which reckon xiii, xvii, xxii,

¹ See Hiller, *Beiträge*, p. 66; L. Genther, *Über Theocr. xxv und Moschus iv*, Luckau, 1898. Legrand, *Étude*, p. 17, accepts xxv, says nothing about Megara.

² See Meyer, *Zur Geschichte des griech. und latein. Hexam.*; cf. Geffcken, *op. cit.*, p. 141 sqq.

xxiv, xxv, Megara) the number of places where the laws are neglected are (if my counting is correct):

	xiii	xvii	xxii	xxiv	xxv	Megara
First law . . .	4	5	8	5	14	7
Second law . .	3	2	5	1	13	2
Third law . . .	1	1(?)	5	0	2	0
Fourth law . .	2	6	11	5	11	6

The Megara resembles xxiv and xvii most nearly. xxii is especially lax in third, xxv in second, but all six poems agree pretty closely, but differ from the practice of other writers. Moschus, to whom the Megara was assigned by Stephanus, neglects in the *Europa* the first law four times, second twice, third twice, but fourth *never*.

In structure there are striking resemblances. Both begin and end with striking abruptness. Both narrate an episode in Heracles' life through the speech of persons in the poem, not directly from the poet. And while the tone of the two differs widely it differs no more than is necessitated by the difference of characters. The strong virility of xxv suits Heracles and his manly companion; the complaining frightened tone of the Megara suits the unhappy women-folk. More might perhaps be made of the absence of any 'setting' in 'Megara,' but if we have been right in concluding that Theocritus not seldom follows Bacchylides as a model, here again we might see a trace of the lyric poet's influence. The Megara bears a most striking resemblance to Bacchylides' *Ode xviii* (dialogue of Aegeus and Medea), in which an exploit of Theseus is told of.

There seems then good reason to go back on the judgment of Stephanus, and to assign xxv and Megara to the same author.

For making this author Theocritus we have—

(1) MSS. evidence of Φ^m, Π, Π² in all of which good archetypes the two poems are put among undoubtedly Theocritean pieces. The Florentine MS. s has the Megara alone after pieces by Moschus, but without name of author, while the preceding are all entitled Μόσχου.

(2) Internal evidence of style, metre, and language;

for while many words occur in these poems which do not occur elsewhere in Theocritus, the same is true of xxii and xxiv, and the general use of language and idiom is Theocritean. For Theocritus tells strongly the method of handling the myths. 'Theocritus takes pleasure in surrounding the events of fable with minute familiar details; in showing that the ancient heroes had not always a heroic gait, and that their exploits do not stand altogether apart from the actions of daily life' (Legrand, p. 184). This is true of xiii, xxii, xxiv, xxv, equally; to a rather less extent of Megara. It is characteristic of the school of Philetas, and Hermesianax (*supra*, p. 29), to which Theocritus belongs. Further, xxv shows the rapid narrative power which marks xxii and the first part of xxiv. On the whole the argument for accepting the poems as genuine is considerably stronger than that for rejecting them.

D.—The Pastoral.

'The history of the pastoral,' writes Prof. Conington, 'shows how easily the most natural form of composition may pass into the most artificial.' The reason of this is that practically all pastoral poetry subsequent to Theocritus is an imitation of an imitation, and becomes, as Plato would say, three degrees removed from truth. The name moreover has been grossly misused, and while it covers a multitude of sins against good taste, much poetry that is really pastoral in the Theocritean sense is excluded.

Strictly understood pastoral poetry must be defined not by its *form* so much as by its *contents*. It is a comedy of rustic character and speech, brief, written to please not to instruct, in dialogue or monologue drawn from the life. Theoc. *Id.* iii, iv, v, x, are the most perfect examples. Song has nothing essential to do with the pastoral. Theoc. iv lacks it, but is most truly a pastoral. But song is generally introduced because one of the most salient features of Greek peasant life was the singing-match, and this afforded at

once both an easy and a graceful subject for composition. Hence *Id.* v, vi, viii, ix, contain singing-matches; *Id.* i repeats one well-known song; *Id.* iii, xi, x, contain monodies, yet always such as might be heard in Greece.

The result was fatal for the pastoral; the charm of form became the essential; the truth of the representation to country life became of secondary importance, and finally was left altogether out of sight. Theocritus himself must be held responsible in part for the change.

The shepherds of the beautiful first idyll are shepherds in name rather than in vocation; in *Id.* vii we have, as before noted, an imitation of the country singing-match, in two poets who disguise their names but not their personality. Yet here there is nothing to offend: nothing to disgust us by its hopeless unreality. It is only when we come to the imitators of Theocritus that we see that the pastoral has become merely a fashionable setting for any incongruous thought. There is no trace of any study of the country in Bion and Moschus; Vergil's *Eclogues* are echoes of Theocritus, exquisite in sound, but signifying anything rather than Italian peasant life: the story of Vergil's farm; of Julius Caesar's deification, of Gallus' love-story. Kings, statesmen, and poets must all be shepherds, and sing songs, whether the shepherds of their country sang or no; in their shepherd dress and under their shepherd names they must discourse of affairs of state or church, as in Milton's *Lycidas* and in the *Shepherd's Calendar*. Each step taken is but slight. The plaint for Daphnis leads easily to the plaint for Bion; that to Vergil's 'Gallus,' to 'Lycidas,' to 'Thyrsis.' The form develops, but does not change materially; but the matter changes from the simple 'rural ditty' to the 'strain of higher mood.' Meanwhile real pastoral poetry as Theocritus made it—the mirror held up to country life—found but little favour. The trammels of classical form prevented it. If one wrote in the style of Theocritus he did not represent life as it was in other lands than Greece; if he wrote of life as he saw it, he had to desert the sacred classical form and still more sacred diction. Consequently the most of so-called pastoral is imitation of an imitation—fit for a boyish exercise alone.

The sketch of rustic manners passes to prose. In verse the spirit of Theocritus breathes—because the form is dropped—in the German Hebel, in some of Burns' narrative poems, and in Lord Tennyson's *Northern Farmer*.

ΘΕΟΚΡΙΤΟΥ ΕΙΔΥΛΛΙΑ

I

ΘΥΡΣΙΣ Η ΩΙΔΗ

ΘΥΡΣΙΣ

Ἄδύ τι τὸ ψιθύρισμα καὶ ἅ πίτυς αἰπόλε τήνα,
ἅ ποτὶ ταῖς παγαῖσι μελίσδεται, ἄδὺ δὲ καὶ τὸ
συρίσδες· μετὰ Πᾶνα τὸ δεύτερον ἄθλον ἀποισῇ
αἶκα τήνος ἔλη κεραδὸν τράγον, αἶγα τὸ λαψῇ.
αἶκα δ' αἶγα λάβῃ τήνος γέρας, ἔς τὲ καταρρεῖ 5
ἅ χίμαρος· χιμάρῳ δὲ καλὸν κρέας, ἔστέ κ' ἀμέλξης.

ΑΙΠΟΛΟΣ

Ἄδιον ὦ ποιμὴν τὸ τεδὸν μέλος ἢ τὸ καταχῆς
τῇν' ἀπὸ τῆς πέτρας καταλείβεται ὑψόθεν ὕδωρ.
αἶκα ταὶ Μοῖσαι τὰν οἶδα δῶρον ἄγωνται,
ἄρνα τὸ σακίταν λαψῇ γέρας· αἱ δέ κ' ἀρέσκη 10
τήναις ἄρνα λαβεῖν, τὸ δὲ τὰν οἶν ὕστερον ἀξῇ.

ΘΥΡΣΙΣ

Λῆς ποτὶ τὰν Νυμφᾶν, λῆς αἰπόλε τῇδε καθίξας,
ὥς τὸ κάταντες τοῦτο γεώλοφον αἶ τε μυρίκαι,
συρίσδεν; τὰς δ' αἶγας ἐγὼν ἐν τῷδε νομευσῶ

I. 6. κρέας Heinsius: κρήs libri.

ΑΙΠΟΛΟΣ

Οὐ θέμις ὦ ποιμὴν τὸ μεσαμβρινόν, οὐ θέμις ἄμμιν 15
 συρίσδεν. τὸν Πάνα δεδοίκαμες· ἦ γὰρ ἀπ' ἄγρας
 τανίκα κεκμακῶς ἀμπαύεται· ἔστι δὲ πικρός,
 καὶ οἱ αἰεὶ δριμεῖα χολὰ ποτὶ ρινὶ κάθηται.
 ἀλλὰ τὺ γὰρ δὴ Θύρσι τὰ Δάφνιδος ἄλγε' αἰίδες
 καὶ τὰς βουκολικὰς ἐπὶ τὸ πλέον ἵκεο μοίσσας, 20
 δεῦρ' ὑπὸ τὰν πετέαν ἐσδώμεθα, τῷ τε Πιρήπῳ
 καὶ τὰν Κραναιῶν κατεναντίον, ἅπερ ὁ θῶκος
 τήνος ὁ ποιμενικὸς καὶ ταὶ δρῦες. αἱ δὲ κ' αἰείσης
 ὡς ὅκα τὸν Λιβύαθε ποτὶ Χρόμιν ἄσας ἐρίσδων,
 αἶγα δέ τοι δωσῶ διδυματόκον ἐς τρεῖς ἀμέλξαι, 25
 ἃ δὲ ἔχουσ' ἐρίφως ποταμέλγεται ἐς δύο πέλλας,
 καὶ βαθὺν κισσύβιον κεκλυσμένον ἀδεί κηρῷ,
 ἀμφῶες, νεοτευχές, ἔτι γλυφάνοιο ποτόσδον.
 τῷ περὶ μὲν χεῖλῃ μαρῦεται ὑψόθι κισσός,
 κισσὸς ἐλιχρύσφ κεκονιμένος· ἃ δὲ κατ' αὐτὸν 30
 καρπῷ ἔλιξ εἰλεῖται ἀγαλλομένα κροκόεντι.
 ἔντοσθεν δὲ γυνά, τὶ θεῶν δαίδαλμα τέτυκται,
 ἀσκητὰ πέπλω τε καὶ ἄμπυκι. πὰρ δέ οἱ ἄνδρες
 καλὸν ἐθειράζοντες ἀμοιβαδὶς ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος 34
 νεικεῖουσ' ἐπέεσσι. τὰ δ' οὐ φρενὸς ἄπτεται αὐτᾶς·
 ἀλλ' ὅκα μὲν τήνον ποτιδέρεται ἄνδρα γελαῖσα,
 ἄλλοκα δ' αὖ ποτὶ τὸν ρίπτει νόον. οἱ δ' ὑπ' ἔρωτος
 δητὰ κυλοιδιόωντες ἐτώσια μοχθίζοντι.
 τοῖς δὲ μετὰ γριπεύς τε γέρων πέτρα τε τέτυκται
 λεπράς, ἐφ' ἧ σπεύδων μέγα δίκτυον ἐς βόλον ἔλκει
 ὁ πρέσβυς, κάμνοντι τὸ καρτερόν ἀνδρὶ ἐοικώς. 41

22. Κραναιῶν Ahrens: κρανίδων p k: κρανιάδων vulg.

φραίης κεν γυίων νιν ὅσον σθένος ἔλλοπιεύειν·
 ὦδέ οἱ ὠδήκанти κατ' αὐχένα πάντοθεν ἴνες
 καὶ πολὺ περ ἐόντι, τὸ δὲ σθένος ἄξιον ἦβας.
 τυτθὸν δ' ὅσον ἀπῶθεν ἀλιτρύτοιο γέροντος 45
 Πυρναίαις σταφυλαῖσι καλὸν βέβριθεν ἀλωά,
 τὰν ὀλίγος τις κῶρος ἐφ' αἵμασιαισι φυλάσσει
 ἦμενος· ἀμφὶ δὲ νιν δὴ ἀλώπεκες ἃ μὲν ἀν' ὄρχως
 φοιτῇ σινομένα τὰν τρώξιμον, ἃ δ' ἐπὶ πῆρα
 πάντα δόλον κεύθοισα τὸ παιδίον οὐ πρὶν ἀνησεῖν 50
 φατὶ πρὶν ἢ ἀκράτιστον ἐπὶ ξηροῖσι καθίξῃ.
 αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἀνθερίκοισι καλὰν πλέκει ἀκριδοθήραν
 σχοίνῳ ἐφαρμόσδων· μέλεται δὲ οἱ οὔτε τι πῆρας
 οὔτε φυτῶν τοσσήνον, ὅσον περὶ πλέγματι γαθεῖ.
 παντᾶ δ' ἀμφὶ δέπας περιπέπταται ὑγρὸς ἄκανθος·
 αἰολικὸν θάημα, τέρας κέ τυ θυμὸν ἀτύξαι. 56
 τῷ μὲν ἐγὼ πορθμεῖ Καλυδωνίῳ αἶγά τ' ἔδωκα
 ὦνον καὶ τυρόεντα μέγαν λευκοῖο γάλακτος·
 οὔδ' ἐγὼ ποτὶ χεῖλος ἐμόν θίγεν, ἀλλ' ἔτι κεῖται
 ἄχραντον. τῷ καὶ τυ μάλα πρόφρων ἀρεσαίμαν, 60
 αἶκά μοι τὸ φίλος τὸν ἐφίμερον ὕμνον αἰείσης.
 κοῦτί τυ κερτομέω· πόταγ' ὦγαθέ· τὰν γὰρ αἰοιδᾶν
 οὔτ' ἐγὼ εἰς Αἶδαν γε τὸν ἐκλεάθοντα φυλαξεῖς

ΘΥΡΣΙΣ

Ἄρχετε βουκολικὰς Μοῖσαι φίλαι ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
 Θύρσις ὅδ' ὡς Αἴτνας, καὶ Θύρσιδος ἀδέα φωνά. 65
 πῇ ποκ' ἄρ' ἦσθ', ὅκα Δάφνις ἐτάκετο, πῇ ποκα
 Νύμφαι;

50. κεύθοισα Schol.: τεύχοισα MSS.
lateat corruptela; vid. notas.51. Haud dubium quin
αἰολικόν Schol. k:

αἰπολικόν k: αἰολίχον Ahrens.

ἢ κατὰ Πηνειῷ καλὰ τέμπεα; ἢ κατὰ Πίνδῳ;
οὐ γὰρ δὴ ποταμοῖο μέγαν ῥόον εἶχετ' Ἀνάπῳ,
οὐδ' Αἴτνας σκοπιάν, οὐδ' Ἀκιδος ἱερὸν ὕδωρ.

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι φίλαι ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
τῆνον μὰν θῶες, τῆνον λύκοι ὠρύσαντο, 71
τῆνον χῶκ δρυμοῖο λέων ἔκλαυσε θανόντα.

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι φίλαι ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
πολλαί οἱ παρ ποσσὶ βόες, πολλοὶ δέ τε ταῦροι,
πολλαὶ δ' αὖ δαμάλαι καὶ πόρτιες ὠδύραντο. 75

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι φίλαι ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
ἦνθ' Ἑρμῆς πρᾶτιστος ἀπ' ὄρεος, εἶπε δέ· “ Δάφνι,
τίς τυ κατατρύχει; τίνος ὦγαθὲ τόσσον ἐρᾶσαι; ”

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι φίλαι ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
ἦνθον τοὶ βούται, τοὶ ποιμένες, ὠπόλοι ἦνθον· 80
πάντες ἀνηρώτευν, τί πάθοι κακόν. ἦνθ' ὁ Πρίηπος
κῆφα· “ Δάφνι τάλαν, τί τὸν τάκεαι, ἃ δέ τε κῶρα
πάσας ἀνὰ κράνας, πάντ' ἄλσεα ποσσὶ φορεῖται—

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι φίλαι ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς—
ζάτεισ'; ἃ δύσερός τις ἄγαν καὶ ἀμήχανος ἐσσί. 85
βούτας μὰν ἐλέγευ, νῦν δ' αἰπόλῳ ἀνδρὶ ἔοικας.
ὠπόλος ὅκκ' ἐσορῇ τὰς μηκάδας οἷα βατεῦνται,
τάκεται ὀφθαλμῶς, ὅτι οὐ τράγος αὐτὸς ἔγεντο.

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι φίλαι ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
καὶ τὸν δ' ἐπεὶ κ' ἐσορῆς τὰς παρθένους οἷα γελᾶντι,
τάκεαι ὀφθαλμῶς, ὅτι οὐ μετὰ ταῖσι χορεύεις.” 91
τῶς δ' οὐδὲν ποτελέξαθ' ὁ βουκόλος, ἀλλὰ τὸν αὐτῷ
ἄννε πικρὸν ἔρωτα, καὶ ἐς τέλος ἄννε μοίρας·

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι πάλιν ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
ἦνθ' ἔγε μὰν ἀδεία καὶ ἃ Κύπρις γελάοισα, 95

82. vulgo post τάκεαι signum interrog. post ζάτεισ' colon.

λάβρην μὲν γελάοισα, βαρὺν δ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν ἔχοισα,
κεῖπε· “ τὴν τὸν ἔρωτα κατεύχεο Δάφνι λυγίξειν·
ἦ ῥ' οὐκ αὐτὸς ἔρωτος ὑπ' ἀργαλέῳ ἐλυγίχθης; ”

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι πάλιν ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
τὰν δ' ἄρα χῶ Δάφνις ποταμείβετο· “ Κύπρι βαρεῖα,
Κύπρι νεμεσσατά, Κύπρι θνατοῖσιν ἀπεχθής· 101
ἦδη γὰρ φράσδῃ πάνθ' ἄλιον ἄμμι δεδύκειν·
Δάφνις κῆν Ἀῖδα κακὸν ἔσσεται ἄλγος ἔρωτι.

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι πάλιν ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
† οὗ λέγεται τὰν Κύπριν ὁ βουκόλος—ἔρπε ποτ' Ἰδαν,
ἔρπε ποτ' Ἀγχίσην. τῆνεί δρύες, ἃ τε κύπειρος· 106

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι φίλαι ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
ῥαῖος χῶδωνις, ἐπεὶ καὶ μῆλα νομεύει.

καὶ πτῶκας βάλλει καὶ θηρία πάντα διώκει. 110

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι φίλαι ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
αὐθις ὅπως στασῇ Διομήδεος ἄσπον ἰοῖσα,
καὶ λέγε· τὸν βούταν νικῶ Δάφνιν, ἀλλὰ μάχευ μοι.”

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι πάλιν ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
ὦ λύκοι, ὦ θῶες, ὦ ἀν' ὄρεα φωλάδες ἄρκτοι, 115
χαίρεθ'. ὁ βουκόλος ὑμῖν ἐγὼ Δάφνις οὐκέτ' ἀν' ὕλαν,
οὐκέτ' ἀνὰ δρυμῶς, οὐκ ἄλσεα. χαῖρ' Ἀρέθοισα,
καὶ ποταμοί, τοὶ χεῖτε καλὸν κατὰ Θύμβριδος ὕδωρ.

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι πάλιν ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
Δάφνις ἐγὼν ὅδε τήνος ὁ τὰς βόας ὅδε νομεύων, 120
Δάφνις ὁ τὼς ταύρας καὶ πόρτιας ὅδε ποτίσδων·

ἄρχετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι πάλιν ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
ὦ Πὰν Πάν, εἴτ' ἐσσί κατ' ὄρεα μακρὰ Λυκαίω,

105. ὦ Valek. : οὗ vulg. : εἰ Ahrens, Haupt. 106. ἃ τε
Ch. : ὅδε vulg. : ἐνθα Ch.¹. [107. hic legitur in MSS. versus
ex 5. 46 translatus.]

εἴτε τύ γ' ἀμφιπολεῖς μέγα Μαίναλον, ἐνθ' ἐπὶ
νασον

τὰν Σικελάν, Ἑλίκας δὲ λίπ' ἡρίον αἰπύ τε σᾶμα 125
τῆνο Λυκαονίδαο, τὸ καὶ μακάρεσσιν ἀγητόν.

λήγετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι ἵτε λήγετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
ἐνθ' ὦναξ καὶ τάνδε φέρει πακτοῖο μελίπνουν
ἐκ κηρῶ σύριγγα καλάν, περὶ χεῖλος ἐλικτάν.
ἦ γὰρ ἐγὼν ὑπ' ἔρωτος ἐς Ἄιδαν ἔλκομαι ἤδη. 130

λήγετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι ἵτε λήγετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
νῦν δ' ἴα μὲν φορέοιτε βᾶτοι, φορέοιτε δ' ἄκανθαι,
ἀ δὲ καλὰ νάρκισσος ἐπ' ἀρκεύθοισι κομάσαι.
[πάντα δ' ἐναλλα γένοιτο, καὶ ἀ πίτυς ὄχνας ἐνείκαι.]
Δάφνις ἐπεὶ θνάσκει καὶ τὼς κύνας ὠλαφος ἔλκοι,
κῆξ ὁρέων τοῖ σκῶπες ἀηδόσι γαρύσαιντο. 136

λήγετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι ἵτε λήγετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
χῶ μὲν τόσσ' εἰπὼν ἀπεπαύσατο· τὸν δ' Ἀφροδίτα
ἤθελ' ἀνορθῶσαι· τά γε μὰν λῖνα πάντα λελοίπει
ἐκ Μοιρᾶν, χῶ Δάφνις ἔβα ρόον. ἔκλυσε δῖνα 140
τὸν Μοῖσαις φίλον ἄνδρα, τὸν οὐ Νύμφαισιν ἀπεχθῆ.

λήγετε βουκολικᾶς Μοῖσαι ἵτε λήγετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
καὶ τὸ δίδου τὰν αἶγα τό τε σκύφος, ὥς κεν
ἀμέλξας

σπείσω ταῖς Μοῖσαις. ὦ χαίρετε πολλάκι Μοῖσαι,
χαίρετ'· ἐγὼ δ' ὕμνιν καὶ ἐς ὕστερον ἄδιον ἄσω. 145

Αἰηολος

Πλήρῃς τοι μέλιτος τὸ καλὸν στόμα Θύρσι γένοιτο,
πλήρῃς τοι σχαδόνων, καὶ ἀπ' Αἰγίλῳ ἰσχάδα τρώγοις
ἀδείαν, τέττιγος ἐπεὶ τύγα φέρτερον ἄδεις.

125. λίπε ρίον vulg.: correx. Lambin, Bos.

ἡνίδε τοι τὸ δέπας· θᾶσαι φίλος, ὥς καλὸν ὅσδει·
ᾠρᾶν πεπλυσθαί νιν ἐπὶ κράναισι δοκησεῖς. 150
ὦδ' ἴθι Κισσαίθα, τὸ δ' ἀμελγέ νιν. αἱ δὲ χίμαιραι,
οὐ μὴ σκιρτασεῖτε, μὴ ὁ τράγος ὕμνιν ἀναστῇ.

II

ΦΑΡΜΑΚΕΥΤΡΙΑΙ

Πᾶ μοι ταὶ δάφναι; φέρε Θεστυλί· πᾶ δὲ τὰ φίλτρα;
στέψον τὰν κελέβαν φοινικέῳ οἶδς ἁώτῳ,
ὥς τὸν ἐμὸν βαρὺν εὖντα φίλον καταθύσομαι ἄνδρα,
ὅς μοι δωδεκαταῖος ἀφ' ὧ τάλας οὐδέποθ' ἵκει,
οὐδ' ἔγνω πότερον τεθνάκαμες ἢ ζοοὶ εἰμές. 5
οὐδὲ θύρας ἄραξεν ἀνάρσιος. ἦ ρά οἱ ἀλλᾶ
ᾤχετ' ἔχων ὅ τ' Ἐρως ταχινὰς φρένας ἄ τ' Ἀφροδίτα;
βασεῦμαι ποτὶ τὰν Τιμαγήτοιο παλαίστραν
αὔριον, ὥς νιν ἴδω, καὶ μέμψομαι οἷά με ποιεῖ.
νῦν δέ νιν ἐκ θυέων καταθύσομαι. ἀλλὰ Σελάννα, 10
φαῖνε καλόν· τὴν γὰρ ποταεῖσομαι ἄσυχᾳ, δαῖμον,
τᾷ χθονίᾳ θ' Ἑκάτῃ, τὰν καὶ σκύλακες τρομέοντι
ἐρχομένην νεκύων ἀνά τ' ἡρία καὶ μέλαν αἶμα.
χαῖρ' Ἑκάτα δασπλήτι, καὶ ἐς τέλος ἄμμιν ὀπάδει
φάρμακα ταῦτ' ἔρδοισα χερεῖονα μήτε τι Κίρκης 15
μήτε τι Μηδείας μήτε ξανθᾶς Περιμήδας.

Ἰνυγξ, ἔλκε τὸ τήνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.

152. σκιρτασεῖτε Porson: σκιρτάσῃτε vulg.
II. 3. βαρὺν εὖντα Steph.: βαρυνέοντα vulg. καταθύσομαι vulga-
tam retinui, vid. notas, cf. vv. 10, 159. 11. ἄσυχᾳ δαῖμον
Kiessling et posteriores, perverso sensu.

ἄλφιδά τοι πῶτον πυρὶ τάκεται· ἄλλ' ἐπίπασσε
 Θεστυλί. δειλαία, πᾶ τὰς φρένας ἐκπεπότασαι;
 ἦ ῥά γε τρισμυσάρᾳ καὶ τὴν ἐπίχαρμα τέτυγμαι; 20
 πᾶσ' ἅμα καὶ λέγε ταῦτα· “τὰ Δέλφιδος ὅστιά
 πᾶσσω.”

Ἰυγξ, ἔλκε τὸ τήνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.
 Δέλφιδ' ἐμ' ἀνίασεν· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ Δέλφιδι δάφναν
 αἶθω· χῶς αὐτὰ λακεῖ μέγα καπυρίσσα
 κήξαπίνας ἄφθη, κούδ' ἐσποδὸν εἶδομες αὐτὰς, 25
 οὕτω τοι καὶ Δέλφιδ' ἐνὶ φλογὶ σάρκ' ἀμαθύνοι.

Ἰυγξ, ἔλκε τὸ τήνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.
 ὥς τοῦτον τὸν κηρὸν ἐγὼ σὺν δαίμονι τάκω,
 ὥς τάκοιθ' ὑπ' ἔρωτος ὁ Μύνδιος αὐτίκα Δέλφιδ'.
 χῶς δινεῖθ' ὅδε ῥόμβος ὁ χάλκεος ἐξ Ἀφροδίτας, 30
 ὥς τήνος δινοῖτο ποθ' ἀμετέραισι θύραισιν.

Ἰυγξ, ἔλκε τὸ τήνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.
 νῦν θυσῶ τὰ πίτυρα· τὸ δ' Ἄρτεμι καὶ τὸν ἐν Ἀΐδα
 κινήσας ἀδάμαντα καὶ εἴ τί περ ἀσφαλὲς ἄλλο.
 Θεστυλί, ταὶ κύνες ἄμμιν ἀνὰ πτόλιν ὠρύονται. 35
 ἂ θεὸς ἐν τριόδοισι· τὸ χαλκίον ὥς τάχος ἄχει.

Ἰυγξ, ἔλκε τὸ τήνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.
 ἠνίδε σιγῇ μὲν πόντος, σιγῶντι δ' ἀῆται·
 ἂ δ' ἐμὰ οὐ σιγῇ στέρνων ἐντοσθεν ἀνία,
 ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τήνῳ πᾶσα καταίθομαι, ὅς με τάλαιναν 40
 ἀντὶ γυναικὸς ἔθηκε κακὰν καὶ ἀπάρθενον ἦμεν.

Ἰυγξ, ἔλκε τὸ τήνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.
 ἐς τρεῖς ἀποσπένδω καὶ τρεῖς τάδε πότνια φωνέω·
 εἴτε γυνὰ τήνῳ παρακέκλιται εἴτε καὶ ἀνὴρ,

20. τρισμυσάρᾳ e conl. Stadtmüller: τοι μυσ. vulg. 33, 34.
 Quam voluit k lectionem exhibui.

τόσσον ἔχοι λάθας, ὅσόν ποκα Θησέα φαντὶ 45
 ἐν Δία λασθήμεν ἐνπλοκάμῳ Ἀριάδνας.

Ἰυγξ, ἔλκε τὸ τήνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.
 ἵππομανὲς φυτόν ἐστι παρ' Ἀρκάσι· τῷ δ' ἐπὶ πᾶσαι
 καὶ πῶλοι μαίνονται ἀν' ὥρεα καὶ θοαὶ ἵπποι.
 ὥς καὶ Δέλφιν ἴδοιμι, καὶ ἐς τόδε δῶμα περάσαι 50
 μαινομένῳ ἵκελος λιπαρᾶς ἔκτοσθε παλαίστρας.

Ἰυγξ, ἔλκε τὸ τήνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.
 τοῦτ' ἀπὸ τᾶς χλαίνας τὸ κράσπεδον ὤλεσε Δέλφιδ',
 ὡγὼ νῦν τίλλοισα κατ' ἀγρίῳ ἐν πυρὶ βάλλω.
 αἰαὶ Ἔρωτος ἀνιηρέ, τί μεν μέλαν ἐκ χροὸς αἶμα 55
 ἐμφὺς ὥς λιμνᾶτις ἅπαν ἐκ βδέλλα πέπωκας;

Ἰυγξ, ἔλκε τὸ τήνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.
 σαύραν τοι τρίψασα ποτὸν κακὸν αὔριον οἰσῶ.
 Θεστυλί, νῦν δὲ λαβοῖσα τὸ τὰ θρόνα ταῦθ' ὑπόμαζον
 τᾶς τήνῳ φλιάς καθ' ὑπέρτερον, ἅς ἔτι καὶ νύξ, 60
 καὶ λέγ' ἐπιφθύζοισα· “τὰ Δέλφιδος ὅστιά μᾶσσω.” 62

Ἰυγξ, ἔλκε τὸ τήνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.
 νῦν δὴ μῶνα ἐοῖσα πόθεν τὸν ἔρωτα δακρύσω;
 ἐκ τίνος ἄρξωμαι; τίς μοι κακὸν ἄγαγε τοῦτο; 65
 ἦνθ' ἂ τῷ βούλοιο κανηφόρος ἄμμιν Ἀναξὼ
 ἄλσος ἐς Ἀρτέμιδος, τᾷ δὴ τόκα πολλὰ μὲν ἄλλα
 θηρία πομπεύεσκε περισταδόν, ἐν δὲ λέαινα.

φράζεό με τὸν ἔρωθ' ὅθεν ἵκετο, πότνα Σελάνα.
 καὶ μ' ἂ Θευχαρίδα Θράσση τροφὸς ἂ μακαρίτις 70
 ἀγχίθυρος ναίοισα κατεύξατο καὶ λιτάνευσε
 τὰν πομπὰν θάσασθαι· ἐγὼ δέ οἱ ἂ μέγαλοιτος
 ὠμάρτευν βύσσοιο καλὸν σύροισα χιτῶνα,

60. καθ' ὑπέρθυρον conieci; vid. Add. notas. νύξ Bücheler:
 νῦν MSS. 62. πᾶσσω MSS.: corr. Ahlwardt.

κάμφιστειλαμένα τὰν ξυστίδα τὰν Κλεαρίστας. 74

φράζεό μεν τὸν ἔρωθ' ὅθεν ἵκετο, πότνα Σελάνα.
ἤδη δ' εὔσα μέσον κατ' ἀμαξιτόν, ᾧ τὰ Λύκωνος,
εἶδον ὁμοῦ Δέλφιν τε καὶ Εὐδάμιππον ἰόντας.
τοῖς δ' ἦν ξανθοτέρα μὲν ἐλιχρύσοιο γενειάς,
στήθεα δὲ στίλβοντα πολὺ πλέον ἢ τὸ Σελάνα,
ὡς ἀπὸ γυμνασίου καλὸν πόνον ἄρτι λιπόντων. 80

φράζεό μεν τὸν ἔρωθ' ὅθεν ἵκετο, πότνα Σελάνα.
χῶς ἴδον, ὡς ἐμάνην, ὡς μεν πέρι θυμὸς ἰάφθη
δειλαίας· τὸ δὲ κάλλος ἐτάκετο, κούδ' ἐτι πομπᾶς
τήνας ἐφρασάμαν, οὐδ' ὡς πάλιν οἴκαδ' ἀπῆνθον
ἔγνων· ἀλλὰ μέ τις καπυρὰ νόσος ἐξεσάλαξε, 85
κείμεν δ' ἐν κλιντῇρι δέκ' ἄματα καὶ δέκα νύκτας.

φράζεό μεν τὸν ἔρωθ' ὅθεν ἵκετο, πότνα Σελάνα.
καί μεν χρῶς μὲν ὁμοῖος ἐγίνετο πολλάκι θάψω,
ἔρρευν δ' ἐκ κεφαλᾶς πᾶσαι τρίχες, αὐτὰ δὲ λοιπὰ
ὅστί' ἔτ' ἦς καὶ δέρμα. καὶ ἐς τίνος οὐκ ἐπέρασα 90
ἢ ποίας ἔλιπον γραίας δόμον, ἅτις ἐπᾶδεν;
ἀλλ' ἦς οὐδὲν ἐλαφρόν· ὁ δὲ χρόνος ἄνυτο φεύγων.

φράζεό μεν τὸν ἔρωθ' ὅθεν ἵκετο, πότνα Σελάνα.
χοῦτω τᾷ δούλῃ τὸν ἀλαθέα μῦθον ἔλεξα· 94
“εἰ δ' ἄγε Θεστυλί μοι χαλεπᾶς νόσω εὐρέ τι μῆχος.
πᾶσαν ἔχει με τάλαιναν ὁ Μύνδιος· ἀλλὰ μολοῖσα
τήρησον ποτὶ τὰν Τιμαγήτοιο παλαίστραν·
τηνεῖ γὰρ φοιτῇ, τηνεῖ δὲ οἱ ἀδὺ καθῆσθαι.”

φράζεό μεν τὸν ἔρωθ' ὅθεν ἵκετο, πότνα Σελάνα.
“κῆπεί κά νιν ἐόντα μάθης μόνον, ἄσυχ' ἀνεῦσον, 100
κεῖφ' ὅτι Σιμαίθα τυ καλεῖ, καὶ ὑφαγέο τᾷδε.”

77. Δέλφιν ὁμοῦ τε MSS.: corr. Meineke.
restituit Ziegl. scholiis fretus: ἐξαλάπαξε vulg.

85. ἐξεσάλαξε

ὡς ἐφάμαν· ἃ δ' ἦνθε καὶ ἄγαγε τὸν λιπαρόχρων
εἰς ἐμὰ δώματα Δέλφιν· ἐγὼ δὲ νιν ὡς ἐνόησα
ἄρτι θύρας ὑπὲρ οὐδὸν ἀμειβόμενον ποδὶ κούφῳ—

φράζεό μεν τὸν ἔρωθ' ὅθεν ἵκετο, πότνα Σελάνα—
πᾶσα μὲν ἐψύχθην χιόνος πλέον, ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ 106
ιδρώς μεν κοχύδεσκεν ἴσον νοτίαισιν ἐέρσαις,
οὐδέ τι φωνᾶσαι δυνάμαν, οὐδ' ὅσσον ἐν ὕπνῳ
κνυζέυνται φωνέυντα φίλαν ποτὶ ματέρα τέκνα·

ἀλλ' ἐπάγην δαγῦδι καλὸν χροῶ πάντοθεν ἴσα. 110

φράζεό μεν τὸν ἔρωθ' ὅθεν ἵκετο, πότνα Σελάνα.
καί μ' ἐσιδὼν ὥστοργος, ἐπὶ χθονὸς ὄμματα πῆξας
ἔξετ' ἐπὶ κλιντῇρι καὶ ἐξόμενος φάτο μῦθον·
ἦ ῥά με Σιμαίθα τόσον ἐφθασας, ὅσσον ἐγὼ θην
πρᾶν ποκα τὸν χαρίεντα τρέχων ἐφθασσα Φιλῖνον,
ἐς τὸ τεὸν καλέσασα τόδε στέγος ἢ με παρήμεν. 116

φράζεό μεν τὸν ἔρωθ' ὅθεν ἵκετο, πότνα Σελάνα.
ἦνθον γὰρ κεν ἐγώ, ναὶ τὸν γλυκὺν ἦνθον Ἐρωτα,
ἢ τρίτος ἢ τέταρτος ἐὼν φίλος αὐτίκα νυκτός,
μᾶλα μὲν ἐν κόλποισι Διωνύσοιο φυλάσσω, 120
κρατὶ δ' ἔχων λεύκαν, Ἡρακλέος ἱερὸν ἔρνος,
πάντοθε πορφυρέαισι περὶ ζώστραισιν ἐλικτάν.

φράζεό μεν τὸν ἔρωθ' ὅθεν ἵκετο, πότνα Σελάνα.
καί μ' εἰ μὲν κ' ἐδέχεσθε, τὰδ' ἦς φίλα· καὶ γὰρ
ἐλαφρὸς

καὶ καλὸς πάντεσσι μετ' ἡιθέοισι καλεῦμαι· 125
εὐδὸν τ', εἴ κε μόνον τὸ καλὸν στόμα τεύς ἐφίλασα·
εἰ δ' ἀλλᾶ μ' ὠθεῖτε καὶ ἃ θύρα εἶχετο μοχλῶ,
πάντως κα πελέκεις καὶ λαμπάδες ἦνθον ἐφ' ὑμέας.

φράζεό μεν τὸν ἔρωθ' ὅθεν ἵκετο, πότνα Σελάνα.

118. κεν ἐγώ Ahrens: κήγῳ vulg.

νῦν δὲ χάριν μὲν ἔφαν τῇ Κύπριδι πρῶτον ὀφείλειν,
καὶ μετὰ τὰν Κύπριν τύ με δευτέρα ἐκ πυρὸς εἶλεν
ὦ γύναι ἐσκαλέσασα τεδὸν ποτὶ τοῦτο μέλαθρον 132
αὐτῶς ἡμίφλεκτον· Ἔρωσ δ' ἄρα καὶ Λιπαραίω
πολλάκις Ἡφαίστοιο σέλας φλογερώτερον αἶθει. 134
φράζεό μεν τὸν ἔρωθ' ὅθεν ἵκετο, πότνα Σελάνα.
“σὺν δὲ κακαῖς μανίαις καὶ παρθένον ἐκ θαλάμοιο
καὶ νύμφαν ἐφόβησ' ἔτι δέμνια θερμὰ λιποῖσαν
άνερος.” ὥς ὁ μὲν εἶπεν· ἐγὼ δέ οἱ ἄ ταχυπειθῆς
χειρὸς ἐφανψαμένα μαλακῶν ἔκλιν' ἐπὶ λέκτρων,
καὶ ταχὺ χρῶς ἐπὶ χρωτὶ πεπαίνεται, καὶ τὰ πρόσωπα
θερμότερ' ἦς ἢ πρόσθε, καὶ ἐψιθυρίσδομες ἀδύ· 141
χῶς κά τοι μὴ μακρὰ φίλα θρυλέοιμι Σελάνα,
ἐπράχθη τὰ μέγιστα, καὶ ἐς πόθον ἦνθομες ἄμφω.
κοῦτε τι τήνος ἐμὴν ἐπεμέμψατο μέσφα τό γ' ἐχθές,
οὔτ' ἐγὼ αὖ τήνω. ἀλλ' ἦνθέ μοι ἄ τε Φιλίστας 145
μάτηρ τᾶς ἀλαᾶς αὐλητρίδος ἄ τε Μελιξοῦς
σάμερον, ἀνίκα πέρ τε ποτ' ὠρανὸν ἔτραχον ἵπποι
Ἄω τὰν ῥοδόπαχυν ἀπ' Ὀκεανοῖο φέροισαι.
κεῖπέ μοι ἄλλὰ τε πολλὰ καὶ ὥς ἄρα Δέλφισ ἐράται,
κεῖτέ νιν αὐτε γυναικὸς ἔχει πόθος εἶτε καὶ ἀνδρός, 150
οὐκ ἔφατ' ἀτρεκὲς ἴδμεν, ἀτὰρ τόσον· αἶεν Ἔρωτος
ἀκράτῳ ἐπεχεῖτο καὶ ἐς τέλος ὄχετο φεύγων,
καὶ φάτο οἱ στεφάνοισι τὰ δώματα τήνα πυκάσδειν.
ταῦτά μοι ἄ ξείνα μυθήσατο· ἔστι δ' ἀλαθής·
ἦ γάρ μοι καὶ τρὶς καὶ τετράκις ἄλλοκ' ἐφοίτη, 155
καὶ παρ' ἐμὴν ἐτίθει τὰν Δωρίδα πολλάκις ὄλπαν·

142. ὡς κα k : χ' ὡς κά p. vulg.: corr. Ziegler. 146. τὰς ἐμᾶς k :
τὰς ἀμᾶς s : τὰς γε ἐμᾶς vulg.: τὰς ἀμᾶς Meineke : τὰς Σαμίας
Lobeck (sic Hiller. Ziegl.): ἀλαᾶς Ch.

νῦν δέ τε δωδεκαταῖος ἀφ' ὧτέ νιν οὐδὲ ποτεῖδον.
ἦ ρ' οὐκ ἄλλό τι τερπνὸν ἔχει, ἀμῶν δὲ λέλασται;
νῦν μὲν τοῖς φίλτροις καταθύσομαι· αἱ δ' ἔτι κά με
λυπῇ, τὰν Ἀίδαο πύλαν ναὶ Μοίρας ἀραξεῖ. 160
τοῖά οἱ ἐν κίστῃ κακὰ φάρμακα φαμὶ φυλάσσειν,
Ἀσσυρίῳ δέσποινα παρὰ ξείνοιο μαθοῖσα.
ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν χαίροισα ποτ' Ὀκεανὸν τρέπε πώλους,
πότνι· ἐγὼ δ' οἰσῶ τὸν ἐμὸν πόνον ὥσπερ ὑπέσταν.
χαῖρε Σελαναία λιπαρόχροε, χαίρετε δ' ἄλλοι 165
ἀστέρες, εὐκῆλοιο κατ' ἀντυγα Νυκτὸς ὀπαδοί.

III

ΚΩΜΟΣ

Κωμάσδω ποτὶ τὰν Ἀμαρυλλίδα, ταὶ δέ μοι αἶγες
βόσκονται κατ' ὄρος, καὶ ὁ Τίτυρος αὐτὰς ἐλαύνει.
Τίτυρ' ἐμὴν τὸ καλὸν πεφιλημένε, βόσκε τὰς αἶγας,
καὶ ποτὶ τὰν κράναν ἄγε Τίτυρε, καὶ τὸν ἐνόρχαν
τὸν Λιβυκὸν κνάκωνα φυλάσσεο, μή τι κορύψῃ. 5
ὦ χαρίεσσ' Ἀμαρυλλί, τί μ' οὐκέτι τοῦτο κατ'
ἄντρον
παρκύπτουσα καλεῖς τὸν ἐρωτύλον; ἦ ῥά με μισεῖς;
ἦ ῥά γέ τοι σιμὸς καταφαίνομαι ἐγγύθεν ἦμεν,
νύμφα, καὶ προγένειος; ἀπάγξασθαί με ποησεῖς.
ἠνίδε τοι δέκα μᾶλα φέρω· τήνωθε καθεῖλον, 10
ὦ μ' ἐκέλευ καθελεῖν τύ· καὶ αὐριον ἄλλὰ τοι οἰσῶ.
Θᾶσαι μὰν θυμαλγὲς ἐμὸν ἄχος· αἶθε γενοίμαν
ἀ βομβεῦσα μέλισσα καὶ ἐς τεδὸν ἄντρον ἰκοίμαν
τὸν κισσὸν διαδὺς καὶ τὰν πτέριν, ἃ τὸ πυκάσδῃ.

νῦν ἔγνων τὸν Ἔρωτα· βαρὺς θεός· ἦ ῥα λεαίνας
μαζὸν ἐθήλαξε, δρυμῷ τέ νιν ἔτραφε μάτηρ, 16
ὅς με κατασμύχων καὶ ἐς ὀστίον ἄχρῃς ἰάπτει.

ὦ τὸ καλὸν ποθορεῦσα, τὸ πᾶν λίθος· ὦ κυάνοφρυ
νύμφα, πρόσπτυξαί με τὸν αἰπόλον, ὥς τυ φιλήσω.
ἔστι καὶ ἐν κενεοῖσι φιλήμασιν ἀδέα τέρψις. 20

τὸν στέφανον τίλαί με κατ' αὐτίκα λεπτὰ ποησεῖς,
τόν τοι ἐγὼν Ἀμαρυλλὶ φίλα κισσοῖο φυλάσσω
ἀμπλέξας καλύκεσσι καὶ εὐόδοις σελίνοις.—

ὦ μοι ἐγὼ, τί πάθω; τί ὁ δύσσοος; οὐχ ὑπακούεις;—

Τὰν βαίταν ἀποδὺς ἐς κύματα τῆνῳ ἀλεῦμαι, 25
ὥπερ τὼς θύνῳ σκοπιάζεται Ὀλπις ὁ γριπεύς·
καῖκα δῆποθάνω, τό γε μὰν τεὸν ἀδὺ τέτυκται.

ἔγνων πρᾶν, ὅκα μεν μεμναμένω, εἰ φιλέεις με,
οὐδὲ τὸ τηλέφιλον ποτεμάξατο, τὸ πλατάγημα,
ἀλλ' αὐτὼς ἀπαλῷ ποτὶ πάχεος ἔξεμαράνθη. 30

εἶπε καὶ ἀγροῖωτις ἀλαθέα κοσκινόμαντις,
ἀ πρᾶν ποιολογεῦσα Παιριβάτις, οὐνεκ' ἐγὼ μὲν
τὴν ὄλος ἔγκειμαι, τὸ δέ μεν λόγον οὐδένα ποιῇ.

ἦ μὰν τοι λευκὰν διδυματόκον αἶγα φυλάσσω,
τάν με καὶ ἁ Μέρμνωνος Ἐριθακὶς ἁ μελανόχρως 35
αἰτεῖ, καὶ δωσῶ οἱ, ἐπεὶ τύ μοι ἐνδιαθρύπτῃ.

Ἄλλεται ὀφθαλμός μεν ὁ δεξιός· ἦ ῥα γ' ἰδησῶ
αὐτάν; ἄσεῦμαι ποτὶ τὰν πίτυν ὧδ' ἀποκλινθεῖς,
καὶ κέ μ' ἴσως ποτίδοι, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἀδαμαντῖνα ἐστίν.

Ἰππομένης ὅκα δὴ τὰν παρθένον ἤθελε γᾶμαι, 40
μᾶλ' ἐν χερσὶν ἐλὼν δρόμον ἄννευ· ἁ δ' Ἀταλάντα

III. 17. ὀστίον vulg.: ὀστίον Bergk. 29. Post ποτεμάξατο
interpuncti. 30. ἀπαλῷ ποτὶ πάχεος Ch.: ἀπαλῷ MSS. optimi:
ἀπαλῷ ποτὶ πάχεϊ vulg. 31. ἀγροῖωτις correxit Warton, vid.
notas. 32. Παιριβάτις Meineke: παριβάτις vulg.

ὥς ἴδεν, ὥς ἐμάνη, ὥς ἐς βαθὺν ἄλλατ' ἔρωτα.

τὰν ἀγέλαν χῶ μάντις ἀπ' Ὀθρυος ἄγε Μελάμπους
ἐς Πύλον· ἁ δὲ Βίαντος ἐν ἀγκοῖναισιν ἐκλίνθη,
μάτηρ ἁ χαρίεσσα περίφρονος Ἀλφειβοίης. 45

τὰν δὲ καλὰν Κυθήρειαν ἐν ὥρεσι μῆλα νομεύων
οὐχ οὕτως ὧδωνις ἐπὶ πλέον ἄγαγε λύσσας,
ὥστ' οὐδὲ φθίμενόν νιν ἄτερ μαζοῖο τίθητι;

ζαλωτὸς μὲν ἐμὴν ὁ τὸν ἄτροπον ὕπνον ἰαύων
Ἐνδυμίων, ζαλῶ δὲ φίλα γύναι Ἰασίωνα, 50
ὅς τοσσῆν' ἐκύρησεν, ὅς οὐ πεισεῖσθε βέβαλοι.

Ἀλγέω τὰν κεφαλάν, τὴν δ' οὐ μέλει. οὐκέτ' αἰίδω,
κείσεῦμαι δὲ πεσών, καὶ τοὶ λύκοι ὧδέ μ' ἔδονται.
ὥς μέλι τοι γλυκὺ τοῦτο κατὰ βρόχθοιο γένοιτο.

IV

ΝΟΜΕΙΣ ΒΑΤΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

Εἰπέ μοι ὦ Κορύδων, τίνας αἱ βόες; ἦ ῥα Φιλώνδα;

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

οὐκ, ἀλλ' Αἶγωνος· βόσκειν δέ μοι αὐτὰς ἔδωκεν.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

ἦ πᾶ ψε κρύβδαν τὰ ποθέσπερα πάσας ἀμέλγεις;

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

ἀλλ' ὁ γέρων ὑφίητι τὰ μοσχία κῆμὲ φυλάσσει.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

αὐτὸς δ' ἐς τίν' ἄφαντος ὁ βουκόλος ὥχετο χώραν; 5

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

οὐκ ἄκουσας; ἄγων νιν ἐπ' Ἀλφεὸν ὥχετο Μίλων.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

καὶ πόκα τήνος ἔλαιον ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὀπώπει;

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

φαντί νιν Ἡρακλῆι βίην καὶ κάρτος ἐρίσδειν.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

κῆμ' ἔφαθ' ἃ μάτηρ Πολυδεύκεος εἶμεν ἀμείνω.

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

κῶχετ' ἔχων σκαπάναν τε καὶ εἵκατι τουτόθε μῆλα. 10

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

πείσαι τοι Μίλων καὶ τὼς λύκος αὐτίκα λυσσῆν.

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

ταὶ δαμάλαι δ' αὐτὸν μυκώμεναι αἶδε ποθεῦντι.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

δειλαῖαί γ' αὐται· τὸν βουκόλον ὥς κακὸν εὖρον.

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

ἦ μὰν δειλαῖαί γε, καὶ οὐκέτι λῶντι νέμεσθαι.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

τήνας μὲν δὴ τοι τᾶς πόρτιος αὐτὰ λέλειπται 15
τῶστιά. μὴ πρῶκας σιτίζεται ὥσπερ ὁ τέττιξ;

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

οὐ Δᾶν, ἀλλ' ὅκα μὲν νιν ἐπ' Αἰσάροιο νομεύω
καὶ μαλακῶ χόρτοιο καλὰν κώμυθα δίδωμι,
ἄλλοκα δὲ σκαίρει τὸ βαθύσκιον ἀμφὶ Λάτυμνον.

IV. 11. vulgatam retinui: πείσαι κε k: πείσαι κα Ahrens, qui nescio quid sibi velit.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

λεπτὸς μὰν χῶ ταῦρος ὁ πυρρίχος. εἴθε λάχοιεν 20
τοὶ τῷ Λαμπριάδα, τοὶ δαμόται, ὅκκα θύωντι
τᾷ Ἡρᾷ, τοιόνδε· κακοχράσμων γὰρ ὁ δᾶμος.

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

καὶ μὰν ἐς Στομάλιμνον ἐλαύνεται ἔς τε τὰ Φύσκω,
καὶ ποτὶ τὸν Νήαιθον, ὅπη καλὰ πάντα φύοντι,
αἰγίπυρος καὶ κνύζα καὶ εὐώδης μελίτεια. 25

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

φεῦ φεῦ βασεῦνται καὶ ταὶ βόες ὧ τάλαν Αἶγων
εἰς Ἀίδαν, ὅκα καὶ τὸ κακᾶς ἡράσσαιο νίκας,
χὰ σῦριγξ εὐρῶτι παλύνεται, ἂν ποκ' ἐπάξα.

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

οὐ τήνα γ', οὐ Νύμφας, ἐπεὶ ποτὶ Πῖσαν ἀφέρπων
δῶρον ἐμοί νιν ἔλειπεν· ἐγὼ δέ τις εἰμὶ μελικτάς, 30
κεῦ μὲν τὰ Γλαύκας ἀγκρούομαι, εὐ δὲ τὰ Πύρρῳ.
αἰνέω τάν τε Κρότωνα—καλὰ πόλις, ἃ τε Ζάκυνθος—
καὶ τὸ ποταῶν, τὸ Λακίνιον ἅπερ ὁ πύκτας
Αἶγων ὀγδώκοντα μόνος κατεδαίσατο μάζας.
τηνεὶ καὶ τὸν ταῦρον ἀπ' ὄρεος ἄγε πιάξας 35
τᾶς ὀπλᾶς κῆδωκ' Ἀμαρυλλίδι, ταὶ δὲ γυναῖκες
μακρὸν ἀνάνυσαν, χῶ βουκόλος ἐξεγέλασεν.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

ὦ χαρίεσσ' Ἀμαρυλλί, μόνας σέθεν οὐδὲ θανοίσας
λασεύμεσθ'· ὅσον αἶγες ἐμὴν φίλαι, ὅσπον ἀπέσβης.
αἰαὶ τῷ σκληρῷ μάλα δαίμονος, ὅς με λελόγχει. 40

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

θαρσείν χρή φίλε Βάττε· τάχ' αὔριον ἔσσετ' ἄμεινον.
ἐλπίδες ἐν ζωοῖσιν, ἀνέλπιστοι δὲ θανόντες.
χὼ Ζεὺς ἄλλοκα μὲν πέλει αἴθριος, ἄλλοκα δ' ὕει.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

θαρσέα. βάλλε κάτωθε τὰ μοσχία· τᾶς γὰρ ἐλαίας
τὸν θαλλὸν τρώγοντι τὰ δύσσοα. σίτθ' ὁ λέπαργος. 45

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

σίτθ' ἂ Κυμαίθα ποτὶ τὸν λόφον. οὐκ ἔσακούεις;
ἤξῳ ναὶ τὸν Πᾶνα κακὸν τέλος αὐτίκα δωσῶν,
εἰ μὴ ἄπει τουτῶθεν. ἴδ' αὖ πάλιν ἄδε ποθέρπει.
εἴθ' ἦν μοι ροικὸν τὸ λαγωβόλον, ὥς τυ πάταξα.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

θᾶσαι μ' ὦ Κορύδων πὸτ τῷ Διός· ἂ γὰρ ἄκανθα 50
ἄρμοι μ' ὦδ' ἐπάταξ' ὑπὸ τὸ σφυρόν. ὥς δὲ βαθεῖαι
τάτρακτυλλίδες ἐντί. κακῶς ἂ πόρτις ὄλοιτο·
ἐς ταύταν ἐτύπην χασμεύμενος. ἦ ρά γε λεύσσεις;

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

ναὶ ναί, τοῖς ὀνύχεσσιν ἔχω τέ νιν· ἄδε καὶ αὐτά.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

ὁσσίχον ἐστὶ τὸ τύμμα καὶ ἀλίκον ἄνδρα δαμάζει. 55

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

εἰς ὄρος ὅκχ' ἔρπης, μὴ νήλιπος ἔρχεο Βάττε.
ἐν γὰρ ὄρει ράμνοί τε καὶ ἀσπάλαθοι κομόνται.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

εἴπ' ἄγε μ' ὦ Κορύδων, τὸ γερόντιον ἦρ' ἔτι μύλλει
τήναν τὰν κυάνοφρυν ἐρωτίδα, τᾶς ποκ' ἐκνίσθη;

57. κομόωντι vulg.: correx. Ahrens, Et. Mag. 156. 30 fretus.

ΚΟΡΥΔΩΝ

ἄκμάν γ' ὦ δειλαίε· πρόαν γε μὲν αὐτὸς ἐπενθὼν 60
καὶ ποτὶ τᾷ μάνδρᾳ κατελάμβανον ἄμος ἐνήργει.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

εὐ γ' ὦνθρωπε φιλοῖφα. τό τοι γένος ἦ Σατυρίσκοις
ἐγγύθεν ἦ Πάνεσσι κακοκνάμοισιν ἐρίσδεις.

V

ΒΟΥΚΟΛΙΑΣΤΑΙ ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΚΩΝ

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

Αἴγες ἐμαί, τήνον τὸν ποιμένα τόνδε Σιβύρτα
φεύγετε τὸν Λάκωνα· τό μεν νάκος ἐχθὲς ἔκλεψεν.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

οὐκ ἀπὸ τᾶς κράνας; σίττ' ἀμνίδες. οὐκ ἔσορῆτε
τόν μεν τὰν σύριγγα πρόαν κλέψαντα Κομάταν;

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

τὰν ποίαν σύριγγα; τὴν γάρ ποκα δῶλε Σιβύρτα 5
ἐκτάσα σύριγγα; τί δ' οὐκέτι σὺν Κορύδωνι
ἀρκεῖτοι καλάμας αὐλὸν ποππύσδεν ἔχοντι.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

τάν μοι ἔδωκε Λύκων ὠλεύθερε. τὴν δὲ τὸ ποῖον
Λάκων ἀγκλέψας πόκ' ἔβα νάκος; εἶπε Κομάτα·
οὐδὲ γὰρ Εὐμάρᾳ τῷ δεσπότᾳ ἦς τι ἐνεύδειν. 10

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

τὸ Κροκύλος μοι ἔδωκε, τὸ ποικίλον, ἀνίκ' ἔθυσσε
ταῖς Νύμφαις τὰν αἶγα· τὸ δ' ὦ κακὲ καὶ τόκ' ἐτάκευ
βασκαίνων, καὶ νῦν με τὰ λοίσθια γυμνὸν ἔθηκας.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

οὐκ αὐτὸν τὸν Πᾶνα τὸν ἄκτιον, οὐ τέ γε Λάκων
τὰν βαίταν ἀπέδυσ' ὁ Καλαιθίδος, ἣ κατὰ τήνας 15
τᾶς πέτρας ὠνθρωπε μανεῖς ἐς Κρᾶθιν ἀλοίμαν.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

οὐ μὰν οὐκ αὐτὰς τὰς λιμνάδας ὠγαθὲ Νύμφας,
αἵτέ μοι ἴλαοί τε καὶ εὐμενέες τελέθοιεν,
οὐ τευ τὰν σύριγγα λαθὼν ἔκλεψε Κομάτας.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

αἶ τοι πιστεύσαιμι, τὰ Δάφνιδος ἄλγέ' ἀροίμαν. 20
ἀλλ' ὦν αἶκα λῆς ἔριφον θέμεν—ἔστι μὲν οὐδὲν
ιερὸν—ἀλλὰ γε τοι διαείσομαι, ἔστέ κ' ἀπείπης.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

ὕς ποτ' Ἀθαναίαν ἔριν ἤρισεν. ἥνιδε κείται
ὠρίφος· ἀλλὰ γε καὶ τὸν εὐβοτον ἀμνόν.—ἔρισδε.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

καὶ πῶς ὦ κίναδος τὸ τάδ' ἔσσεται ἐξ ἴσω ἀμίν; 25
τίς τρίχας ἀντ' ἐρίων ἐποκίξατο; τίς δὲ παρεύσας
αἰγὸς πρατοτόκοιο κακὰν κύνα δῆλετ' ἀμέλγειν;

V. 14. οὐ μ' αὐτὸν vulg.: correx. Hermann. τέ Kiessl.: σέ vulg.
17. οὐτ' αὐτὰς vulg.: corr. Hermann. 24. Vulgatam ita
servavi ut interpunctionem novaverim. 25. κίναδος τὸν Ziegler
post Wordsw. qui κίναδος σὺν scripsit: κίναδ' εὐ k.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

ὅστις νικασεῖν τὸν πλατίον ὥς τὸ πεποίθεις,
σφᾶξ βομβέων τέττιγος ἐναντίον. ἀλλὰ γὰρ οὐ τοι
ὠρίφος ἰσοπαλῆς, τυῖδ' ὁ τράγος οὗτος. ἔρισδε. 30

ΛΑΚΩΝ

μη σπεῦδ'· οὐ γάρ τοι πυρὶ θάλπειαι. ἄδιον ἄσῃ
τεῖδ' ὑπὸ τὰν κότινον καὶ τάλσεα ταῦτα καθίξας.
ψυχρὸν ὕδωρ τουτεῖ καταλείβεται· ὦδε πεφύκει
ποία χά στιβὰς ἄδε, καὶ ἀκρίδες ὦδε λαλεῦντι.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

ἀλλ' οὐ τι σπεύδω· μέγα δ' ἄχθομαι, εἰ τύ με τολμῆς
ὄμμασι τοῖς ὀρθοῖσι ποτιβλέπεν, ὃν ποκ' ἐόντα 36
παῖδ' ἔτ' ἐγὼν ἐδίδασκον. ἴδ' ἂ χάρις ἐς τί ποθ' ἔρπει.
θρέψαι καὶ λυκιδεῖς, θρέψαι κύνας, ὥς τυ φάγωντι.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

καὶ πόκ' ἐγὼ παρὰ τεύς τι μαθὼν καλὸν ἢ καὶ ἀκούσας
μέμναμ'; ὦ φθονερὸν τὸ καὶ ἀπρεπὲς ἀνδρίον αὐτῶς. 40

ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἔρφ' ὦδ', ἔρπε, καὶ ὕστατα βουκολιαξῇ.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

οὐχ ἐρψῶ τηνεῖ· τουτεῖ δρύες, ὦδε κύπειρος, 45
ὦδε καλὸν βομβεῦντι ποτὶ σμήνεσσι μέλισσαι·
ἐνθ' ὕδατος ψυχρῷ κράναι δύο· ταὶ δ' ἐπὶ δένδρει
ὄρνιχες λαλαγεῦντι· καὶ ἂ σκιὰ οὐδὲν ὁμοία
τᾷ παρὰ τίν· βάλλει δὲ καὶ ἂ πίτυς ὑψόθε κώνοις.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

ἦ μὰν ἀρνακίδας τε καὶ εἶρια τῇδε πατησεῖς, 50
αἶκ' ἐνθης, ὕπνω μαλακώτερα· ταὶ δὲ τραγεῖαι
ταὶ παρὰ τὴν ὄσδοντι κακώτερον ἢ τύ περ ὄσδεις.

στασῶ δὲ κρατῆρα μέγαν λευκοῖο γάλακτος
ταῖς Νύμφαις, στασῶ δὲ καὶ ἀδέος ἄλλον ἐλαίω.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

αἱ δέ κε καὶ τὸ μόλῃς, ἀπαλὰν πτέριν ὧδε πατησεῖς 55
καὶ γλάχων' ἀνθεῦσαν· ὑπεσσεῖται δὲ χιμαιρᾶν
δέρματα τῶν παρὰ τὴν μαλακώτερα τετράκισ ἀρνῶν.
στασῶ δ' ὀκτῶ μὲν γαυλὼς τῷ Πανὶ γάλακτος,
ὀκτῶ δὲ σκαφίδας μέλιτος πλέα κηρί' ἐχοίσας.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

αὐτόθε μοι ποτέρισδε καὶ αὐτόθε βουκολιάσδεν· 60
τὰν σαντῶ πατέων ἔχε τὰς δρύας. ἀλλὰ τίς ἄμμε
τίς κρινεῖ; αἶθ' ἔνθοι πόθ' ὁ βουκόλος ὧδ' ὁ Λυκώπας.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

οὐδὲν ἐγὼ τήνω ποτιδεύομαι· ἀλλὰ τὸν ἄνδρα,
αἱ λῆς, τὸν δρυτόμον βωστρήσομες, ὅς τὰς ἐρείκας
τήνας τὰς παρὰ τὴν ξυλοχίζεται· ἔστι δὲ Μόρσων. 65

ΛΑΚΩΝ

βωστρέωμες.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

τὸ κάλει νιν.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

ἴθ' ὧ ξένε μικκὸν ἄκουσον
τεῖδ' ἐνθῶν· ἄμμες γὰρ ἐρίσδομες, ὅστις ἀρείων
βουκολιαστάς ἐστι. τὸ δ' ὧ φίλε μήτ' ἐμὲ Μόρσων
ἐν χάριτι κρίνης, μήτ' ὦν τύγα τοῦτον ὀνάσης.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

ναὶ ποτὶ τὰν Νυμφᾶν Μόρσων φίλε μήτε Κομάτα 70
τὸ πλέον ἰθύνης, μήτ' ὦν τύγα τῷδε χαρίξῃ.
ἄδέ τοι ἅ ποίμνα τῷ Θουρίῳ ἐστὶ Σιβύρτα,
Εὐμάρα δὲ τὰς αἶγας ὀρῆς φίλε τῷ Συβαρίτα.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

μή τύ τις ἡρώτη ποτὶ τῷ Διός, αἶτε Σιβύρτα 74
αἶτ' ἐμόν ἐστι κάκιστε τὸ ποίμνιον; ὥς λάλος ἐσσί.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

βέντισθ' οὗτος, ἐγὼ μὲν ἀλαθέα πάντ' ἀγορεύω
κούδεν καυχέομαι· τὸ δ' ἄγαν φιλοκέρτομος ἐσσί.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

εἶα λέγ' εἴ τι λέγεις, καὶ τὸν ξένον ἐς πόλιν αὐθις
ζῶντ' ἄφες· ὧ Παιάν, ἦ στωμύλος ἦσθα Κομάτα.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

ταὶ Μοῖσαι με φιλεῦντι πολὺ πλέον ἢ τὸν ἀοιδὸν 80
Δάφνιν· ἐγὼ δ' αὐταῖς χιμάρως δύο πρᾶν ποκ' ἔθυσα.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

καὶ γὰρ ἐμ' ὀπόλλων φιλέει μέγα, καὶ καλὸν αὐτῷ
κριὸν ἐγὼ βόσκω. τὰ δὲ Κάρνεα καὶ δὴ ἐφέρπει.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

πλὰν δύο τὰς λοιπὰς διδυματόκος αἶγας ἀμέλγω,
καί μ' ἅ παῖς ποθορεῦσα “τάλαν” λέγει “αὐτὸς
ἀμέλγεις;” 85

ΛΑΚΩΝ

φεῦ φεῦ Λάκων τοι ταλάρως σχεδὸν εἵκατι πληροῖ
τυρῶ καὶ τὸν ἄνηβον ἐν ἄνθεσι παῖδα μολύνει.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

βάλλει καὶ μάλοισι τὸν αἰπόλον ἅ Κλεαρίστα
τὰς αἶγας παρελᾶντα καὶ ἀδύ τι ποπυλιάσδει.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

κῆμὲ γὰρ ὁ Κρατίδας τὸν ποιμένα λείος ὑπαντῶν 90
ἐκμαίνει· λιπαρὰ δὲ παρ' αὐχένα σείετ' ἔθειρα.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

ἀλλ' οὐ σύμβλητ' ἐστὶ κυνόςβατος οὐδ' ἀνεμώνα
πρὸς ῥόδα, τῶν ἀνδηρα παρ' αἵμασιαιῖσι πεφύκει.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ' ἀκύλοις ὁμομαλίδες· αἱ μὲν ἔχοντι
λυπρὸν ἀπὸ πρίνοιο λεπύριον, αἱ δὲ μελιχραί. 95

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

κῆγὼ μὲν δωσῶ τᾷ παρθένῳ αὐτίκα φάσσαν
ἐκ τᾶς ἀρκεύθω καθελών· τηνεὶ γὰρ ἐφίσδει.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

ἀλλ' ἐγὼ ἐς χλαῖναν μαλακὸν πόκον, ὀππόκα πέξω
τὰν οἶν τὰν πέλλαν, Κρατίδα δωρήσομαι αὐτός.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

σίττ' ἀπὸ τᾶς κοτίνῳ ταὶ μηκάδες· ὦδε νέμεσθε, 100
ὥς τὸ κάταντες τοῦτο γεώλοφον αἶ τε μυρίκαι.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

οὐκ ἀπὸ τᾶς δρυὸς οὗτος ὁ Κώναρος ἄ τε Κιναίθα;
τουτεῖ βοσκησεῖσθε ποτ' ἀντολάς, ὥς ὁ Φάλαρος.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

ἔστι δέ μοι γαυλὸς κυπαρίσσινος, ἔστι δὲ κρατήρ,
ἔργον Πραξιτέλεως· τᾷ παιδὶ δὲ ταῦτα φυλάσσω. 105

ΛΑΚΩΝ

χάμιν ἐστὶ κύων φιλοποίμνιος, ὃς λύκος ἄγχει,
ὃν τῷ παιδὶ δίδωμι τὰ θηρία πάντα διώκειν.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

ἀκρίδες, αἱ τὸν φραγμὸν ὑπερπαδῆτε τὸν ἀμόν,
μή μεν λωβασεῖσθε τὰς ἀμπέλος· ἐντὶ γὰρ ἦβαι.

94. ὁμομαλίδες Ahrens, scholiis fretus: ὁμομαλίδες k. p. vulg.
95. λυπρὸν Meineke: λεπτὸν k. vulg.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

τοὶ τέττιγες, ὀρήτε τὸν αἰπόλον ὥς ἐρεθίζω· 110
οὕτως χύμεις θην ἐρεθίζετε τὼς καλαμευτάς.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

μισέω τὰς δασυκέρκος ἀλώπεκας, αἱ τὰ Μίκωνος
αἰεὶ φοιτῶσαι τὰ ποθέσπερα ραγίζοντι.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ μισέω τὼς κανθάρος, οἱ τὰ Φιλώνδα
σῦκα κατατρώγοντες ὑπανέμιοι φορέονται. 115

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

ἦ οὐ μέμνα, ὅκ' ἐγὼ τυ κατήλασα, καὶ τὸ σεσαρὼς
εὖ ποτεκιγκλίζεν καὶ τᾶς δρυὸς εἶχεο τήνας;

ΛΑΚΩΝ

τοῦτο μὲν οὐ μέμναμ'· ὅκα μάν ποκα τεῖδέ τυ δήσας
Εὐμάρας ἐκάθηρε καλῶς μάλα, τοῦτό γ' ἴσαμι.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

ἦ δὴ τις Μόρσων πικραίνεται· ἦ οὐχὶ παρήσθεν; 120
σκίλλας ἰὼν γραίας ἀπὸ σάματος αὐτίκα τίλλειν.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

κῆγὼ μὰν κνίζω Μόρσων τινά· καὶ τὸ δὲ λεύσσεις.
ἐνθὼν τὰν κυκλάμινον δρυσσέ νυν ἐς τὸν Ἀλεντα.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

Ἰμέρα ἀνθ' ὕδατος ρείτω γάλα, καὶ τὸ δὲ Κράθι
οἶνον πορφύροις, τὰ δέ τ' οἶσνα καρπὸν ἐνείκαι. 125

ΛΑΚΩΝ

ρείτω χά Συβαρίτις ἐμὴν μέλι, καὶ τὸ πότορθρον
ἀ παῖς ἀνθ' ὕδατος τᾷ κάλπιδι κηρία βάψαι.

118. Zieglerum secutus sum, quem vide.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

ταὶ μὲν ἐμαὶ κύτισόν τε καὶ αἶγILON αἶγες ἔδοντι,
καὶ σχῖνον πατέοντι καὶ ἐν κομάροισι κέχυνται.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

ταῖσι δ' ἐμαῖς οἷεσσι πάρεστι μὲν ἅ μελίτεια 130
φέρβεσθαι, πολλὸς δὲ καὶ ὡς ῥόδα κίσθος ἐπανθεῖ.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

οὐκ ἔραμ' Ἀλκίππας, ὅτι με πρᾶν οὐκ ἐφίλησε
τῶν ὥτων καθελοῖς, ὅκ' αὖ οἱ τὰν φάσσαν ἔδωκα.

ΛΑΚΩΝ

ἄλλ' ἐγὼ Εὐμήδους ἔραμαι μέγα· καὶ γὰρ ὅκ' αὐτῷ
τὰν σύριγγ' ὤρεξα, καλὸν τί με κάρτ' ἐφίλησεν. 135

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

οὐ θεμιτὸν Λάκων ποτ' ἀηδὸνὰ κίσσας ἐρίσδεν,
οὐδ' ἔποπας κύκνοισι· τὸ δ' ὦ τάλαν ἐσσι φιλεχθής.

ΜΟΡΣΩΝ

παύσασθαι κέλομαι τὸν ποιμένα· τὴν δὲ Κομάτα
δωρεῖται Μόρσων τὰν ἀμνίδα· καὶ τὸ δὲ θύσας 139
ταῖς Νύμφαις Μόρσωνι καλὸν κρέας αὐτίκα πέμψον.

ΚΟΜΑΤΑΣ

πεμψῶ ναὶ τὸν Πᾶνα· φριμάσσειο πᾶσα τραγίσκων
νῦν ἀγέλα· κήγῳ γὰρ ἴδ' ὡς μέγα τοῦτο καχαξῶ
κὰτ τῷ Λάκωνος τῷ ποιμένος, ὅττι πόκ' ἤδη
ἀνυσάμαν τὰν ἀμνόν· ἐς ὥρανδον ὕμιν ἀλεῦμαι.
αἶγες ἐμαὶ θαρσεῖτε κερούτιδες· αὐριον ὕμμε 145
πάσας ἐγὼ λουσῶ Συβαρίτιδος ἔνδοθι λίμνας.

131. ῥόδα κίσθος Ahrens: ῥοδοκισσός vulg.: ῥόδα κισθός MS.
unus (m). 145. κερούτιδες Ahrens: κερουχίδες MSS.

οὗτος ὁ Λευκίτας ὁ κορυπτίλος, εἴ τιν' ὀχευσεῖς
τὰν αἰγῶν, φλασσῶ τυ πρὶν ἢ γ' ἐμὲ καλλιερῆσαι
ταῖς Νύμφαις τὰν ἀμνόν. ὁ δ' αὖ πάλιν. ἀλλὰ
γενοίμαν,
αἰ μή τυ φλάσσαιμι, Μελάνθιος ἀντὶ Κομάτα. 150

VI

ΒΟΥΚΟΛΙΑΣΤΑΙ ΔΑΦΝΙΣ ΚΑΙ
ΔΑΜΟΙΤΑΣ

Δαμοίτας χῶ Δάφνις ὁ βουκόλος εἰς ἓνα χῶρον
τὰν ἀγέλαν πόκ' Ἄρατε συνάγαγον· ἧς δ' ὁ μὲν
αὐτῶν

πυρρός, ὁ δ' ἡμιγένειος· ἐπὶ κράναν δέ τιν' ἄμφω
ἐσδόμενοι θέρεος μέσφ' ἄματι τοιάδ' αἶδον.
πρᾶτος δ' ἄρξατο Δάφνις, ἐπεὶ καὶ πρᾶτος ἔρισδε. 5

Βάλλει τοι Πολύφαμε τὸ ποίμνιον ἅ Γαλάτεια
μάλοισιν, δυσέρωτα τὸν αἰπόλον ἄνδρα καλεῦσα·
καὶ τύ νιν οὐ ποθόρησθα τάλαν τάλαν, ἀλλὰ κάθησαι
ἀδέα συνρίσδων. πάλιν ἄδ' ἴδε τὰν κύνα βάλλει,
ἃ τοι τὰν δίων ἔπεται σκοπός· ἃ δὲ βαῦσδει 10
εἰς ἄλα δερκομένα, τὰ δὲ νιν καλὰ κύματα φαίνει
ἄσυχ' ἀκαχλάζοντα ἐπ' αἰγιαλοῖο θέοισαν.
φράζεο μὴ τᾶς παιδὸς ἐπὶ κνάμαισιν ὀρούση
ἐξ ἁλὸς ἐρχομένας, κατὰ δὲ χροᾶ καλὸν ἀμύξῃ.
ἃ δὲ καὶ αὐτόθε τοι διαθρύπτεται, ὡς ἀπ' ἀκάνθας 15
ταὶ καπυραὶ χαῖται, τὸ καλὸν θέρος ἀνίκα φρύγει·

καὶ φεύγει φιλέοντα καὶ οὐ φιλέοντα διώκει,
καὶ τὸν ἀπὸ γραμμᾶς κινεῖ λίθον· ἥ γὰρ ἔρωτι
πολλάκις ὦ Πολύφαμε τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλὰ πέφανται.

Τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Δαμοίτας ἀνεβάλλετο καὶ τὰδ' αἶδεν. 20
Εἶδον ναὶ τὸν Πᾶνα, τὸ ποίμνιον ἀνίκ' ἔβαλλε,
κοῦ μ' ἔλαθ', οὐ, τὸν ἐμὸν ἕνα τὸν γλυκύν, ὦ ποθόρημαι
ἐς τέλος· αὐτὰρ ὁ μάντις ὁ Τήλεμος ἔχθρ' ἀγορεύων
ἐχθρὰ φέροι ποτὶ οἶκον, ὅπως τεκέεσσι φυλάσσοι.
ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐγὼ κνίζων πάλιν οὐ ποθόρημι, 25
ἀλλ' ἄλλαν τινὰ φαμὶ γυναῖκ' ἔχεν· ἃ δ' αἰόισα
ζαλοῖ μ' ὦ Παιᾶν καὶ τάκεται, ἐκ δὲ θαλάσσας
οἴστρεϊ παπταίνουσα ποτ' ἀντρά τε καὶ ποτὶ ποίμνας.
σίξα δ' ὑλακτεῖν νιν καὶ τᾷ κυνί· καὶ γὰρ ὅκ' ἦρων
αὐτᾶς, ἐκνυζήτο ποτ' ἰσχία ῥύγχος ἔχουσα. 30
ταῦτα δ' ἴσως ἐσορεύσα ποεὺντά με πολλάκι πεμψεῖ
ἄγγελον. αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κλαξῶ θύρας, ἔστέ κ' ὁμόςση
αὐτά μοι στορεσεῖν καλὰ δέμνια τᾶσδ' ἐπὶ νάσω.
καὶ γάρ θην οὐδ' εἶδος ἔχω κακόν, ὥς με λέγοντι.
ἥ γὰρ πρᾶν ἐς πόντον ἐσέβλεπον, ἥς δὲ γαλάνα, 35
καὶ καλὰ μὲν τὰ γένεια, καλὰ δέ μεν ἃ μία κῶρα,
ὥς παρ' ἐμὴν κέκριται, κατεφαίνετο, τῶν δέ τ' ὀδόντων
λευκοτέραν αὐγὰν Παρίας ὑπέφαινε λίθοιο.
ὥς μὴ βασκανθῶ δέ, τρὶς εἰς ἐμὸν ἔπτυσσα κόλπον·
ταῦτα γὰρ ἃ γραία με Κοτυταρὶς ἐξεδίδαξε. 40
[ἃ πρᾶν ἀμάντεσσι παρ' Ἴπποκίῳι ποταύλει.]

Τόσσ' εἰπὼν τὸν Δάφνιν ὁ Δαμοίτας ἐφίλησε,
χῶ μὲν τῷ σύριγγ', ὁ δὲ τῷ καλὸν αὐλὸν ἔδωκεν.

VI. 22. τὸν ἐμὸν ἕνα τὸν γλυκύν Ch.: τὸν alterum omittit k:
καὶ γλυκύν Ziegl.: τὸν ἐμὸν τὸν ἕνα γλυκύν vulg. 29. σίξα
vulg.: σίξα Ruhnken: edd. plerique. 41. Deest in k:
proscripsit Gaisford, huc ex x. 16 translatum.

αὐλεῖ Δαμοίτας, σύρισδε δὲ Δάφνις ὁ βούτας,
ὠρχεῦντ' ἐν μαλακᾷ ταὶ πόρτιες αὐτίκα ποίᾳ. 45
νίκη μὰν οὐδ' ἄλλος, ἀνήσασται δ' ἐγένοντο.

VII

ΘΑΛΥΣΙΑ

Ἦς χρόνος ἀνίκ' ἐγὼ τε καὶ Εὐκρίτος ἐς τὸν Ἀλεντα
εἵρπομες ἐκ πόλιος, σὺν καὶ τρίτος ἀμὴν Ἀμύντας·
τᾷ Δηοῖ γὰρ ἔτευχε θαλύσια καὶ Φρασίδαμος
κάντιγένης, δύο τέκνα Λυκωπέος, εἴ τί περ ἐσθλὸν
χαῶν τῶν ἐπάνωθεν, ἀπὸ Κλυτίας τε καὶ αὐτῷ 5
Χάλκωνος, Βούριναν ὅς ἐκ ποδὸς ἄνυσσε κράναν
εὐ ἐνερεισάμενος πέτρα γόνυ· ταὶ δὲ παρ' αὐτὰν
αἵγειροι πετελαί τε εὐσκίον ἄλσος ὕφαινον,
χλωροῖσιν πετάλοισι κατηρεφέες κομώσσαι.
κοῦπω τὰν μεσάταν ὁδὸν ἄνυμες, οὐδὲ τὸ σᾶμα 10
ἀμὴν τὸ Βρασίλα κατεφαίνετο, καὶ τὸν ὀδίταν
ἐσθλὸν σὺν Μοίσαισι Κυδωνικὸν εὐρομες ἄνδρα,
οὔνομα μὲν Λυκίδαν, ἥς δ' αἰπόλος, οὐδέ κέ τίς νιν
ἠγνοίησεν ἰδὼν, ἐπεὶ αἰπόλῳ ἔξοχ' ἐφκει.
ἐκ μὲν γὰρ λασίοιο δασύτριχος εἶχε τράγοιο 15
κνακὸν δέρμ' ὅμοιοι νέας τὰμίσιοιο ποτόσδον,
ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ στήθεσσι γέρον ἐσφίγγετο πέπλος
ζωστήρι πλακερῷ, ροικὰν δ' ἔχεν ἀγριελαίῳ

VII. 5. ἔτ' ἀνωθεν MSS.: corr. Reiske. 7. εὐ Hermann; εὐ
γ' MSS. 8. ἐφαινον MSS.: corr. Heins.

δεξιτερᾷ κορύναν. καί μ' ἀτρέμας εἶπε σεσαρῶς
 ὄμματι μειδιῶντι, γέλως δέ οἱ εἶχετο χείλευσ· 20
 “ Σιμιχίδα, πᾶ δὴ τὸ μεσαμέριον πόδας ἔλκεις,
 ἀνίκα δὴ καὶ σαῦρος ἐν αἵμασιαῖσι καθεύδει,
 οὐδ' ἐπιτυμβίδιαι κορυδαλλίδες ἡλαίνοντι;
 ἦ μετὰ δαῖτα κλητὸς ἐπείγεται; ἦ τινος ἀστῶν
 λανὸν ἐπὶ θρώσκεις; ὥς τοι ποσὶ νισσομένοιο 25
 πᾶσα λίθος πταίοισα ποτ' ἀρβυλίδεσσιν αἰεῖδει.”
 τὸν δ' ἐγὼ ἀμείφθην· “ Λυκίδα φίλε, φαντί τυ πάντες
 συριγκτὰν ἡμεν μέγ' ὑπείροχον ἐν τε νομεῦσιν
 ἐν τ' ἀμητήρεσσι. τὸ δὴ μάλα θυμὸν ἰαίνει
 ἀμέτερον· καί τοι κατ' ἐμὸν νόον ἰσοφαρίζειν 30
 ἔλπομαι. ἂ δ' ὁδὸς ἄδε θαλυσιάς· ἦ γὰρ ἐταῖροι
 ἀνέρες εὐπέπλω Δαμάτερι δαῖτα τελεῦντι
 ὄλβω ἀπαρχόμενοι· μάλα γάρ σφισι πῖονι μέτρῳ
 ἂ δαίμων εὔκριθον ἀνεπλήρωσεν ἀλῶάν.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ—ξυνὰ γὰρ ὁδός, ξυνὰ δὲ καὶ ἀώς— 35
 βουκολιασδώμεσθα· τάχ' ὥτερος ἄλλον ὄνασεῖ.
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ Μοισᾶν καπυρὸν στόμα, κῆμὲ λέγουσι
 πάντες ἀοιδὸν ἄριστον· ἐγὼ δέ τις οὐ ταχυπειθής,
 οὐ Δᾶν· οὐ γάρ πω κατ' ἐμὸν νόον οὔτε τὸν ἐσθλὸν
 Σικελίδαν νίκημι τὸν ἐκ Σάμῳ οὔτε Φιλητᾶν 40
 αἰείδων, βάτραχος δὲ ποτ' ἀκρίδας ὥς τις ἐρίσδω.”
 ὥς ἐφάμαν ἐπίταδες· ὁ δ' αἰπόλος ἀδὺ γελάσας,
 “ τάν τοι” ἔφα “ κορύναν δωρύττομαι, οὐνεκεν ἐσσι
 πᾶν ἐπ' ἀλαθείᾳ πεπλασμένον ἐκ Διὸς ἔρνος.
 ὥς μοι καὶ τέκτων μέγ' ἀπέχθεται, ὅστις ἐρευνῇ 45
 ἴσον ὄρευσ κορυφᾷ τελέσαι δόμον εὐρυμέδοντος,
 καὶ Μοισᾶν ὄρνιχες, ὅσοι ποτὶ Χίον ἀοιδὸν
 ἀντία κοκκύζοντες ἐτώσια μοχθίζοντι.

ἀλλ' ἄγε βουκολικᾶς ταχέως ἀρχώμεθ' ἀοιδᾶς,
 Σιμιχίδα· κῆγὼ μὲν—ὄρη φίλος, εἴ τοι ἀρέσκει 50
 τοῦθ' ὃ τι πρᾶν ἐν ὄρει τὸ μελύδριον ἐξεπόνασα.”

ΛΥΚΙΔΑΣ

Ἔσσεται Ἀγεάνακτι καλὸς πλόος ἐς Μυτιλήναν,
 χῶταν ἐφ' ἐσπερίοις ἐρίφοις νότος ὕγρα διώκη
 κύματα, χῶριών ὅτ' ἐπ' ὠκεανῷ πόδας ἴσχη,
 αἶκεν τὸν Λυκίδαν ὀπτεύμενον ἐξ Ἀφροδίτας 55
 ῥύσσηται· θερμὸς γὰρ ἔρως αὐτῷ με καταίθει.
 χάλκυνες στορεσεῦντι τὰ κύματα τάν τε θάλασσαν
 τὸν τε νότον τὸν τ' εὖρον, ὃς ἔσχατα φυκία κινεῖ
 ἀλκύνες, γλαυκαῖς Νηρηῖσι ταί τε μάλιστα
 ὀρνίχων ἐφίληθεν, ὅσαις τέ περ ἐξ ἀλὸς ἄγρα. 60
 Ἀγεάνακτι πλόον διζήμενῳ ἐς Μυτιλήναν
 ὦρια πάντα γένοιτο, καὶ εὐπλοσν ὄρμον ἴκοιτο.
 κῆγὼ τήνο κατ' ἄμαρ ἀνήτινον ἢ ῥοδόεντα
 ἢ καὶ λευκοῖων στέφανον περὶ κρατὶ φυλάσσω
 τὸν Πτελεατικὸν οἶνον ἀπὸ κρατήρος ἀφυξῶ 65
 παρ πυρὶ κεκλιμένος, κύαμον δέ τις ἐν πυρὶ φρυξεί.
 χά στιβὰς ἐσσεῖται πεπυκασμένα ἔστ' ἐπὶ πᾶχυν
 κνύζα τ' ἀσφοδέλῳ τε πολυγνάμπτῳ τε σελίνῳ.
 καὶ πίομαι μαλακῶς μεμνημένος Ἀγεάνακτος
 αὐταῖσιν κυλίκεσσι καὶ ἐς τρύγα χεῖλος ἐρείδων. 70
 αὐλησεῦντι δέ μοι δύο ποιμένες, εἷς μὲν Ἀχαρνεύς,
 εἷς δὲ Λυκωπίτας· ὁ δὲ Τίτυρος ἐγγύθεν ἄσει,
 ὥς ποκα τὰς Ξενέας ἡράσσατο Δάφνις ὁ βούτας,
 χῶς ὄρος ἀμφ' ἐπονείτο, καὶ ὥς δρύες αὐτὸν ἐθρήνευν,
 Ἰμέρα αἶτε φύοντι παρ' ὄχθησιν ποταμοῖο, 75
 εὔτε χιῶν ὥς τις κατετάκετο μακρὸν ὑφ' Αἴμον
 ἢ Ἀθῶ ἢ Ῥοδόπαν ἢ Καύκασον ἐσχατόωντα.

ἄσει δ' ὥς ποκ' ἔδεκτο τὸν αἰπόλον εὐρέα λάρναξ
 ζῶν ἔοντα κακαῖσιν ἀτασθαλίαισιν ἀνακτος,
 ὥς τέ νιν αἰ σιμαὶ λειμωνόθε φέρβον ἰοῖσαι 80
 κέδρον ἐς ἀδείαν μαλακοῖς ἀνθεσσι μέλισσαι,
 οὐνεκά οἱ γλυκὺ Μοῖσα κατὰ στόματος χέε νέκταρ.
 ὦ μακαριστὲ Κομάτα, τύ θην τάδε τερπνὰ πεπόνθεις,
 καὶ τὸ κατεκλάσθης ἐς λάρνακα, καὶ τὸ μελισσᾶν
 κηρία φερβόμενος ἔτος ὦριον ἐξεπόνασας. 85
 αἶθ' ἐπ' ἐμεῦ ζωοῖς ἐναρίθμιος ὠφελος εἶμεν,
 ὥς τοι ἐγὼν ἐνόμενον ἀν' ὦρεα τὰς καλὰς αἶγας
 φωνᾶς εἰσαῖων, τὸ δ' ὑπὸ δρυσὶν ἢ ὑπὸ πεύκαις
 ἀδὺ μελισσόμενος κατεκέκλισο θεῖε Κομάτα.

Χῶ μὲν τόσσ' εἰπὼν ἀπεπαύσατο· τὸν δὲ μετ'
 αὖθις 90

κῆγ' οἱ ἐφάμαν· “Λυκίδα φίλε, πολλὰ μὲν ἄλλα
 Νύμφαι κῆμὲ δίδαξαν ἀν' ὦρεα βουκολέοντα
 ἐσθλά, τά που καὶ Ζηνὸς ἐπὶ θρόνον ἄγαγε φάμα·
 ἀλλὰ τόγ' ἐκ πάντων μέγ' ὑπείροχον, ᾧ τυ γεραίρειν
 ἀρξεῦμ'· ἀλλ' ὑπάκουσον, ἐπεὶ φίλος ἔπλεο Μοῖσαις.”

ΣΙΜΙΧΙΔΑΣ

Σιμιχίδα μὲν Ἐρωτες ἐπέπτарον· ἦ γὰρ ὁ δειλὸς
 τόσσον ἐρᾷ Μυρτοῦς, ὅσον εἶαρος αἶγες ἐρᾶντι. 97
 ὦρατος δ' ὁ τὰ πάντα φιλαίτατος ἀνέρι τήνφ
 παιδὸς ὑπὸ σπλάγχνοις ἔχει πόθον. οἶδεν Ἀριστις,
 ἐσθλὸς ἀνὴρ, μέγ' ἄριστος, ὃν οὐδέ κεν αὐτὸς αἰδεῖν
 Φοῖβος σὺν φόρμιγγι παρὰ τριπόδεσσι μεγαίροι, 101
 ὥς ἐκ παιδὸς Ἀρατος ὑπ' ὀστέον αἶθετ' ἔρωτι.
 τὸν μοι Πάν, Ὀμόλας ἐρατὸν πέδον ὅστε λέλογχας,

85. ἐξεπόνασας p. k. : corr. Valek.

ἄκλητον κείνοιο φίλας ἐς χεῖρας ἐρείσας,
 εἴτ' ἐστ' ἄρα Φιλίνος ὁ μαλθακὸς εἴτε τις ἄλλος. 105
 κῆν μὲν ταῦτ' ἔρδης ὦ Πάν φίλε, μὴ τί τυ παῖδες
 Ἀρκαδικοὶ σκίλλαισιν ὑπὸ πλευράς τε καὶ ὤμους
 τανίκα μαστίσδοιεν, ὅτε κρέα τυτθὰ παρείη·
 εἰ δ' ἄλλως νεύσας, κατὰ μὲν χροᾶ πάντ' ὀνύχεσσι
 δακνόμενος κνάσαιο καὶ ἐν κνίδαισι καθεύδοις, 110
 εἴης δ' Ἡδωνῶν μὲν ἐν ὥρεσι χεῖματι μέσσω
 Ἐβρον παρ ποταμὸν τετραμμένος ἐγγύθεν ἄρκτω,
 ἐν δὲ θέρει πυμάτοις παρ' Αἰθιόπεσσι νομεύοις
 πέτρα ὑπο Βλεμύων, ὅθεν οὐκέτι Νεῖλος ὁρατός.
 ὕμμες δ' Ὑετίδος καὶ Βυβλίδος ἀδὺ λιπόντες 115
 νᾶμα καὶ Οἰκεῦντα, ξανθᾶς ἔδος αἰπὺ Διώνας,
 ὦ μάλοισιν Ἐρωτες ἐρευθομένοις ὁμοῖοι,
 βάλλετέ μοι τόξοισι τὸν ἱμερόεντα Φιλίνον,
 βάλλετ', ἐπεὶ τὸν ξεῖνον ὁ δύσμορος οὐκ ἐλεεῖ μεν.
 καὶ δὴ μὰν ἀπίοιο πεπαίτερος, αἰ δὲ γυναῖκες 120
 “αἰαῖ” φαντὶ “Φιλίνε, τό τοι καλὸν ἄνθος ἀπορρεῖ.”
 μηκέτι τοι φρουρέωμες ἐπὶ προθύροισιν Ἀρατε,
 μηδὲ πόδας τρίβωμες· ὁ δ' ὄρθριος ἄλλον ἀλέκτωρ
 κοκκύζων νάρκαισιν ἀνιαραῖσι διδοίη,
 εἴς δ' ἀπὸ τᾶσδε φέριστε Μόλων ἄγχοιτο παλαίστρας,
 ἄμμιν δ' ἀσυχία τε μέλοι γραία τε παρείη, 126
 ἅτις ἐπιφθύζουσα τὰ μὴ καλὰ νόσφιν ἐρύκοι.

Τόσσ' ἐφάμαν· ὁ δέ μοι τὸ λαγωβόλον, ἀδὺ
 γελάσας

ὥς πάρος, ἐκ Μοισᾶν ξεινήιον ὥπασεν εἶμεν.
 Χῶ μὲν ἀποκλίνας ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τὰν ἐπὶ Πύξας 130
 εἶρψ' ὁδόν, αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ τε καὶ Εὐκρίτος ἐς Φρασιδάμω

116. Οἰκεῦντα schol. k : οἰκεῦντες vulg.

στραφθέντες χῶ καλὸς Ἀμύντιχος ἔν τε βαθείαις
 ἀδείας σχοίνοιο χαμευνίσιν ἐκλίνθημες
 ἔν τε νεοτμάτοισι γεγαθότες οἰναρέοισι.
 πολλαὶ δ' ἀμὴν ὑπερθε κατὰ κρατὸς δονέοντο 135
 αἵγειροι πτελέαι τε· τὸ δ' ἐγγύθεν ἱερὸν ὕδωρ
 Νυμφᾶν ἐξ ἄντροιο κατειβόμενον κελάρυζε.
 τοὶ δὲ ποτὶ σκιαραῖς ὀροδαμνίσιν αἰθαλίωνες
 τέττιγες λαλαγεῦντες ἔχον πόνον· ἅ δ' ὀλολυγῶν
 τηλόθεν ἐν πυκιναῖσι βάτων τρύζεσκεν ἀκάνθαις. 140
 αἶιδον κόρυδοι καὶ ἀκανθίδες, ἔστενε τρυγῶν,
 πωτῶντο ξουθαὶ περὶ πίδακας ἀμφὶ μέλισσαι.
 πάντ' ὥσδε θέρεος μάλα πίνος, ὥσδε δ' ὀπώρας.
 ὄχνην μὲν παρ ποσσὶ, παρὰ πλευραῖσι δὲ μάλα
 δαψιλέως ἀμὴν ἐκυλίνδετο· τοὶ δ' ἐκέχυντο 145
 ὄρπακες βραβίλοισι καταβρίθοντες ἔραζε·
 τετράενες δὲ πίθων ἀπελύετο κρατὸς ἄλειφαρ.
 Νύμφαι Κασταλίδες Παρνάσιον αἶπος ἔχουσιν,
 ἄρά γέ πα τοιόνδε Φόλω κατὰ λάινον ἄντρον
 κρατῆρ' Ἑρακλῆι γέρων ἐστήσατο Χείρων; 150
 ἄρά γέ πα τήνον τὸν ποιμένα τὸν ποτ' Ἀνάπῳ,
 τὸν κρατερὸν Πολύφαμον, ὃς ὥρεσι νᾶας ἔβαλλε,
 τοῖον νέκταρ ἔπεισε κατ' αὐλία ποσσὶ χορεῦσαι,
 οἶον δὴ τόκα πῶμα διεκρανάσατε Νύμφαι
 βωμῷ παρ Δάματρος ἀλφάδος; ἅς ἐπὶ σωρῷ 155
 αὐθις ἐγὼ πάξαιμι μέγα πτύον, ἃ δὲ γελάσσαι
 δράγματα καὶ μάκωνας ἐν ἀμφοτέραισιν ἔχουσα.

VIII

ΒΟΥΚΟΛΙΑΣΤΑΙ ΔΑΦΝΙΣ ΚΑΙ
ΜΕΝΑΛΚΑΣ

Δάφνιδι τῷ χαρίεντι συνήντετο βουκολέοντι
 μῆλα νέμων, ὥς φαντί, κατ' ὄρεα μακρὰ Μενάλκας.
 ἄμφω τῷ ἤστην πυρροτρίχῳ, ἄμφω ἀνήβῳ,
 ἄμφω συρίσδεν δεδαημένῳ, ἄμφω αἶιδεν.
 πρᾶτος δ' ὦν ποτὶ Δάφνιν ἰδὼν ἀγόρευε Μενάλκας· 5
 “μυκητᾶν ἐπίουρε βοῶν Δάφνι, λῆς μοι αἶεσαι;
 φάμι τυ νικασεῖν, ὅσπον θέλω αὐτὸς αἶιδων.”
 τὸν δ' ἄρα χῶ Δάφνις τοιῷδ' ἀπαμείβετο μύθῳ·
 “ποιμὴν εἰροπόκων δῖον συριγκτὰ Μενάλκα,
 οὔποτε νικασεῖς μ', οὐδ' εἴ τι πάθοις τύγ' αἶιδων.” 10

ΜΕΝΑΛΚΑΣ

χρήσδεις ὦν ἐσιδεῖν; χρήσδεις καταθεῖναι ἄεθλον;

ΔΑΦΝΙΣ

χρήσδω τοῦτ' ἐσιδεῖν, χρήσδω καταθεῖναι ἄεθλον.

ΜΕΝΑΛΚΑΣ

καὶ τίνα θησεύμεσθ', ὅτις ἀμὴν ἄρκιος εἴη;

ΔΑΦΝΙΣ

μόσχον ἐγὼ θησῶ· τὸ δὲ θὲς ἰσομάτορα ἀμνόν.

ΜΕΝΑΛΚΑΣ

οὐ θησῶ ποκα ἀμνόν, ἐπεὶ χαλεπὸς ὁ πατήρ μεν 15
 χά μάτηρ, τὰ δὲ μῆλα ποθέσπερα πάντ' ἀριθμεῖντι.

ΔΑΦΝΙΣ

ἀλλὰ τί μὲν θησεῖς; τί δὲ τὸ πλεόν ἐξεῖ ὁ νικῶν;

ΜΕΝΑΛΚΑΣ

σύριγγ ἂν ἐπόησα καλὰν ἐγὼ ἐννεάφωνον,
λευκὸν κηρὸν ἔχουσιν, ἴσον κάτω, ἴσον ἄνωθεν,
ταύταν καταθείην, τὰ δὲ τῷ πατρὸς οὐ καταθησῶ. 20

ΔΑΦΝΙΣ

ἦ μὲν τοι κήγῳ σύριγγ' ἔχω ἐννεάφωνον.
λευκὸν κηρὸν ἔχουσιν, ἴσον κάτω, ἴσον ἄνωθεν.
πρῶαν νιν συνέπαξ'. ἔτι καὶ τὸν δάκτυλον ἀλγέω
τοῦτον, ἐπεὶ κάλαμός με διασχισθεὶς διέτμαξεν.

ΜΕΝΑΛΚΑΣ

ἀλλὰ τίς ἄμμε κρινεῖ; τίς ἐπάκοος ἔσσεται ἀμέων; 25

ΔΑΦΝΙΣ

τῆνον πῶς ἐνταῦθα τὸν αἰπόλον ἦν καλέσωμες;
ὦ ποτὶ ταῖς ἐρίφοις ὁ κύων ὁ φάλαρος ὑλακτεῖ.
Χοί μὲν παῖδες αὔσαν, ὁ δ' αἰπόλος ἦνθ' ἐπακούσαι.
χοί μὲν παῖδες αἶδον, ὁ δ' αἰπόλος ἤθελε κρίνειν.
πρᾶτος δ' ὦν αἶδε λαχὼν ἱκτὰ Μενάλκας, 30
εἶτα δ' ἀμοιβαίαν ὑπελάμβανε Δάφνις αἰοιδάν.
[βουκολικάν· οὕτω δὲ Μενάλκας ἄρξατο πρᾶτος.]

ΜΕΝΑΛΚΑΣ

Ἄγκεα καὶ ποταμοί, θεῖον γένος, αἶ τι Μενάλκας
πήποχ' ὁ συριγκτὰς προσφιλες ἄσε μέλος,
βόσκοιτ' ἐκ ψυχᾶς τὰς ἀμνάδας· ἦν δέ ποκ' ἐνθη 35
Δάφνις ἔχων δαμάλας, μηδὲν ἔλασσον ἔχοι.

VIII. 26. πῶς k Meineke: πῶς vulg. 32. Versum eiecit Koechly.

ΔΑΦΝΙΣ

κρᾶναι καὶ βοτάναι, γλυκερὸν φυτόν, αἵπερ ὁμοῖον
μουσίσδει Δάφνις ταῖσιν ἀηδονίσιν,
τοῦτο τὸ βουκόλιον πιαίνετε· κῆν τι Μενάλκας
τεῖδ' ἀγάγη, χαίρων ἄφθονα πάντα νέμοι. 40

ΜΕΝΑΛΚΑΣ

ἐνθ' οἷς, ἐνθ' αἶγες διδυματόκοι, ἐνθα μέλισσαι
σμῆνεα πληροῦσιν, καὶ δρύες ὑψίτεραι,
ἐνθ' ὁ καλὸς Μίλων βαίνει ποσίν· αἱ δ' ἂν ἀφέρπη,
χῶ ποιμὴν ξηρὸς τηνόθι χαί βοτάναι.

ΔΑΦΝΙΣ

παντᾶ ἔαρ, παντᾶ δὲ νομοί, παντᾶ δὲ γάλακτος 45
οὔθата πλήθουσιν, καὶ τὰ νέα τρέφεται,
ἐνθ' ἃ καλὰ παῖς ἐπινίσσεται· αἱ δ' ἂν ἀφέρπη,
χῶ τὰς βῶς βόσκων χαί βόες αὐότεραι.

ΜΕΝΑΛΚΑΣ

ὦ τράγε, τᾶν λευκᾶν αἰγῶν ἄνερ, ὦ βάθος ὕλας
μυρίον, (ὦ σιμαὶ δεῦτ' ἐφ' ὕδωρ ἔριφοι) 50
ἐν τήνῃ γὰρ τήνος· ἴθ' ὦ κόλε καὶ λέγε· Μίλων,
ὁ Πρωτεὺς φώκας καὶ θεὸς ὦν ἔνεμε.

ΔΑΦΝΙΣ

μή μοι γὰν Πέλοπος, μή μοι χρύσεια τάλαντα
εἴη ἔχειν, μηδὲ πρόσθε θέειν ἀνέμων·
ἀλλ' ὑπὸ τᾷ πέτρᾳ τᾷδ' ἄσομαι, ἀγκὰς ἔχων τυ, 55
σύννομα μῆλ' ἐσορῶν, τὰν Σικελὰν ἐς ἄλλα.

ΔΑΦΝΙΣ

δένδρεσι μὲν χειμῶν φοβερὸν κακόν, ὕδασι δ' αὐχμός,
ὄρνισιν δ' ὕσπλαγξ, ἀγροτέροις δὲ λίνα,

ἀνδρὶ δὲ παρθενικᾶς ἀπαλᾶς πόθος. ὦ πάτερ ὦ Ζεῦ,
οὐ μόνος ἡράσθην· καὶ τὸ γυναικοφίλας. 60

Ταῦτα μὲν ὦν δι' ἀμοιβαίων οἱ παῖδες ᾄδισαν·
τὰν πυμάταν δ' ὥδαν οὕτως ἐξᾶρχε Μενάλκας.

Φεῖδεν τᾶν ἐρίφων, φεῖδεν λύκε τᾶν τοκάδων μεν,
μηδ' ἀδίκει μ', ὅτι μικκὸς ἐὼν πολλαῖσιν ὁμαρτέω.
ὦ Λάμπουρε κύον, οὕτω βαθὺς ὕπνος ἔχει τυ; 65
οὐ χρὴ κοιμᾶσθαι βαθέως σὺν παιδὶ νέμοντα.
ταὶ δ' οἶες, μηδ' ὕμμες ὀκνεῖθ' ἀπαλᾶς κορέσασθαι
ποιᾶς· οὐτι καμείσθ', ὅκκ' αὖ πάλιν ἄδε φύηται.
σίττα νέμεσθε νέμεσθε, τὰ δ' οὐθατα πλήσατε πᾶσαι,
ὥς τὸ μὲν ὄρνες ἔχωντι, τὸ δ' ἐς ταλάρως ἀποθῶμαι.

Δεύτερος αὖ Δάφνις λιγυρῶς ἀνεβάλλετ' ἀείδειν·
Κῆμὲ γὰρ ἐκ τῶντρω σύνοφρυς κόρα ἐχθρὸς ἰδοῖσα
τὰς δαμάλας παρελᾶντα καλὸν καλὸν ἦμεν ἔφασκεν·
οὐ μὰν οὐδὲ λόγον ἐκρίθην ἄπο, τῶμπικρον αὐτᾶ,
ἀλλὰ κάτω βλέψας τὰν ἀμετέραν ὁδὸν εἶρπον. 75
ἀδεῖ' ἂ φωνὰ τᾶς πόρτιος, ἀδὺ τὸ πνεῦμα·
[ἀδὺ δὲ χῶ μόσχος γαρύεται, ἀδὺ δὲ χά βῶς·]
ἀδὺ δὲ τῷ θέρεος παρ' ὕδωρ ρέον αἰθριοκοιτεῖν.
τᾶ δρυῖ·ταὶ βάλανοι κόσμος, τᾶ μαλίδι μᾶλα,
τᾶ βοῖ δ' ἂ μόσχος, τῷ βουκόλῳ αἱ βόες αὐταί. 80

Ὡς οἱ παῖδες ᾄδισαν, ὁ δ' αἰπόλος ὦδ' ἀγόρευεν·
ἀδύ τι τὸ στόμα τευ καὶ ἐφίμερος ὦ Δάφνι φωνά.
κρέσσον μελπομένῳ τευ ἀκουέμεν ἢ μέλι λείχειν.
λάξεο τὰς σύριγγας· ἐνίκασας γὰρ ἀείδων.

68. ὅκκα πάλιν MSS.: corr. Meineke, Fritzsche, vid. iv. 21 notam:
ὅκα κα J. A. Hartung. 72. κάμ' ἐκ τῷ ἄντρω MSS. hiatu vix
tolerando: corr. Briggs et Hermann. 74. τῶμπικρον Meineke
(p. 479): τὸν πικρὸν vulg. 77. Versum eiecit Valckenaer. Huc
ex ix. 7 translatus est. 82. τευ Hermann: τοι MSS.

αἱ δέ τι λῆς με καὶ αὐτὸν ἄμ' αἰπολέοντα διδάξαι, 85
τήναν τὰν μιτύλαν δωσῶ τὰ δίδακτρά τοι αἶγα,
ἅτις ὑπὲρ κεφαλᾶς αἰεὶ τὸν ἀμολγέα πληροῖ.

Ὡς μὲν ὁ παῖς ἐχάρη καὶ ἀνάλατο καὶ πλατάγησε
νικάσας, οὕτως ἐπὶ μητρὶ νεβρὸς ἄλοιτο.
ὥς δὲ κατεσμύχθη καὶ ἀνετράπετο φρένα λύπα 90
ὄτερος, οὕτω καὶ νύμφα γαμεθεῖς ἀκάχοιτο.
κῆκ τούτῳ πρᾶτος παρὰ ποιμέσι Δάφνις ἔγεντο,
καὶ Νύμφαν ἄκρηβος ἐὼν ἔτι Ναῖδα γᾶμεν.

IX

ΒΟΥΚΟΛΙΑΣΤΑΙ ΔΑΦΝΙΣ ΚΑΙ
ΜΕΝΑΛΚΑΣ

[Βουκολιάζεο Δάφνι, τὸ δ' ὥδᾶς ἄρχεο πρᾶτος,
ὥδᾶς ἄρχεο Δάφνι, συναψάσθω δὲ Μενάλκας,
μόσχως βουσὶν ὑφέντες, ὑπὸ στεῖραισι δὲ ταύρως.
χοὶ μὲν ἀμᾶ βόσκοιντο καὶ ἐν φύλλοισι πλανῶντο
μηδὲν ἀτιμαγελεύντες· ἐμὶν δὲ τὸ βουκολιάζεν 5
ἐκτόθεν, ἄλλωθεν δὲ ποτικρίνοιτο Μενάλκας.]

ΔΑΦΝΙΣ

Ἀδὺ μὲν ἂ μόσχος γαρύεται, ἀδὺ δὲ χά βῶς,
ἀδὺ δὲ χά σῦριγξ χῶ βουκόλος, ἀδὺ δὲ κῆγών.
ἔστι δέ μοι παρ' ὕδωρ ψυχρὸν στιβάς, ἐν δὲ νένασται
λευκᾶν ἐκ δαμαλᾶν καλὰ δέρματα, τὰς μοι ἀπάσας 10
λὶψ κόμαρον τρωγοίσας ἀπὸ σκοπιᾶς ἐτίναξε.

91. versus ut videtur corruptus: vide notas.
IX. 1 6. versus spurii et plane eiciendi.
ista parte: ἐμποθεν k: ἐκποθεν Briggs.

τῷ δὲ θέρευσ φρύγοντος ἐγὼ τόσπον μελεδαίνω,
ὅσπον ἐρῶντε πατρὸς μύθων καὶ ματρὸς ἀκούειν.

Οὕτως Δάφνις ἄεισεν ἐμὴν, οὕτως δὲ Μενάλκας.

ΜΕΝΑΛΚΑΣ

Αἴτνα μάτερ ἐμά, κήγῳ καλὸν ἄντρον ἐνοικέω 15
κοίλαις ἐν πέτραισιν· ἔχω δέ τοι ὅσσ' ἐν ὀνείρῳ
φαίνονται, πολλὰς μὲν οἷς, πολλὰς δὲ χιμαίρας,
ὧν μοι πρὸς κεφαλῇ καὶ πρὸς ποσὶ κῶεα κείται.
ἐν πυρὶ δὲ δρυίνῳ χόρια ζεῖ, ἐν πυρὶ δ' αὖαι
φαγοὶ χειμαίνοντος· ἔχω δέ τοι οὐδ' ὅσον ὦραν 20
χείματος ἢ νωδὸς καρύων ἀμύλοιο παρόντος.

Τοῖς μὲν ἐπεπλατάγησα καὶ αὐτίκα δῶρον ἔδωκα,
Δάφνιδι μὲν κορύναν, τὰν μοι πατρὸς ἔτρεφεν ἀγρός,
αὐτοφυῇ, τὰν οὐδ' ἂν ἴσως μωμάσατο τέκτων,
τήνῃ δὲ στρόμβῳ καλὸν ὄστρακον, ᾧ κρέας αὐτὸς 25
σιτήθην πέτραισιν ἐν Ἰκαρίαισι δοκεύσας,
πέντε ταμὼν πέντ' οὖσιν· ὁ δ' ἐγκαναχήσατο κόχλῳ.

Βουκολικαὶ Μοῖσαι μάλα χαίρετε, φαίνετε δ' ὥδ'ας,
τάς ποκ' ἐγὼ τήνοισι παρὼν ἄεισα νομεῦσι,
μηκέτ' ἐπὶ γλώσσας ἄκρας ὀλοφυγγόνα φύσω. 30
τέττιξ μὲν τέττιγι φίλος, μύρμακι δὲ μύρμαξ,
ἶρηκες δ' ἶρηξιν, ἐμὴν δέ τε μοῖσα καὶ ὥδ'α.
τὰς μοι πᾶς εἴη πλείους δόμος. οὔτε γὰρ ὕπνος
οὔτ' ἔαρ ἐξαπίνας γλυκερώτερον, οὔτε μελίσσαις
ἄνθεα· τόσπον ἐμὴν Μοῖσαι φίλαι. οὐς μὲν ὀρεῦντι 35
γαθεῦσαι, τοὺς δ' οὔτι ποτῶ δαλήσατο Κίρκη.

13. ἐρῶντε Tour. : ἐρῶν τὸ k : ἐρῶντι vulg. : ἐρῶντα Junt. : ἐρῶντι
πατρὸς μέλειται καὶ μ. ἀκ. Bücheler. 28 sqq. versus a pre-
cedentibus seiunxi ; secundum eam rationem quam in notis
exposui. 30. φύσω Graef. : φύσης vulg. μήπω pro verbo μηκέτ'
coni. Ziegl., at vide notas. 36. γαθεῦσαι Brunck. : γαθεῦσι(ν) MSS.

X

ΕΡΓΑΤΙΝΑΙ Η ΘΕΡΙΣΤΑΙ

ΜΙΛΩΝ

Ἐργατίνα βουκαῖε, τί νῦν ᾤζυρὲ πεπόνθεις ;
οὔθ' ἐὼν ὄγμον ἄγειν ὀρθὸν δύνα, ὥς τὸ πρὶν ἄγες,
οὔθ' ἄμα λαοτομεῖς τῷ πλατίον, ἀλλ' ἀπολείπη
ὥσπερ οἷς ποιμένας, ἅς τὸν πόδα κάκτος ἔτυψε.
ποιός τις δείλαν τυ καὶ ἐκ μέσω ἄματος ἐσση, 5
ὃς νῦν ἀρχόμενος τὰς αὐλακος οὐκ ἀποτρώγεις ;

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

Μίλων ὄψαμάτα, πέτρας ἀπόκομμ' ἀτεράμνω,
οὐδαμά τοι συνέβα ποθέσαι τινὰ τῶν ἀπέόντων ;

ΜΙΛΩΝ

οὐδαμά. τίς δὲ πόθος τῶν ἔκτοθεν ἐργάτα ἀνδρί ;

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

οὐδαμά νυν συνέβα τοι ἀγρυπνήσαι δι' ἔρωτα ; 10

ΜΙΛΩΝ

μηδέ γε συμβαίη· χαλεπὸν χορίῳ κύνα γεῦσαι.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

ἀλλ' ἐγὼ ᾧ Μίλων ἔραμαι σχεδὸν ἐνδεκαταῖος.

ΜΙΛΩΝ

ἐκ πίθῳ ἀντλείς δῆλον· ἐγὼ δ' ἔχω οὐδ' ἄλις ὄξος.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

τοιγάρτοι πρὸ θυρᾶν μοι ἀπὸ σπόρῳ ἄσκαλα πάντα.

X. 5. δείλαν τυ k Hermann : δειλαῖε p Ziegl. alii.

ΜΙΛΩΝ

τίς δέ τυ τὰν παίδων λυμαίνεται;

15

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

ὦ Πολυβῶτα,
ὦ πρᾶν ἁμάντεσσι παρ' Ἰπποκίῳι ποταύλει.

ΜΙΛΩΝ

εὔρε θεὸς τὸν ἀλιτρόν· ἔχεις πάλαι ὦν ἐπεθύμεις.
μάντις τοι τὰν νύκτα χροῖξείθ' ἃ καλαμαία.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

μωμᾶσθαί μ' ἄρχη τύ· τυφλὸς δ' οὐκ αὐτὸς ὁ Πλούτος,
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὠφρόντιστος Ἔρως. μὴ δὴ μέγα μυθεῖ. 20

ΜΙΛΩΝ

οὐ μέγα μυθεῖμαι· τὸ μόνον κατάβαλλε τὸ λαόν,
καὶ τι κόρας φιλικὸν μέλος ἀμβάλευ. ἄδιον οὐτῶς
ἐργαξῇ· καὶ μὲν πρότερόν ποκα μουσικὸς ἦσθα.

ΒΑΤΤΟΣ

Μοῖσαι Πιερίδες, συναείσατε τὰν ῥαδινάν μοι
παῖδ'· ὦν γάρ χ' ἄψησθε θεαί, καλὰ πάντα ποεῖτε.
Βομβύκα χαρίεσσα, Σύραν καλέοντί τυ πάντες, 26
ἰσχνὰν ἀλιόκαυστον, ἐγὼ δὲ μόνος μελίχλωρον.
καὶ τὸ ἴον μέλαν ἐστὶ καὶ ἃ γραπτὰ ὑάκινθος,
ἀλλ' ἔμπας ἐν τοῖς στεφάνοις τὰ πρᾶτα λέγονται
ἃ αἶξ τὰν κύτισον, ὁ λύκος τὰν αἶγα διώκει, 30
ἃ γέρανος τῶροτρον, ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ τὴν μεμάνημαι.
αἶθε μοι ἦς, ὅσσα Κροῖσόν ποκα φαντὶ πεπᾶσθαι,
χρύσειοι ἀμφότεροί κ' ἀνεκείμεθα τῇ Ἀφροδίτῃ,
τῶς αὐλῶς μὲν ἔχοισα καὶ ἡ ῥόδον ἡ μάλον τύ,

34. Text. k p Q: ἡ τύγε μάλον vulg., vid. Ziegl.

σχῆμα δ' ἐγὼ καὶ καινὰς ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἀμύκλας.
Βομβύκα χαρίεσσ', οἱ μὲν πόδες ἀστράγαλοί τευδ, 36
ἃ φωνὰ δὲ τρύχνος· τὸν μὲν τρόπον οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν.

ΜΙΛΩΝ

Ἦ καλὰς ἄμμι ποέων ἐλελήθει βούκος αἰοιδάς.
ὥς εὖ τὰν ιδέαν τᾶς ἁρμονίας ἐμέτρησεν.
ὦμοι τῷ πώγωνος, ὃν ἀλιθίως ἀνέφυσα. 40
θάσαι δὴ καὶ ταῦτα τὰ τῷ θεῷ Λιτυέρσῃ.

Δάματερ πολύκαρπε πολύσταχν, τοῦτο τὸ λαόν
εὔεργόν τ' εἴη καὶ κάρπιμον ὅττι μάλιστα.
Σφίγγετ' ἀμαλλοδέται τὰ δράγματα, μὴ παριών τις
εἴποι· “σύκιναι ἄνδρες, ἀπώλετο χούτος ὁ μισθός.” 45
Ἐς βορέην ἄνεμον τᾶς κόρθους ἃ τομὰ ὕμιν
ἡ ξέφυρον βλεπέτω· πιαίνεται ὁ στάχυς οὕτως.
Σίτον ἀλοιῶντας φεύγειν τὸ μεσαμβρινὸν ὕπνον·
ἐκ καλάμας ἄχυρον τελέθει τημόσδε μάλιστα.
Ἀρχεσθαι δ' ἀμῶντας ἐγειρομένῳ κορυδαλλῷ, 50
καὶ λήγειν εὐδοντος, ἐλινῦσαι δὲ τὸ καῦμα.
Εὐκτὸς ὁ τῷ βατράχῳ παῖδες βίος· οὐ μελεδαίνει
τὸν προπιεῖν ἐγχεῦντα· πάρεστι γὰρ ἄφθονον αὐτῷ.
Κάλλιον ὠπιμελητὰ φιλάργυρε τὸν φακὸν ἔψειν·
μὴ τι τάμης τὰν χεῖρα καταπρίων τὸ κύμινον. 55
Ταῦτα χρὴ μοχθεῦντας ἐν ἀλίφ' ἄνδρας αἰεῖδεν,
τὸν δὲ τεὸν βουκαῖε πρέπει λιμηρὸν ἔρωτα
μυθίσδεν τῇ ματρὶ κατ' εὐνὰν ὀρθρευοίσα.

48-50. vulgatam exhibui, neque mutandum quicquam. 53.
τὸν τὸ πειν vulg. : text. Ch.

XI

ΚΥΚΛΩΨ

Οὐδὲν ποτ' τὸν ἔρωτα πεφύκει φάρμακον ἄλλο
 Νικία οὐτ' ἔγχριστον, ἐμὴν δοκεῖ, οὐτ' ἐπίπαστον,
 ἢ ταὶ Πιερίδες· κοῦφον δέ τι τοῦτο καὶ ἀδὺ
 γίνετ' ἐπ' ἀνθρώποις, εὐρεῖν δ' οὐ ῥάδιόν ἐστι.
 γινώσκειν δ' οἶμαί τυ καλῶς ἱατρὸν ἔοντα 5
 καὶ ταῖς ἐννέα δὴ πεφιλάμενον ἔξοχα Μοῖσαις.
 οὕτω γοῦν ῥάιστα διαγ' ὁ Κύκλωψ ὁ παρ' ἀμῖν,
 ὠρχαῖος Πολύφαμος, ὅκ' ἤρατο τᾶς Γαλατείας,
 ἄρτι γενειάσδων περὶ τὸ στόμα τὼς κροτάφως τε.
 ἤρατο δ' οὐ μάλοις οὐδὲ ῥόδῳ οὐδὲ κικίννοισ, 10
 ἀλλ' ὀρθαῖς μανίαις, ἀγείτο δὲ πάντα πάρεργα.
 πολλάκι ταὶ ὅιες ποτὶ ταυλίον αὐταὶ ἀπῆνθον
 χλωρᾶς ἐκ βοτάνας· ὁ δὲ τὰν Γαλάτειαν αἰείδων
 αὐτόθ' ἐπ' αἰόνος κατετάκετο φυκιοέσσας
 ἐξ αὐτοῦ, ἔχθιστον ἔχων ὑποκάρδιον ἔλκος 15
 Κύπριδος ἐκ μεγάλας, τό οἱ ἥπατι πᾶξε βέλεμνον.
 ἀλλὰ τὸ φάρμακον εὖρε, καθεζόμενος δ' ἐπὶ πέτρας
 ὑψηλᾶς ἐς πόντον ὁρῶν αἶειδε τοιαῦτα.

ᾧ λευκὰ Γαλάτεια, τί τὸν φιλέοντ' ἀποβάλλῃ;
 λευκοτέρα πακτᾶς ποτιδεῖν, ἀπαλωτέρα ἀρνός, 20
 μόσχῳ γαυροτέρα, σφριγανωτέρα ὄμφακος ὠμᾶς.

XI. 10. οὐτὶ ῥόδοις οὐ μάλοις vulg. : corr. Ziegl. eo quod k. m. voluerunt restituto. 14. αὐτοῦ ἐπ' k: αὐτῷ vulg.: αὐτόθ' Ch. 21. σφριγανωτέρα v. l. in Schol. k: φιαρωτέρα vulg.

φοιτῆς δ' αὐθ' οὕτως, ὅκκα γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἔχη με,
 οἷχῃ δ' εὐθύς ἰοῖσ', ὅκκα γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἀνῆ με,
 φεύγεις δ' ὥσπερ ὅις πολὺν λύκον ἀθρήσασα.
 ἡράσθην μὲν ἔγωγα τεοῦς κόρα, ἀνίκα πρᾶτον 25
 ἦνθες ἐμᾶ σὺν ματρὶ θέλοισ' ὑακίνθινα φύλλα
 ἐξ ὄρεος δρέψασθαι, ἐγὼ δ' ὁδὸν ἀγεμόνευον.
 παύσασθαι δ' ἐσιδὼν τυ καὶ ὕστερον οὐδέ τί πα νῦν
 ἐκ τήνῳ δύναμαι· τὴν δ' οὐ μέλει, οὐ μὰ Δί' οὐδέν.
 γινώσκω χαρίεσσα κόρα, τίνος ὄνεκα φεύγεις· 30
 ὄνεκά μοι λασία μὲν ὀφρὺς ἐπὶ παντὶ μετώπῳ
 ἐξ ὧτος τέταται ποτὶ θῶτερον ὥς μία μακρά,
 εἷς δ' ὀφθαλμὸς ἔπεστι, πλατεῖα δὲ ῥίς ἐπὶ χεῖλει.
 ἀλλ' οὗτος τοιοῦτος ἐὼν βοτὰ χίλια βόσκω,
 κῆκ τούτων τὸ κράτιστον ἀμελγόμενος γάλα πίνω· 35
 τυρὸς δ' οὐ λείπει μ' οὐτ' ἐν θέρει οὐτ' ἐν ὁπώρα,
 οὐ χειμῶνος ἄκρω· ταρσοὶ δ' ὑπεραχθέες αἰεῖ.
 συρίσδεν δ' ὥς οὔτις ἐπίσταμαι ὧδε Κυκλώπων,
 τὴν τὸ φίλον γλυκύμαλον ἀμᾶ κῆμαιτὸν αἰείδων
 πολλάκι νυκτὸς ἄωρί. τρέφω δέ τοι ἔνδεκα νεβρῶς
 πάσας μηνοφόρως καὶ σκύμνως τέσσαρας ἄρκτων. 41
 ἀλλ' ἀφίκευσο ποθ' ἀμέ, καὶ ἐξεῖς οὐδὲν ἔλασσον,
 τὰν γλαυκὰν δὲ θάλασσαν ἔα ποτὶ χέρσον ὀρεχθεῖν.
 ἄδιον ἐν τῶντρῳ παρ' ἐμῖν τὰν νύκτα διαξείς.
 ἐντὶ δάφναι τῆνεϊ, ἐντὶ ῥαδινὰι κυπάρισσοι, 45
 ἔστι μέλας κισσός, ἔστ' ἄμπελος ἂ γλυκύκαρπος,
 ἔστι ψυχρὸν ὕδωρ, τό μοι ἂ πολυδένδρεος Αἴτνα
 λευκᾶς ἐκ χιόνος ποτὸν ἀμβρόσιον προΐητι.
 τίς κα τῶνδε θάλασσαν ἔχειν καὶ κύμαθ' ἔλοιτο;

33. ὕπεστι Warton: edd. complures. 41. ἀμνοφόρως vulg. μαννοφόρως Schol.: corr. Fritzsche.

αἰ δέ τοι αὐτὸς ἐγὼ δοκέω λασιώτερος ἤμεν, 50
 ἐντὶ δρυὸς ξύλα μοι καὶ ὑπὸ σποδῷ ἀκάματον πῦρ.
 καϊόμενος δ' ὑπὸ τεύς καὶ τὰν ψυχὰν ἀνεχοίμαν
 καὶ τὸν ἐν' ὀφθαλμόν, τῷ μοι γλυκερώτερον οὐδέν.
 ὦμοι, ὅ τ' οὐκ ἔτεκέν μ' ἅ μᾶτηρ βραγχί' ἔχοντα,
 ὥς κατέδυν ποτὶ τὴν καὶ τὰν χέρα τεύς ἐφίλασα, 55
 αἰ μὴ τὸ στόμά λῆς, ἔφερον δέ τοι ἡ κρίνα λευκὰ
 ἢ μάκων' ἀπαλὰν ἐρυθρὰ πλαταγώνι' ἔχοισαν.
 ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν θέρεος, τὰ δὲ γίνεται ἐν χειμῶνι,
 ὥστ' οὐκ ἂν τοι ταῦτα φέρειν ἅμα πάντ' ἐδυνάθην.
 νῦν μὰν ὦ κόριον, νῦν αὐτόγα νεῖν κε μάθοιμι, 60
 αἰκά τις σὺν ναῖ πλέων ξένος ὧδ' ἀφίκηται,
 ὥς εἰδῶ, τί ποθ' ἀδὺ κατοικεῖν τὸν βυθὸν ὕμνιν.
 ἐξένθοις Γαλάτεια καὶ ἐξενθοῖσα λάθοιο
 ὥσπερ ἐγὼ νῦν ὧδε καθήμενος οἴκαδ' ἀπενθεῖν.
 ποιμαίνειν δ' ἐθέλοις σὺν ἐμὴν ἅμα καὶ γάλ' ἀμέλγειν
 καὶ τυρὸν πᾶσαι τάμισον δριμεῖαν ἐνείσα. 66
 ἅ μᾶτηρ ἀδικεῖ με μόνα, καὶ μέμφομαι αὐτᾶ.
 οὐδὲν πήποχ' ὅλως ποτὶ τὴν φίλον εἶπεν ὑπέρ μεν,
 καὶ ταῦτ' ἅμαρ ἐπ' ἅμαρ ὀρεῦσά με λεπτὸν ἔοντα.
 φασὼ τὰν κεφαλὰν καὶ τὼς πόδας ἀμφοτέρως μεν 70
 σφύζειν, ὥς ἀνιαθῇ, ἐπεὶ κήγῶν ἀνιώμαι.
 ὦ Κύκλωψ Κύκλωψ, πᾶ τὰς φρένας ἐκπεπότασαι;
 αἰκ' ἐνθὼν θαλάρως τε πλέκοις καὶ θαλλὸν ἀμάσας
 ταῖς ἄρνεσι φέροις, τάχα κα πολὺ μᾶλλον ἔχοις νῶν.
 τὰν παρεοῖσαν ἄμελγε. τί τὸν φεύγοντα διώκεις; 75
 εὐρησεῖς Γαλάτειαν ἴσως καὶ καλλίον' ἄλλαν.
 πολλαὶ συμπαῖσδέν με κόραι τὰν νύκτα κέλονται,

54. ὅ τ' scripsi: ὅτ' MSS. 60. Versus procul dubio corruptus: μεμαθεῖναι m: γε μαθεῖναι MSS. alii. 70. φασὼ vulg.: φλασὼ e m k. 74. τάχα καὶ MSS.: corr. Ahrens.

κιχλίζοντι δὲ πᾶσαι, ἐπεὶ κ' αὐταῖς ὑπακούσω
 δῆλον ὅ τ' ἐν τᾷ γὰ κήγῳ τις φαίνομαι ἤμεν.

Οὕτω τοι Πολύφαμος ἐποίμαινεν τὸν ἔρωτα 80
 μουσίσδων, ῥᾶον δὲ διὰ γ' ἢ εἰ χρυσὸν ἔδωκεν.

XII

ΛΙΤΗΣ

Ἥλυθες ὦ φίλε κοῦρε τρίτῃ σὺν νυκτὶ καὶ αἰοῖ;
 ἤλυθες· οἱ δὲ ποθεῦντες ἐν ἡματι γηράσκουσιν.
 ὅσπον ἔαρ χειμῶνος, ὅσπον μᾶλον βραβίλοιο
 ἄδιον, ὅσπον οἷς σφετέρας λασιωτέρα ἄρνός,
 ὅσπον παρθενικὴ προφέρει τριγάμοιο γυναικός, 5
 ὅσπον ἐλαφροτέρῃ μόσχου νεβρός, ὅσπον ἀηδῶν
 συμπάντων λιγύφωνος αἰοδοτάτῃ πετεηνῶν,
 τόσπον ἔμ' εὐφρανας τὴν φανείς, σκιερὰν δ' ὑπὸ φαγὸν
 ἀελίου φρύγοντος ὀδοιπόρος ἔδραμον ὥς τις.
 εἴθ' ὀμαλοὶ πνεύσειαν ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροισιν Ἐρωτες 10
 νῶιν, ἐπεσσομένοις δὲ γενοίμεθα πᾶσιν αἰοιδά.
 θείω δὴ τινε τῷδε μετὰ προτέροισι γενέσθην
 φῶθ', ὁ μὲν εἷσπννηλος, φαίη χ' ὠμυκλαϊάσδων,
 τὸν δ' ἕτερον πάλιν ὥς κεν ὁ Θεσσαλὸς εἶποι αἶταν.
 ἀλλήλους δ' ἐφίλησαν ἴσῳ ζυγῷ. ἡ ῥά τότε ἦσαν 15
 χρύσειοι πάλιν ἄνδρες, ὁ κἀντεφίλησ' ὁ φιληθείς."
 εἰ γὰρ τοῦτο πάτερ Κρονίδα πέλοι, εἰ γὰρ ἀγήρῳ

79. ὅ τ' scripsi: cf. v. 54: ὅτ' MSS.
 XII. 12. θείω Meineke: δοῖω MSS. μετὰ προτ. Taylor: μέτ'
 ἀμφοτέρ. vulg. 16. ὁ κἀντεφ. Ch.: ὁκ' ἀντεφ. vulg.: ὅτ' ἀντεφ.
 Kiessl.

ἀθάνατοι, γενεαῖς δὲ διηκοσίαισιν ἔπειτα
 ἀγγεῖλειεν ἐμοί τις ἀνέξοδον εἰς Ἀχέροντα·
 “ ἢ σὴ νῦν φιλότης καὶ τοῦ χαρίεντος αἶτεω 20
 πᾶσι διὰ στόματος, μετὰ δ’ ἡθέοισι μάλιστα.”
 ἀλλ’ ἦτοι τούτων μὲν ὑπέρτεροι Οὐρανίωνες
 ἔσσανθ’ ὡς ἐθέλοντι. ἐγὼ δέ σε τὸν καλὸν αἰνέων
 ψεύδεα ρινὸς ὑπερθεν ἀραιᾶς οὐκ ἀναφύσω.
 ἦν γὰρ καὶ τι δάκῃς, τὸ μὲν ἀβλαβὲς εὐθὺς ἔθηκας, 25
 διπλάσιον δ’ ὄνασας, ἔχων δ’ ἐπίμετρον ἀπῆνθον.
 Νισαῖοι Μεγαρῆες ἀριστεύοντες ἐρετμοῖς,
 ὄλβιοι οἰκείοιτε, τὸν Ἀττικὸν ὡς περίαλλα
 ξεῖνον ἐτιμήσασθε Διοκλέα τὸν φιλόπαιδα.
 αἰεὶ οἱ περὶ τύμβον ἀολλέες εἶαρι πρᾶτῳ 30
 κοῦροι ἐριδμαίνοντι φιλήματος ἄκρα φέρεσθαι.
 ὅς δέ κε προσμάξῃ γλυκερώτερα χεῖλεσι χεῖλη,
 βριθόμενος στεφάνοισιν ἔαν ἐς μητέρ ἀπῆνθεν.
 ὄλβιος, ὅστις παισὶ φιλήματα κεῖνα διαιτᾷ.
 ἦ που τὸν χαροπὸν Γανυμήδεα πόλλ’ ἐπιβωτᾷ 35
 Λυδίῃ ἴσον ἔχειν πέτρῃ στόμα, χρυσὸν ὁποῖη
 πεύθονται μὴ φαῦλον ἐτήτυμω ἀργυραμοιβοί.

XIII

Υ Λ Α Σ

Οὐχ ἀμῖν τὸν Ἔρωτα μόνοις ἔτεχ’, ὡς ἐδοκεῦμες,
 Νικία, ᾧ τινι τοῦτο θεῶν ποκα τέκνον ἔγεντο.

37. ἐτήτυμον MSS.: text Ch.: τρέποντες ἐτήτυμον Buech.: μὴ
 φαῦλον ἔχῃ τύπον Wordsworth: quod cave accipias, non enim
 signum quid sit sed metallum quale sit declarat lapis Lydius.

οὐχ ἀμῖν τὰ καλὰ πρᾶτοις καλὰ φαίνεται εἶμεν,
 οἱ θνατοὶ πελόμεσθα, τὸ δ’ αὔριον οὐκ ἐσορῶμες·
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὠμφιτρώωνος ὁ χαλκεοκάρδιος υἱός, 5
 ὃς τὸν λῖν ὑπέμεινε τὸν ἄγριον, ἦρατο παιδός,
 τῷ χαρίεντος Ὑλα, τῷ τὰν πλοκαμίδα φορεῦντος,
 καὶ νιν πάντ’ ἐδίδαξε πατὴρ ὥσεϊ φίλον νύεα,
 ὅσσα μαθὼν ἀγαθὸς καὶ ἀοίδιμος αὐτὸς ἔγεντο·
 χωρὶς δ’ οὐδέποκ’ ἦς, οὔτ’ εἰ μέσον ἄμαρ ὄροιτο, 10
 οὔτ’ ἄρ’ ὅχ’ ἂ λεύκιππος ἀνατρέχοι ἐς Διὸς Ἀώς,
 οὐδ’ ὅποκ’ ὀρτάλιχοι μινυροὶ ποτὶ κοῖτον ὀρῶεν,
 σεισαμένας πτερὰ ματρὸς ἐπ’ αἰθαλόεντι πετεῦρῳ,
 ὡς αὐτῷ κατὰ θυμὸν ὁ παῖς πεποναμένος εἶη,
 αὐτῷ δ’ εὖ ἔλκων ἐς ἀλαθινὸν ἀνδρ’ ἀποβαίη. 15
 ἀλλ’ ὅτε τὸ χρύσειον ἔπλει μετὰ κῶας Ἰήσων
 Αἰσονίδας, οἱ δ’ αὐτῷ ἀριστῆες συνέποντο
 πασᾶν ἐκ πολίων προλελεγμένοι, ὧν ὄφελός τι,
 ἵκετο χῶ ταλαεργὸς ἀνὴρ ἐς ἀφνειὸν Ἰωλκόν,
 Ἀλκμήνης υἱὸς Μιδεάτιδος ἡρωίνης, 20
 σὺν δ’ αὐτῷ κατέβαινε Ὑλας εὐδρον ἐς Ἀργῶ,
 ἅτις κυανεᾶν οὐχ ἤψατο συνδρομάδων ναῦς,
 ἀλλὰ διεξάιξε—βαθὺν δ’ εἰσέδραμε Φᾶσιν—
 αἰετὸς ἐς μέγα λαῖτμα· ἀφ’ οὗ τότε χοιράδες ἔσταν.
 ἄμος δ’ ἀντέλλοντι Πελειάδες, ἐσχατιαὶ δὲ 25
 ἄρνα νέον βόσκοντι, τετραμμένον εἶαρος ἤδη,
 τᾶμος ναυτιλίας μιμνάσκετο θεῖος ἄωτος
 ἡρώων, κοῖλαν δὲ καθιδρυνθέντες ἐς Ἀργῶ
 Ἑλλάσποντον ἵκοντο νότῳ τρίτον ἄμαρ ἀέντι,

XIII. 10-12. οὔτ’ . . . in minutiis Zieglerum secutus sum.
 11. ἀνατρέχοι Schaefer: ἀνατρέχει vulg. 24. ἐς Ch.: ὡς MSS.
 vulg.

εἴσω δ' ὄρμον ἔθεντο Προποντίδος, ἔνθα Κιανῶν 30
 αὐλακας εὐρύνοντι βόες τρίβοντες ἄροτρα.
 ἐκβάντες δ' ἐπὶ θῖνα κατὰ ζυγὰ δαῖτα πένοντο
 δειελινοί, πολλοὶ δὲ μίαν στορέσαντο χαμεύναν.
 λειμῶν γάρ σφιν ἔκειτο, μέγα στιβάδεσσιν ὄνειαρ,
 ἔνθεν βούτομον ὀξὺ βαθύν τ' ἐτάμοντο κύπειρον. 35
 κῶχεθ' Ὑλας ὁ ξανθὸς ὕδωρ ἐπιδόρπιον οἰσῶν
 αὐτῷ θ' Ἡρακλῇ καὶ ἀστεμφεῖ Τελαμῶνι,
 οἱ μίαν ἄμφω ἐταῖροι ἀεὶ δαίνυντο τράπεζαν,
 χάλκεον ἄγγος ἔχων. τάχα δὲ κράναν ἐνόησεν
 ἡμένω ἐν χώρῳ· περὶ δὲ θρύα πολλὰ πεφύκει, 40
 κυάνεόν τε χελιδόνιον χλωρόν τ' ἀδιάντον
 καὶ θάλλοντα σέλινα καὶ εἰλιτενῆς ἄγρωστις.
 ὕδατι δ' ἐν μέσσω Νύμφαι χορὸν ἀρτίζοντο,
 Νύμφαι ἀκοίμητοι, δειναὶ θεαὶ ἀγροιώταις,
 Εὐνείκα καὶ Μαλὶς ἔαρ θ' ὀρώσασα Νύχεια, 45
 ἦτοι ὁ κοῦρος ἐπεῖχε ποτῶ πολυχανδέα κρωσσὸν
 βάψαι ἐπειγόμενος, ταὶ δ' ἐν χερὶ πᾶσαι ἔφυσαν·
 πασάων γὰρ ἔρως ἀπαλὰς φρένας ἐξεσόβησεν
 Ἀργεῖω ἐπὶ παιδί· κατήριπε δ' ἐς μέλαν ὕδωρ
 ἀθρόος, ὥς ὅτε πυρσὸς ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ ἥριπεν ἀστήρ 50
 ἀθρόος, ἐν πόντῳ, ναύταις δέ τις εἶπεν ἐταίροις·
 “κουφότερόν ᾧ παῖδες ποιείσθ' ὄπλα· πνευστικὸς οὖρος.”
 Νύμφαι μὲν σφετέροις ἐπὶ γούνασι κοῦρον ἔχουσιν
 δακρυόεντ' ἀγανοῖσι παρεψύχοντ' ἐπέεσσιν.
 Ἀμφιτρωνιάδας δὲ ταρασσόμενος περὶ παιδί 55
 ᾔχετο, μαιωτιστὶ λαβὼν εὐκαμπέα τόξα
 καὶ ῥόπαλον, τό οἱ αἰὲν ἐχάνδανε δεξιτερὴ χεῖρ.

48. ἐξεφόβησεν m corr. : ἐξεφηβόβησεν k : ἀμφεκάλυψεν vulg. :
 text. Jacobs. 52 πνευστικός k : πλευστικός vulgo.

τρὶς μὲν Ὑλαν ἄυσεν, ὅσον βαρὺς ἦρυγε λαιμός·
 τρὶς δ' ἄρ' ὁ παῖς ὑπάκουσεν, ἀραιὰ δ' ἵκετο φωνὰ
 ἐξ ὕδατος, παρεὼν δὲ μάλα σχεδὸν εἶδετο πόρρω. 60
 ὥς δ' ὀπότ' ἠυγένειος ἀπόπροθι λῖς ἔσακούσας†,
 νεβροῦ φθεγξαμένης τις ἐν οὔρεσιν ὠμοφάγος λῖς
 ἐξ εὐνᾶς ἔσπευσεν ἐτοιμοτάταν ἐπὶ δαῖτα·
 Ἡρακλῆς τοιοῦτος ἐν ἀτρίπτοισιν ἀκάνθαις
 παῖδα ποθῶν δεδόνητο, πολὺν δ' ἐπελάμβανε χώρον.
 σχέτλιοι οἱ φιλέοντες· ἀλώμενος ὅσσ' ἐμόγησεν 66
 οὔρεα καὶ δρυμούς, τὰ δ' Ἰήσονος ὕστερα πάντ' ἦς.
 ναῦς γέμεν ἄρμεν' ἔχουσα μετάρσια τῶν παρεόντων,
 ἰστία δ' ἡμίθεοι μεσονύκτιον ἐξεκάθαιρον
 Ἡρακλῆα μένοντες. ὁ δ' ἄ πόδες ἄγον ἐχώρει 70
 μαινόμενος· χαλεπὸς γὰρ ἔσω θεὸς ἦπαρ ἄμυσσεν.
 οὔτῳ μὲν κάλλιστος Ὑλας μακάρων ἀμιθρεῖται·
 Ἡρακλέην δ' ἥρωες ἐκερτόμεον λιπονάυταν,
 οὔνεκεν ἠρώησε τριακοντάζυγον Ἀργώ,
 περὶ δ' ἐς Κόλχους τε καὶ ἄξενον ἵκετο Φᾶσιν. 75

XIV

ΚΤΝΙΣΚΑΣ ΕΡΩΣ Η ΘΥΩΝΙΧΟΣ.

ΑΙΣΧΙΝΗΣ

Χαίρειν πολλὰ τὸν ἄνδρα Θυνώνιχον.

ΘΥΩΝΙΧΟΣ

ἀλλὰ τὸ ταῦτά,

Αἰσχίνα.

68. ναῦς μὲν k : corr. Hermann.

XIV. 1. τὸ αὐτὸ a : τοὶ αὐτὰ k : alii alia : ἀλλὰ omnes : ἄλλα
 τοιαῦτα Ahrens (Ziegl. Hiller) : text. Ch.

ΑΙΣΧΙΝΗΣ

ὥς χρόνιος.

ΘΥΩΝΙΧΟΣ

χρόνιος; τί δέ τοι τὸ μέλημα;

ΑΙΣΧΙΝΗΣ

πράσσομες οὐχ ὥς λῶστα Θυώνιχε.

ΘΥΩΝΙΧΟΣ

ταῦτ' ἄρα λεπτός,

χὼ μύσταξ πολὺς οὗτος, ἀυσταλέοι δὲ κίκιννοι.

τοιοῦτος πρῶαν τις ἀφίκετο Πυθαγορικτάς, 5

ὥχρος κἀνυπόδητος· Ἀθηναῖος δ' ἔφατ' ἦμεν.

ἦρατο μὰν καὶ τήνος, ἐμὴν δοκεῖ, ὅπτῳ ἀλεύρω.

ΑΙΣΧΙΝΗΣ

παῖσδεις ὠγάθ' ἔχων· ἐμὲ δ' ἂ χαρίεσσα Κυνίσκα

ὕβρισδει· λασῶ δὲ μανείς ποκα, θρίξ ἀνὰ μέσσον.

ΘΥΩΝΙΧΟΣ

τοιοῦτος μὲν αἰὲ τὸ φίλ' Αἰσχίνα, ἀσυχᾶ ὀξύς, 10

πάντ' ἐθέλων κατὰ καιρόν· ὅμως δ' εἶπον, τί τὸ καιρόν.

ΑΙΣΧΙΝΗΣ

ὠργεῖος κῆγῶ καὶ ὁ Θεσσαλὸς ἵπποδιώκτας

Ἄπις καὶ Κλεύνικος ἐπίνομες ὁ στρατιώτας

ἐν χώρῳ παρ' ἐμίν· δύο μὲν κατέκοψα νεοσσῶς

θηλάζοντά τε χοῖρον, ἀνῶξα δὲ βίβλινον αὐτοῖς 15

εὐώδη, τετόρων ἐτέων, σχεδὸν ὥς ἀπὸ λανῶ.

βολβὸς κτεῖς κοχλίας ἐξηρέθη. ἥς πότος ἀδύς.

ἤδη δὲ προϊόντος, ἔδοξ' ἐπιχεῖσθαι ἄκρατον

ὦτινος ἢθελ' ἕκαστος· ἔδει μόνον ὦτινος εἰπεῖν.

10. ἀσύχα k: corr. Ahrens: ἄσυχος vulg.
κοχλ. vulg.: corr. Wordsw.

17. βολβός τις

ἄμμες μὲν φωνεῦντες ἐπίνομες, ὥς ἐδέδοκτο· 20

ἂ δ' οὐδὲν παρεόντος ἐμεῦ. τίν' ἔχειν με δοκεῖς νοῦν;

“οὐ φθεγξῇ; λύκον εἶδες.” ἔπαιξέ τις. “ὥς σοφός”

εἶπε,

κῆφᾶπτ'· εὐμαρέως κεν ἀπ' αὐτᾶς καὶ λύχνον ἄψας.

ἔστι Λύκος, Λύκος ἐστί, Λάβα τῷ γείτονος υἱός,

εὐμάκης ἀπαλός, πολλοῖς δοκέων καλὸς ἦμεν. 25

τούτῳ τὸν κλύμενον κατετάκετο τήνον ἔρωτα.

χάμιν τοῦτο δι' ὠτὸς ἔγεντό ποχ' ἀσυχᾶ οὐτῶς·

οὐ μὰν ἐξήταξα μάταν εἰς ἄνδρα γενειῶν.

ἦδη δ' ὦν πόσιος τοῖ τέσσαρες ἐν βάθει ἦμες,

χὼ Λαρισαῖος “τὸν ἐμὸν Λύκον” ἄδεν ἀπ' ἀρχᾶς, 30

Θεσσαλικόν τι μέλισμα, κακαὶ φρένες· ἂ δὲ Κυνίσκα

ἐκλαί' ἐξαπίνας θαλερώτερον ἢ παρὰ ματρὶ

παρθένος ἐξαέτης κόλπῳ ἐπιθυμήσασα.

τᾶμος ἐγώ, τὸν ἴσας τὴν Θυώνιχε, πύξ ἐπὶ κόρρας

ἤλασα, κἄλλαν αὐθις. ἀνειρύσασα δὲ πέπλῳς 35

ἔξω ἀπώχετο θᾶσσον. “ἐμὸν κακόν, οὐ τοι ἀρέσκω;

ἄλλός τοι γλυκίων ὑποκόλπιος; ἄλλον ἰοῖσα

θάλπε φίλον. τήνῳ τεὰ δάκρυα μᾶλα ρέοντι.”

μάστακα δοῖσα τέκνοισιν ὑπωροφίοισι χελιδῶν

ἄψορρον ταχινὰ πέτεται βίον ἄλλον ἀγείρειν· 40

ὠκυτέρα μαλακᾶς ἀπὸ δίφρακος ἔδραμε τήνα

ἰθὺ δι' ἀμφιθύρῳ καὶ δικλίδος, ᾧ πόδες ἄγον.

αἰνός θην λέγεται τις· ἔβα τάχα ταῦρος ἀν' ὕλαν.

εἵκατι· ταὶ δ' ὀκτώ, ταὶ δ' ἐννέα, ταὶ δὲ δέκ' ἄλλαι,

σάμερον ἐνδεκάτα, ποτίθει δύο, καὶ δύο μῆνες, 45

39. δοῖσα Medenbach-Wakker: δ' οἷα vulg., quod ita servat
Paley ut lacunam ante v. 40 statuat. 43. ἔβα καὶ ταῦρος
vulg.: ἔβα κένταυρος k p edd. recc.; text. Graefe.

ἐξ ὧ ἀπ' ἀλλάλων. οὐδ' εἰ Θρακιστὶ κέκαρμαι,
οἶδε. Λύκος νῦν πάντα, Λύκῳ καὶ νυκτὸς ἀνῶκται.
ἄμμες δ' οὔτε λόγῳ τινὸς ἄξιοι οὔτ' ἀριθμητοί,
δύστηνοι Μεγαρῆες ἀτιμοτάτῃ ἐνὶ μοίρῃ.
κεῖ μὲν ἀποστέργαιμι, τὰ πάντ' αὖ κεν εἰς δέον ἔρποι. 50
νῦν δὲ πόθεν; μῦς, φαντί, Θυώνιχε, γεύμεθα πίσσας.
χῶτι τὸ φάρμακόν ἐστιν ἀμηχανέοντος ἔρωτος,
οὐκ οἶδα. πλὰν Σῆμος ὁ τὰς Ἐπιχάλκῳ ἐρασθεῖς
ἐκπλεύσας ὑγιῆς ἐπανήνθ', ἐμὸς ἀλικιώτας.
πλευσοῦμαι κήγῳ διαπόντιος, οὔτε κάκιστος 55
οὔτε πρᾶτος ἴσως, ὁμαλὸς δέ τις ὁ στρατιώτας.

ΘΥΩΝΙΚΟΣ

ᾧφελε μὰν χωρεῖν κατὰ νῶν τεόν, ὧν ἐπεθύμεις
Αἰσχίνα. εἰ δ' οὕτως ἄρα τοι δοκεῖ ὥστ' ἀποδαμεῖν,
μισθοδότας Πτολεμαῖος ἐλευθέρῳ οἷος ἄριστος,

ΑΙΣΧΙΝΗΣ

τᾶλλα δ' ἀνὴρ ποῖός τις ἐλευθέρῳ οἷος ἄριστος; 60

ΘΥΩΝΙΚΟΣ

εὐγνώμων, φιλόμουσος, ἐρωτικός, εἰς ἄκρον ἀδύς,
εἰδὼς τὸν φιλέοντα, τὸν οὐ φιλέοντ' ἔτι μᾶλλον,
πολλοῖς πολλὰ διδούς, αἰτεῦμενος οὐκ ἀνανεύων
οἷα χρὴ βασιλῆ'. αἰτεῖν δὲ δεῖ οὐκ ἐπὶ παντὶ
Αἰσχίνα. ὥστ' εἴ τοι κατὰ δεξιὸν ὦμον ἀρέσκει 65
λῶπος ἄκρον περονᾶσθαι, ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροις δὲ βεβακὼς
τολμασεῖς ἐπιόντα μένειν θρασὺν ἀσπιδιώταν,
ᾧ τάχος εἰς Αἴγυπτον. ἀπὸ κροτάφων πελόμεσθα
πάντες γηραλέοι, καὶ ἐπισχερῶ ἐς γένυν ἔρπει
λευκαίνων ὁ χρόνος· ποιεῖν τι δεῖ, ἅς γόνυ χλωρόν. 70

XV

ΣΤΡΑΚΟΥΣΙΑΙ Η ΑΔΩΝΙΑΖΟΥΣΑΙ

ΓΟΡΓΩ

Ἐνδοὶ Πραξινόα;

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

Γοργοὶ φίλα, ὡς χρόνῳ. ἔνδοι.
θαῦμ' ὅτι καὶ νῦν ἦνθες. ὄρη δίφρον Εὐνόα αὐτῇ.
ἔμβαλε καὶ ποτίκρανον.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

ἔχει κάλλιστα.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

καθίζει.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

ὦ τὰς ἀλεμάτω ψυχᾶς· μόλις ὕμιν ἐσώθην
Πραξινόα πολλῶ μὲν ὄχλῳ, πολλῶν δὲ τεθρίππων. 5
παντᾶ κρηπίδες, παντᾶ χλαμυδηφόροι ἄνδρες·
ἂ δ' ὁδὸς ἄτρυτος· τὴν δ' ἐκαστάτῳ ὅσσον ἀποικεῖς.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

ταῦθ' ὁ πάραρος τήνος ἐπ' ἔσχατα γὰρ ἔλαβ' ἐνθὼν
ἰλεόν, οὐκ οἴκησιν, ὅπως μὴ γείτονες ὤμες
ἀλλάλαις, ποτ' ἔριν, φθονερὸν κακόν, αἰὲν ὁμοῖος. 10

ΓΟΡΓΩ

μὴ λέγε τὸν τεδὸν ἄνδρα φίλα Δίκωνα τοιαῦτα,
τῷ μικρῷ παρεόντος· ὄρη γύναι, ὡς ποθορῇ τυ.
θάρσει Ζωπυρίων, γλυκερὸν τέκος· οὐ λέγει ἀπφῦν.

XV. 4. ἀλεμάτῳ Scaliger: ἀδεμάτῳ k: ἀδαμάτου p. 7. ἐκαστέρῳ
ἐμ' k: ἐκαστοτέρῳ ἐμ' vulg.: ἐκαστέρῳ ᾧ μέλ' Meineke: text. Ch.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

αἰσθάνεται τὸ βρέφος, ναὶ τὰν πότνιαν.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

καλὸς ἀπφῦς.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

ἀπφῦς μὰν τήνος τὰ πρόαν (λέγομες δὲ πρόαν θην 15
πάντα) νίτρον καὶ φῦκος ἀπὸ σκανᾶς ἀγοράσδων
ἦνθε φέρων ἄλας ἄμμιν, ἀνὴρ τρισκαιδεκάπηχυς.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

χῶμος ταῦτᾱ ἔχει, φθόρος ἀργυρίῳ, Διοκλείδας·
ἐπταδράχμῳς κυνάδας, γραιᾶν ἀποτίλματα πηρᾶν,
πέντε πόκῳς ἔλαβ' ἔχθές, ἅπαν ρύπον, ἔργον ἐπ'
ἔργῳ. 20

ἀλλ' ἴθι τῷμπέχονον καὶ τὰν περονατρίδα λάξεν.
βᾶμες τῷ βασιλῆος ἐς ἀφνειῷ Πτολεμαίῳ
θασόμεναι τὸν Ἄδωνιν· ἀκούω χρήμα καλόν τι
κοσμεῖν τὰν βασίλισσαν.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

ἐν ὀλβίῳ ὀλβια πάντα.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

ὦν ἴδες, ὦν εἶπες καὶ ἰδοῖσα τὸ τῷ μὴ ἰδόντι. 25
ἔρπειν ὦρα κ' εἶη.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

ἀεργοῖς αἰὲν ἑορτά.

Εὐνόα, αἶρε τὸ νῆμα καὶ ἐς μέσον αἰνόθρυπτε
θὲς πάλιν. αἱ γαλέαι μαλακῶς χρήζοντι καθεύδειν·
κινεῦ δὴ, φέρε θᾶσσον ὕδωρ. ὕδατος πρότερον δεῖ.

18. ταῦτᾱ Ahrens: ταῦτά γ' vulg.: ταῦτ' k. 27. νᾶμα MSS.:
corr. Kärcher.

ἀ δὲ σμᾶμα φέρει. δὸς ὅμως. μὴ δὴ πολὺ ἄπληστε.
ἔγχει ὕδωρ. δύστανε, τί μεν τὸ χιτῶνιον ἄρδεις; 31
παῦε. ὁκοῖα θεοῖς ἐδόκει, τοιαῦτα νένιμμαι.
ἀ κλᾶξ τᾶς μεγάλας πῆ λάρνακος; ὧδε φέρ' αὐτάν.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

Πραξινόα, μάλα τοι τὸ καταπτυχὲς ἐμπερόναμα
τοῦτο πρέπει· λέγε μοι, πόσσω κατέβα τοι ἀφ' ἰστῷ;

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

μὴ μνάσης Γοργοῖ· πλεόν ἀργυρίῳ καθαρῷ μνᾶν 36
ἢ δύο· τοῖς δ' ἔργοις καὶ τὰν ψυχὰν ποτέθηκα.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

ἀλλὰ κατὰ γνώμαν ἀπέβα τοι.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

† τοῦτο κάλ' εἶπες. †

τῷμπέχονον φέρε μοι καὶ τὰν θολίαν κατὰ κόσμον
ἀμφίθες. οὐκ ἄξῳ τυ τέκνον. μορμῷ, δάκνει ἵππος.
δάκρυν', ὅσσα θέλεις, χολὸν δ' οὐ δεῖ τυ γενέσθαι. 41
ἔρπωνες. Φρυγία, τὸν μικκὸν παῖσδε λαβοῖσα,
τὰν κύν' ἔσω κάλεσον, τὰν αὐλείαν ἀπόκλαξον.
ὦ θεοί, ὅσσοις ὄχλος. πῶς καὶ πόκα τοῦτο περᾶσαι
χρὴ τὸ κακόν; μύρμάκες ἀνάριθμοι καὶ ἄμετροι. 45
πολλά τοι ὦ Πτολεμαίε πεποιήται καλὰ ἔργα,
ἐξ ὧ ἐν ἀθανάτοις ὁ τεκῶν· οὐδεὶς κακοεργὸς
δαλεῖται τὸν ἰόντα παρέρπων Αἰγυπτιστί,
οἷα πρὶν ἐξ ἀπάτας κεκροτημένοι ἄνδρες ἐπαισδον,
ἀλλάλοις ὀμαλοί, κακὰ παίγνια, πάντες ἐρειοί. 50

30. ἀ δὲ σμᾶμα Hermann: ἀδονᾶμα k: ἄδ' ὡς νᾶμα Iunt. 37.
ποτέθηκα Valeken.: προτέθεικα vel -ηκα MSS. 41. δάκρυνε MSS.:
corr. Porson.

ἀδίστα Γοργοί, τί γενοίμεθα; τοὶ πολεμισταὶ
ἵπποι τῷ βασιλῆος. ἄνερ φίλε, μή με πατήσης.
ὀρθὸς ἀνέστα ὁ πυρρός· ἴδ' ὡς ἄγριος. κυνοθαρσῆς
Εὐνόα, οὐ φευξῇ; διαχρησείται τὸν ἄγοντα.
ῶνάθην μεγάλως, ὅτι μοι τὸ βρέφος μένει ἔνδον. 55

ΓΟΡΓΩ

θάρσει Πραξινόα· καὶ δὴ γεγενήμεθ' ὀπισθεν,
τοὶ δ' ἔβαν ἐς χώραν.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

καὺτὰ συναγείρομαι ἤδη.
ἵππον καὶ τὸν ψυχρὸν ὄφιν τὰ μάλιστα δεδοίκω
ἐκ παιδός. σπεύδωμες· ὄχλος πολὺς ἄμμιν ἐπιρρεῖ.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

ἐξ αὐλᾶς ὦ μάτερ; 60

ΓΡΑΥΣ

ἐγὼν ὦ τέκνα.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

παρενθεῖν
εὐμαρές;

ΓΡΑΥΣ

ἐς Τροίαν πειρώμενοι ἦνθον Ἀχαιοί,
καλλίστα παίδων· πείρα θην πάντα τελεῖται.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

χρησμῶς ἂ πρεσβύτες ἀπώχετο θεσπίξασα.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

πάντα γυναῖκες ἴσαντι, καὶ ὡς Ζεὺς ἀγάγεθ' Ἥρην.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

θᾶσαι Πραξινόα, περὶ τὰς θύρας ὅσσοι ὄμιλος. 65

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

θεσπέσιος. Γοργοί, δὸς τὰν χέρα μοι· λάβε καὶ τὴν
Εὐνόα Εὐτυχίδος· πότεχ' αὐτᾶ, μή τι πλαναθῆς.
πᾶσαι ἄμ' εἰσένθωμες· ἀπρίξ ἔχει Εὐνόα ἀμῶν.
οἴμοι δειλαία, δίχα μεν τὸ θερίστριον ἤδη
ἔσχισται Γοργοί. πότε τῷ Διός, εἴτι γένοιο 70
εὐδαίμων ὠνθρωπε, φυλάσσεο τῶμπέχονόν μεν.

ΞΕΝΟΣ

οὐκ ἐπ' ἐμὴν μέν, ὅμως δὲ φυλαξεῖμαι·

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

ὄχλος ἄθρως.

ὠθεῖνθ' ὥσπερ ὕες.

ΞΕΝΟΣ

θάρσει γύναι· ἐν καλῷ εἰμές.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

κεῖς ὥρας κῆπειτα φίλ' ἀνδρῶν ἐν καλῷ εἵης
ἄμμε περιστέλλων. χρηστῷ κῶκτίρμονος ἀνδρός. 75
φλίβεται Εὐνόα ἄμιν· ἄγ' ὦ δειλὰ τὴν βιάζευ.
κάλλιστ'· ἔνδοι πᾶσαι, ὁ τὰν νῦν εἶπ' ἀποκλίξας.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

Πραξινόα, πόταγ' ὦδε. τὰ ποικίλα πρᾶτον ἄθρησον,
λεπτὰ καὶ ὡς χαρίεντα· θεῶν περονάματα φασεῖς.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

πότνι' Ἀθαναία, ποῖαί σφ' ἐπόνασαν ἔριθοι, 80
ποῖοι ζωογράφοι τὰκριβέα γράμματ' ἔγραψαν.
ὡς ἔτυμ' ἐστάκαντι, καὶ ὡς ἔτυμ' ἐνδινεῦντι,
ἔμψυχ', οὐκ ἐνυφαντά. σοφόν τοι χρῆμ' ὠνθρωπος.

72. φυλαξεῖμαι D: -όμαι k. ὄχλος ἄθρως m: idem voluit k:
ἀθρόος ὄχλος vulg.

αὐτὸς δ' ὡς θαητὸς ἐπ' ἀργυρέας κατάκειται
κλισμῷ, πρῶτον ἴουλον ἀπὸ κροτάφων καταβάλλον,
ὁ τριφίλητος Ἄδωνις, ὃ κῆν Ἀχέροντι φιλεῖται. 86

ΕΤΕΡΟΣ ΞΕΝΟΣ

παύσασθ' ὦ δύστανος, ἀνάνυτα κωτίλλοισαι
τρυγόνες. ἐκκναισεῦντι πλατειάσδοισαι ἅπαντα.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

μᾶ, πόθεν ὦνθρωπος; τί δὲ τίν, εἰ κωτίλαι εἰμές;
πασάμενος ἐπίτασσε. Συρακοσίαις ἐπιτάσσεις; 90
ὡς δ' εἶδῃς καὶ τοῦτο· Κορίνθιαι εἰμές ἄνωθεν,
ὡς καὶ ὁ Βελλεροφῶν· Πελοποννασιστὶ λαλεῦμες·
δωρίσδεν δ' ἔξεστι δοκῶ τοῖς Δωριέεσσι.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ

μὴ φύη Μελιτῶδες ὃς ἀμῶν καρτερὸς εἴη,
πλὰν ἑνός. οὐκ ἀλέγω μή μοι κενεὰν ἀπομάξης. 95

ΓΟΡΓΩ

σίγη Πραξινόα· μέλλει τὸν Ἄδωνιν αἰεῖδεν
ἀ τὰς Ἀργείας θυγάτηρ πολυίδρις αἰιδός,
ἄτις καὶ πέρυσιν τὸν ἰάλεμον ἀρίστευσε.
φθεγξέται τι σάφ' οἶδα καλόν· διαθρύπτεται ἤδη.

ΓΥΝΗ ΛΟΙΔΟΣ

Δέσποινα, ἀ Γολγῶς τε καὶ Ἰδάλιον ἐφίλασας 100
αἰπείνάν τ' Ἑρύκαν, χρυσῷ παίζοις Ἀφροδίτα·
οἶόν τοι τὸν Ἄδωνιν ἀπ' ἀενάω Ἀχέροντος
μηνὶ δυωδεκάτῳ μαλακαὶ πόδας ἄγαγον ὦραι.
βάρδισται μακάρων ὦραι φίλαι, ἀλλὰ ποθεῖναι
ἔρχονται πάντεσσι βροτοῖς αἰεὶ τι φορεῦσαι. 105

98. πέρυτιν Ahrens: πέρχην k: Σπέρχιν vulg.: πέρυσιν Reiske.

Κύπρι Διωναία, τὸ μὲν ἀθανάταν ἀπὸ θνατᾶς,
ἀνθρώπων ὡς μῦθος, ἐποίησας Βερενίκαν,
ἀμβροσίαν ἐς στήθος ἀποστάξασα γυναικός·
τὴν δὲ χαρίζομένα, πολυώνυμε καὶ πολύναιε,
ἀ Βερενικεῖα θυγάτηρ Ἑλένα εἰκυῖα 110
Ἀρσινόα πάντεσσι καλοῖς ἀτιτάλλει Ἄδωνιν.
πὰρ μὲν οἱ ὄρια κείται, ὅσα δρυὸς ἄκρα φέρονται,
πὰρ δ' ἀπαλοὶ κᾶποι πεφυλαγμένοι ἐν ταλαρίσκοις
ἀργυρέοις, Συρίῳ δὲ μύρῳ χρύσει' ἀλάβαστρα.
εἶδατα δ' ὅσσα γυναῖκες ἐπὶ πλαθάνῳ πονέονται, 115
ἄνθεα μίσγοισαι λευκῷ παντοῖα μαλεύρῳ,
ὅσσά τ' ἀπὸ γλυκερῷ μέλιτος τά τ' ἐν ὑγρῷ ἐλαίῳ,
πάντ' αὐτῷ πετέηνά καὶ ἔρπετὰ τεῖδε πάρεστι.
χλωραὶ δὲ σκιάδες μαλακῷ βρίθοντι ἀνήθῳ
δέδμανθ'· οἱ δέ τε κῶροι ὑπερπωτῶνται Ἐρωτες, 120
οἶοι ἀηδονιδῆες ἀεζομενᾶν ἐπὶ δένδρων
πωτῶνται πτερύγων πειρώμενοι ὅζον ἀπ' ὅζῳ.
ὦ ἔβενος, ὦ χρυσός, ὦ ἐκ λευκῷ ἐλέφαντος
αἰετοὶ οἶνοχόον Κρονίδα Διὶ παῖδα φέροντες.
“πορφύρεοι δὲ τάπητες ἄνω μαλακώτεροι ὕπνω,” 125
ἀ Μίλατος ἐρεῖ χῶ τὰν Σαμίαν κατὰ βόσκων·
ἔστρωται κλίνα τῷ Ἀδώνιδι τῷ καλῷ ἄλλα.
τὰν μὲν Κύπρις ἔχει, τὰν δ' ὁ ῥοδόπαχυς Ἄδωνις
ὀκτωκαιδεκέτης ἢ ἑννεακαίδεχ' ὁ γαμβρός.
οὐ κεντεῖ τὸ φίλημ', ἔτι οἱ περὶ χεῖλεα πυρρά. 130
νῦν μὰν Κύπρις ἔχοισα τὸν αὐτᾶς χαιρέτω ἄνδρα·
ἀῶθεν δ' ἀμές νιν ἅμα δρόσῳ ἀθρόαι ἔξω

116. μαλεύρῳ Bergk: ἄμ' ἀλεύρῳ MSS. 119. βρίθοντι Ch.:
βρίθοντες MSS. boni: -ουσαι vulg.: -ονται MS. unus. 121.
ἀεζομενᾶν Ahr.: -ων MSS. opt. 126. καταβόσκων MSS.: corr.
Ahrens.

οἴσευμες ποτὶ κύματ' ἐπ' αἰόνι πτύοντα,
λύσασαι δὲ κόμαν καὶ ἐπὶ σφυρὰ κόλπον ἀνείσαι
στήθεσι φαινομένοις λιγυρᾶς ἀρξώμεθ' αἰοιδᾶς· 135

Ἔρπεις ὦ φίλ' Ἀδωνι καὶ ἐνθάδε κείς Ἀχέροντα
ἡμιθέων, ὡς φαντί, μονώτατος. οὐτ' Ἀγαμέμνων
τοῦτ' ἔπαθ', οὐτ' Αἴας ὁ μέγας βαρυμάνιος ἥρως,
οὐθ' Ἐκτωρ Ἐκάβας ὁ γεραίτερος εἵκατι παίδων,
οὐ Πατροκλῆς, οὐ Πύρρος ἀπὸ Τροίας ἐπανελθών, 140
οὐθ' οἱ ἔτι πρότερον Λαπίθαι καὶ Δευκαλίωνες,
οὐ Πελοπηιάδαι τε καὶ Ἀργεὺς ἄκρα Πελασγοί·
ἴλαθι νῦν φίλ' Ἀδωνι, καὶ ἐς νέωτ' εὐθυμήσῃς.
καὶ νῦν ἦνθες Ἀδωνι, καὶ ὅκκ' ἀφίκη, φίλος ἡξείς.

ΓΟΡΓΩ

Πραξινοῖα, τὸ χρήμα σοφώτερον ἂ θήλεια. 145
ὕλβια ὅσσα ἴσατι, πανολβία ὡς γλυκὺ φωνεῖ.
ᾧρα ὅμως κείς οἶκον. ἀνάριστος Διοκλείδας.
χώνηρ ὅξος ἅπαν, πεινᾶντι δὲ μηδὲ ποτένθης.
χαῖρε Ἀδων ἀγαπητέ· καὶ ἐς χαίροντας ἀφίκεν.

XVI

ΧΑΡΙΤΕΣ Η ΙΕΡΩΝ

Αἰεὶ τοῦτο Διὸς κούραις μέλει, αἰὲν αἰοιδοῖς,
ὕμνεῖν ἀθανάτους, ὕμνεῖν ἀγαθῶν κλέα ἀνδρῶν.
Μοῦσαι μὲν θεαὶ ἐντί, θεοὺς θεαὶ αἰεῖδοντι·
ἄμμες δὲ βροτοὶ οἶδε, βροτοὺς βροτοὶ αἰείδωμεν.
τίς γὰρ τῶν ὀπόσοι γλαυκὰν ναίουσιν ὑπ' αῶ 5
ἡμετέρας Χάριτας πετάσας ὑποδέξεται οἶκῳ
ἀσπασίως, οὐδ' αὖθις ἀδωρήτους ἀποπέμψει;

αἱ δὲ σκυζόμεναι γυμνοῖς ποσὶν οἴκαδ' ἴασι,
πολλά με τωθάξοισαι, ὅ τ' ἀλιθίαν ὁδὸν ἦνθον,
ὀκνηραὶ δὲ πάλιν κενεᾶς ἐν πυθμένι χηλοῦ 10
ψυχροῖς ἐν γονάτεσσι κάρη μίμνοντι βαλοῖσαι,
ἐνθ' αἰεὶ σφισιν ἔδρα, ἐπὴν ἄπρηκτοι ἴκωνται.
τίς τῶν νῦν τοιοῦσδε; τίς εὖ εἰπόντα φιλήσει;
οὐκ οἶδ'. οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἄνδρες ἐπ' ἔργμασιν ὡς πάρος
ἔσθλοῖς

αἰνεῖσθαι σπεύδοντι, νενίκηνται δ' ὑπὸ κερδέων. 15
πᾶς δ' ὑπὸ κόλπῳ χεῖρας ἔχων πόθεν οἴσεται ἀθρεῖ
ἄργυρον, οὐδέ κεν ἰὼν ἀποτρίψας τινὶ δοίῃ,
ἀλλ' εὐθὺς μυθεῖται. “ἀπωτέρω ἢ γόνυ κνάμα·
αὐτῷ μοί τι γένοιτο· θεοὶ τιμῶσιν αἰοιδούς.
τίς δέ κεν ἄλλου ἀκούσαι; ἄλις πάντεσσιν Ὀμηρος.
οὗτος αἰοιδῶν λῶστος, ὃς ἐξ ἐμεῦ οἴσεται οὐδέν.” 21

Δαιμόνιοι, τί δὲ κέρδος ὁ μυρίος ἔνδοθι χρυσὸς
κείμενος; οὐχ ἄδε πλούτου φρονέουσιν ὄνασις,
ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν ψυχᾷ, τὸ δὲ καὶ τινι δοῦναι αἰοιδῶν·
πολλοὺς δ' εὖ ἔρξαι παῶν, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ ἄλλων 25
ἀνθρώπων, αἰεὶ δὲ θεοῖς ἐπιβώμια ῥέζειν,
μηδὲ ξεινοδόκον κακὸν ἔμμεναι, ἀλλὰ τραπέζῃ
μειλίζαντ' ἀποπέμψαι, ἐπὴν ἐθέλωντι νέεσθαι,
Μουσάων δὲ μάλιστα τίειν ἱεροὺς ὑποφήτας,
ὄφρα καὶ εἰν' Αἰδαο κεκρυμμένος ἔσθλὸς ἀκούσῃς, 30
μηδ' ἀκλεῆς μύρηαι ἐπὶ ψυχροῦ Ἀχέροντος,
ὥσεί τις μακέλα τετυλωμένος ἔνδοθι χεῖρας
ἀχὴν ἐκ πατέρων πενίην ἀκτῆμονα κλαίων.
πολλοὶ ἐν Ἀντιόχοιο δόμοις καὶ ἀνακτος Ἀλεῖα
ἀρμάλιην ἔμμηνον ἐμετρήσαντο πενέσται· 35

πολλοὶ δὲ Σκοπάδῃσιν ἐλαννόμενοι ποτὶ σακοῦς
 μόσχοι σὺν κεραῇσιν ἐμυκήσαντο βόεσσι,
 μυρία δ' ἄμπεδιον Κραννώνιον ἐνδιάσκειν
 ποιμένες ἔκκριτα μῆλα φιλοξείνοισι Κρεώνδαις·
 ἀλλ' οὐ σφιν τῶν ἡδὺς, ἐπεὶ γλυκὺν ἐξεκένωσαν 40
 θυμὸν ἐς εὐρείαν σχεδίαν στυγνοῦ Ἀχέροντος,
 ἄμναστοι δὲ τὰ πολλὰ καὶ ὄλβια τῆνα λιπόντες
 δειλοῖς ἐν νεκύεσσι μακροὺς αἰῶνας ἔκειντο,
 εἰ μὴ κείνος ἀοιδὸς ὁ Κήιος αἰόλα φωνέων
 βάρβιτον ἐς πολύχορδον ἐν ἀνδράσι θῆκ' ὀνομαστοὺς
 ὀπλοτέροις, τιμᾶς δὲ καὶ ὠκέες ἔλλαχον ἵπποι, 46
 οἳ σφισιν ἐξ ἱερῶν στεφανηφόροι ἦλθον ἀγώνων.
 τίς δ' ἂν ἀριστήης Λυκίων ποτέ, τίς κομόωντας
 Πριαμίδας ἢ θῆλυν ἀπὸ χροιάς Κύκνον ἔγνω, ^{καὶ γὰρ ἔγνω}
 εἰ μὴ φυλόπιδας προτέρων ὑμνησαν ἀοιδοί; 50
 οὐδ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἑκατόν τε καὶ εἴκοσι μῆνας ἀλαθεῖς
 πάντας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους, Ἀΐδαν τ' εἰς ἔσχατον ἑλθὼν
 ζῶός, καὶ σπήλυγγα φυγῶν ὀλοοῖο Κύκλωπος,
 δηναῖον κλέος ἔσχευ, ἐσιγάθη δ' ἂν ὑφορβὸς
 Εὐμαιος, καὶ βουσι Φιλοίτιος ἀμφ' ἀγελαίαις 55
 ἔργον ἔχων, αὐτὸς τε περίσπλαγχνος Λαέρτης,
 εἰ μὴ σφεας ὦνασαν Ἰάονος ἀνδρὸς ἀοιδαί.

Ἐκ Μοισᾶν ἀγαθὸν κλέος ἔρχεται ἀνθρώποισι,
 χρήματα δὲ ζῶντες ἀμαλδύνουσι θανόντων.
 ἀλλ' ἴσος γὰρ ὁ μόχθος ἐπ' ἰόνι κύματα μετρεῖν, 60
 ὅσσ' ἄνεμος χέρσονδε μετὰ γλαυκάς ἀλὸς ὠθεῖ,
 ἢ ὕδατι νίξειν θολῆραν διαειδέει πλίνθον,
 καὶ φιλοκερδεῖα βεβλαμμένον ἄνδρα παρειπεῖν.

57. σφεας Ahrens : σφᾶς vulg. : σφας k p.
 παρελθεῖν vulg.

63. παρειπεῖν s :

χαιρέτω ὅς τοιοῦτος, ἀνὰριθμος δέ οἱ εἴη
 ἄργυρος, αἰεὶ δὲ πλεόνων ἔχοι ἵμερος αὐτόν. 65
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ τιμὴν τε καὶ ἀνθρώπων φιλότητα
 πολλῶν ἡμιόνων τε καὶ ἵππων πρόσθεν ἐλοίμαν.
 δίζημαι δ', ὅτινι θνατῶν κεχαρισμένος ἔνθω
 σὺν Μοίσαις· χαλεπαὶ γὰρ ὁδοὶ τελέθουσιν ἀοιδοῖς
 κουράων ἀπάνευθε Διὸς μέγα βουλεύοντος. 70
 οὐπω μῆνας ἄγων ἑκάμ' οὐρανὸς οὐδ' ἐνιαυτοῦς·
 πολλοὶ κινήσουσιν ἔτι τροχὸν ἄρματος ἵπποι·
 ἔσσεται οὗτος ἀνὴρ, ὃς ἐμεῦ κεχρήσεται ἀοιδῷ,
 ῥέξας ἢ Ἀχιλεὺς ὅσσον μέγας ἢ βαρὺς Αἴας
 ἐν πεδίῳ Σιμόεντος, ὅθι Φρυγὸς ἠρίον Ἴλου. 75
 ἤδη νῦν Φοίνικες ὑπ' ἡελίφ' δύνοντι
 οἰκεῦντες Λιβύας ἄκρον σφυρὸν ἐρρίγασιν.
 ἤδη βαστάζουσι Συρακόσιοι μέσα δοῦρα
 ἀχθόμενοι σακέεσσι βραχίονας ἰτεῖνοισιν·
 ἐν δ' αὐτοῖς Ἰέρων προτέροις ἴσος ἠρώεσσι 80
 ζώννυται, ἵππειαι δὲ κόρυν σκεπάουσιν ἔθειραι.
 αἱ γὰρ Ζεῦ κύδιστε πάτερ καὶ πότνι' Ἀθᾶνα
 κούρη θ', ἢ σὺν ματρὶ πολυκλήρων Ἐφυραίων
 εἵληχας μέγα ἄστρ' ὕδασι Λυσιμελείας,
 ἐχθροὺς ἐκ νάσοιο κακὰ πέμπειεν ἀνάγκα 85
 Σαρδόνιον κατὰ κῦμα, φίλων μόρον ἀγγέλλοντας
 τέκνοις ἢ δ' ἀλόχοισιν, ἀριθμητοὺς ἀπὸ πολλῶν·
 ἄστεά τε προτέροις πάλιν ναίοιτο πολίταις,
 δυσμενέων ὅσα χεῖρες ἐλωβήσαντο κατάκρας·
 ἀγροὺς δ' ἐργάζονται τεθαλότας· αἱ δ' ἀνὰριθμοι 90
 μῆλων χιλιάδες βοτάνῃ διαπιανθεῖσαι
 ἄμπεδιον βληχοῖντο, βόες δ' ἀγελαδὸν ἐς αὐλιν
 ἐρχόμεναι σκνιφαῖον ἐπισπεύδοιεν ὁδίταν·

νειοὶ δ' ἐκπονέοντο ποτὶ σπόρον, ἀνίκα τέττιξ
 ποιμένας ἐνδίοις πεφυλαγμένους ἐνδοθὶ δένδρων 95
 ἀχεῖ ἐν ἀκρεμόνεσσιν· ἀράχνια δ' εἰς ὄπλ' ἀράχναι
 λεπτὰ διαστήσαιντο, βοᾶς δ' ἔτι μὴδ' ὄνομ' εἶη.
 ὑψηλὸν δ' Ἰέρωνι κλέος φορέοιεν αἰδοῖ
 καὶ πόντου Σκυθικοῖο πέραν καὶ ὄθι πλατὺ τείχος
 ἀσφάλτῳ δῆσασα Σεμίραμις ἐμβασίλευεν. 100
 εἷς μὲν ἐγώ, πολλοὺς δὲ Διὸς φιλέοντι καὶ ἄλλους
 θυγατέρες, τοῖς πᾶσι μέλοι Σικελὰν Ἀρέθοισαν
 ὑμνεῖν σὺν λαοῖσι καὶ αἰχμητὰν Ἰέρωνα.
 ὦ Ἐτεόκλειοι θυγατρὲς θεαί, ὦ Μινύειον
 Ὅρχομενὸν φιλέοισαι ἀπεχθόμενόν ποτε Θήβαις, 105
 ἄκλητος μὲν ἔγωγε μένοιμί κεν, ἐς δὲ καλεύντων
 θαρσύνσας Μοῖσαισι σὺν ἀμετέραισιν ἱκοίμαν.
 καλλείψω δ' οὐδ' ὕμνε· τί γὰρ Χαρίτων ἀγαπητὸν
 ἀνθρώποις ἀπάνευθεν; αἰὲ Χαρίτεσσιν ἅμ' εἶην.

XVII

ΕΓΚΩΜΙΟΝ ΕΙΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΝ

Ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχώμεσθα καὶ ἐς Δία λήγετε Μοῖσαι,
 ἀθανάτων τὸν ἄριστον ἐπὴν αὐδῶμεν αἰοδαῖς·
 ἀνδρῶν δ' αὖ Πτολεμαῖος ἐνὶ πρώτοισι λεγέσθω
 καὶ πύματος καὶ μέσσης· ὁ γὰρ προφερέστατος ἄλλων.
 ἥρωες, τοὶ πρόσθεν ἀφ' ἡμιθέων ἐγένοντο, 5
 ῥέξαντες καλὰ ἔργα σοφῶν ἐκύρησαν αἰοιδῶν.

XVII. 2. αἰδῶμεν p k : ἄδωμεν Steph. vulg. : text. Ch.

αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ Πτολεμαῖον ἐπιστάμενος καλὰ εἰπεῖν
 ὑμνήσαιμ'· ὕμνοι δὲ καὶ ἀθανάτων γέρας αὐτῶν.
 Ἴδαν ἐς πολὺδενδρον ἀνὴρ ὑλατόμος ἐλθὼν
 παπταίνει, παρεόντος ἄδην, πόθεν ἄρξεται ἔργου. 10
 τί πρῶτον καταλέξω; ἐπεὶ πάρα μυρία εἰπεῖν,
 οἷσι θεοὶ τὸν ἄριστον ἐτίμησαν βασιλῆων.

Ἐκ πατέρων οἷος μὲν ἦν τελέσαι μέγα ἔργον
 Λαγείδας Πτολεμαῖος, ὅτε φρεσὶν ἐγκατάθοιτο
 βουλάν, ἂν οὐκ ἄλλος ἀνὴρ οἷός τε νοῆσαι. 15
 τῆνον καὶ μακάρεσσι πατὴρ ὁμότιμον ἔθηκεν
 ἀθανάτοις, καὶ οἱ χρύσεος δόμος ἐν Διὸς οἴκῳ
 δέδμηται· παρὰ δ' αὐτὸν Ἀλέξανδρος φίλα εἰδὼς
 ἐδριάει, Πέρσαισι βαρὺς θεὸς αἰολομίτρας.
 ἀντία δ' Ἡρακλῆος ἔδρα κενταυροφόνοιο 20
 ἴδρυται στερεοῖο τετυγμένα ἐξ ἀδάμαντος·
 ἔνθα σὺν ἄλλοισιν θαλίας ἔχει οὐρανίδαισι,
 χαίρων νύωνῶν περιώσιον νύωνοῖσιν,
 ὅττι σφεων Κρονίδης μελέων ἐξείλετο γῆρας,
 ἀθάνατοι δὲ καλεῦνται ἐοὶ νέποδες γεγαῶτες. 25
 ἄμφω γὰρ πρόγονός σφιν ὁ καρτερὸς Ἡρακλείδας,
 ἀμφότεροι δ' ἀριθμεῦνται ἐς ἔσχατον Ἡρακλῆα.
 τῷ καὶ ἐπεὶ daίτηθεν ἱοὶ κεκορημένος ἦδη
 νέκταρος εὐόδοιο φίλας ἐς δῶμ' ἀλόχοιο,
 τῷ μὲν τόξον ἔδωκεν ὑπωλένιον τε φαρέτραν, 30
 τῷ δὲ σιδάρειον σκύταλον κεχαραγμένον ὄζοις.
 οἱ δ' εἰς ἀμβρόσιον θάλαμον λευκοσφύρου Ἡβης
 ὄπλα καὶ αὐτὸν ἄγουσι γενειήταν Διὸς υἱόν.
 οἷα δ' ἐν πινυταῖσι περικλειτὰ Βερενίκα
 ἔπρεπε θηλυτέrais, ὄφελος μέγα γειναμένοισι. 35

14. Λαγίδας p k m : corr. Ahrens.

τᾷ μὲν Κύπρον ἔχοισα Διώνας πότνια κούρα
 κόλπον ἐς εὐώδη ραδινὰς ἐσεμάξατο χεῖρας.
 τῷ οὐπω τινὰ φαντὶ ἀδεῖν τόσον ἀνδρὶ γυναικῶν,
 ὅσόν περ Πτολεμαῖος ἔην ἐφίλησεν ἄκοιτιν.
 ἧ μὲν ἀντεφιλεῖτο πολὺ πλέον· ὧδέ κε παισὶ 40
 θαρσήσας σφετέροισιν ἐπιτρέποι οἶκον ἅπαντα,
 ὁππότε κεν φιλέων βαίνῃ λέχος ἐς φιλεούσης.
 ἀστόργου δὲ γυναικὸς ἐπ' ἄλλοτρίῳ νόος αἰεὶ,
 ῥηίδιοι δὲ γοναί, τέκνα δ' οὐ ποτεοικότα πατρί.
 κάλλει ἀριστεύουσα θεάων πότν' Ἀφροδίτα, 45
 σοὶ τήνα μεμέλητο· σέθεν δ' ἔνεκεν Βερενίκα
 εὐειδὴς Ἀχέροντα πολύστονον οὐκ ἐπέρασεν,
 ἀλλὰ μιν ἀρπάξασα, πάροιθ' ἐπὶ νῆα κατελθεῖν
 κυανέαν καὶ στυγνὸν αἰὲ πορθμῆα καμόντων,
 ἐς ναὸν κατέθηκας, ἑὰς δ' ἀπεδάσσαο τιμᾶς. 50
 πᾶσιν δ' ἥπιος ἦδε βροτοῖς μαλακοὺς μὲν ἔρωτας
 προσπνέει, κούφας δὲ διδοὶ ποθέοντι μερίμνας.—
 Ἀργεῖα κυάνοφρυ, σὺ λαοφόνον Διομήδεα
 μισγομένα Τυδῆι τέκες, Καλυδώνιον ἄνδρα,
 ἀλλὰ Θέτις βαθύκολπος ἀκοντιστὰν Ἀχιλλῆα 55
 Αἰακίδα Πηλῆι, σὲ δ' αἰχμητὰ Πτολεμαίε
 αἰχμητᾷ Πτολεμαίῳ ἀρίζηλος Βερενίκα.
 καί σε Κόως ἀτίταλλε βρέφος νεογιλλὸν ἔοντα,
 δεξαμένα παρὰ ματρός, ὅτε πρῶταν ἶδες ἁῶ.
 ἔνθα γὰρ Εἰλείθυιαν ἐβώσατο λυσίζωνον 60
 Ἀντιγόνας θυγάτηρ βεβαρημένα ὠδίνεσσιν·
 ἡ δὲ οἱ εὐμενέοισα παρίστατο, καδ δ' ἄρα πάντων
 νωδυνίαν κατέχευε μελῶν· ὁ δὲ πατρὶ ἐοικῶς
 παῖς ἀγαπητὸς ἔγεντο. Κόως δ' ὀλόλυξεν ἰδοῖσα,

42. βαῖνοι p s : βαίνει vulg. : γρ. φέρει e : corr. Valck.

φᾷ δὲ καθαπτομένα βρέφους χεῖρεσσι φίλησιν· 65
 “Ὀλβιε κούρε γένοιο, τίοις δέ με τόσσον, ὅσον περ
 Δᾶλον ἐτίμησεν κυανάμπυκα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
 ἐν δὲ μιᾷ τιμᾷ Τρίοπον καταθεῖο κολώναν,
 ἴσον Δωριέεσσι νέμων γέρας ἐγγὺς ἐοῦσιν.
 ἴσον καὶ Ῥήναιαν ἀναξ ἐφίλησεν Ἀπόλλων.” 70
 “Ὡς ἄρα νᾶσος ἔειπεν· ὁ δ' ὑψόθεν ἔκλαγε φωνᾷ
 ἐς τρεῖς ἀπὸ νεφέων μέγας αἰετὸς αἴσιος ὄρνις.
 Ζηνὸς πον τόδε σᾶμα. Διὶ Κρονίῳνι μέλοντι
 αἰδοῖοι βασιλῆες· ὁ δ' ἔξοχος, ὃν κε φιλήσῃ
 γεινόμενον τὰ πρῶτα· πολὺς δὲ οἱ ὄλβος ὁπαδεῖ, 75
 πολλὰς δὲ κρατεῖ γαίας, πολλὰς δὲ θαλάσσας.
 μυρίαὶ ἄπειροί τε καὶ ἔθνεα μυρία φωτῶν
 λήιον ἀλδήσκουσιν ὀφελλόμεναι Διὸς ὄμβρῳ·
 ἀλλ' οὔτις τόσα φύει, ὅσα χθαμαλὰ Αἴγυπτος,
 Νεῖλος ἀναβλύζων διερὰν ὅτε βώλακα θρύπτει. 80
 οὐδέ τις ἄστυα τόσσα βροτῶν ἔχει ἔργα δαέντων.
 τρεῖς μὲν οἱ πολίων ἑκατοντάδες ἐνδέδμηνται,
 τρεῖς δ' ἄρα χιλιάδες τρισσαῖς ἐπὶ μυριάδεσσι,
 δοιαὶ δὲ τριάδες, μετὰ δὲ σφισιν ἐννεάδες τρεῖς·
 τῶν πάντων Πτολεμαῖος ἀγῆνωρ ἐμβασιλεύει. 85
 καὶ μὲν Φοινίκας ἀποτέμενεται Ἀρραβίας τε
 καὶ Συρίας Λιβύας τε κελαινῶν τ' Αἰθιοπῶν.
 Παμφύλοισί τε πᾶσι καὶ αἰχμηταῖς Κιλικέσσι
 σαμαίνει, Λυκίοις τε φιλοπτολέμοισί τε Καρσί
 καὶ νάσοις Κυκλάδεσσιν, ἐπεὶ οἱ νᾶες ἄρισται 90
 πόντον ἐπιπλώοντι, θάλασσα δὲ πᾶσα καὶ αἶα
 καὶ ποταμοὶ κελάδοντες ἀνάσσονται Πτολεμαίῳ.
 πολλοὶ δ' ἵππῆες, πολλοὶ δὲ μιν ἀσπιδιῶται
 χαλκῷ μαρμαίροντι σεσαγμένοι ἀμφαγέρονται.

ὀλβῶ μὲν πάντας κε καταβρίθῃ βασιλῆας· 95
 τόσσον ἐπ' ἄμαρ ἕκαστον ἐς ἀφνέδον ἔρχεται οἶκον
 πάντοθε. λαοὶ δ' ἔργα περιστέλλουσιν ἔκηλοι.
 οὐ γάρ τις δηίων πολυκήτεα Νεῖλον ὑπερβὰς
 πεζὸς ἐν ἀλλοτρίαισι βοὰν ἐστάσατο κώμαις, 100
 οὐδέ τις αἰγιαλόνδε θοᾶς ἐξάλατο ναὸς
 θωρηχθεὶς ἐπὶ βουσὶν ἀνάρσιος Αἰγυπτίησι.
 τοῖος ἀνὴρ πλατέεσσιν ἐνίδρυται πεδίοισι
 ξανθοκόμας Πτολεμαῖος, ἐπιστάμενος δόρυ πάλλιν,
 ᾧ ἐπὶ πάγχυ μέλει πατρώια πάντα φυλάσσειν 105
 οἷ' ἀγαθῷ βασιλῇ, τὰ δὲ κτεατίζεται αὐτός.
 οὐ μὰν ἀχρεῖός γε δόμῳ ἐνὶ πύονι χρυσὸς
 μυρμάκων ἄτε πλοῦτος αἰεὶ κέχυται μογεόντων·
 ἀλλὰ πολὺν μὲν ἔχοντι θεῶν ἐρικυδέες οἶκοι,
 αἰὲν ἀπαρχομένοιο σὺν ἄλλοισιν γεράεσσι, 110
 πολλὸν δ' ἰφθίμοισι δεδῶρηται βασιλεῦσι,
 πολλὸν δὲ πτολίεσσι, πολλὸν δ' ἀγαθοῖσιν ἐταίροις.
 οὐδὲ Διωνύσου τις ἀνὴρ ἱεροὺς κατ' ἀγῶνας
 ἵκετ' ἐπιστάμενος λιγυρὰν ἀναμέλψαι ἀοιδάν,
 ᾧ οὐ δωτίναν ἀντάξιον ὥπασε τέχνας.
 Μουσάων δ' ὑποφῆται αἰεῖδοντι Πτολεμαῖον 115
 ἀντ' εὐεργεσίας. τί δὲ κάλλιον ἀνδρὶ κεν εἴη
 ὀλβίῳ ἢ κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν ἀρέσθαι;
 τοῦτο καὶ Ἀτρεΐδαισι μένει· τὰ δὲ μυρία τῆνα,
 ὅσσα μέγαν Πριάμοιο δόμον κτεάτισσαν ἐλόντες,
 ἀέρι παρὰ κέκρυπται, ὅθεν πάλιν οὐκέτι νόστος· 120
 μῶνος δὲ προτέρων τε καὶ ὧν ἔτι θερμὰ κονία

120. ἀέρι πᾶ ρ m k: corr. Heinsius: αἰδι πάντα Pflugk
 (Meineke, Ziegl.) male: ἀερία Schmidt. 121. τε καὶ ὧν optime
 conl. Briggs: τοκέων MSS.

στειβομένα καθύπερθε ποδῶν ἐκμάσσεται ἵχνη,
 ματρὶ φίλα καὶ πατρὶ θυώδεας εἵσατο ναοὺς·
 ἐν δ' αὐτοὺς χρυσῷ περικαλλέας ἡδ' ἐλέφαντι 125
 ἵδρυται πάντεσσιν ἐπιχθονίοισιν ἀρωγούς.
 πολλὰ δὲ πιανθέντα βοῶν ὄγε μῆρία καίει
 μῆσι περιπλομένοισιν ἐρευθομένων ἐπὶ βωμῶν,
 αὐτός τ' ἰφθίμα τ' ἄλοχος, τᾶς οὔτις ἀρείων
 νυμφίον ἐν μεγάροισι γυνὰ περιβάλλετ' ἀγοστῷ,
 ἐκ θυμοῦ στέργοισα κασίγνητόν τε πόσιν τε. 130
 ὦδε καὶ ἀθανάτων ἱερὸς γάμος ἐξετελέσθη,
 οὓς τέκετο κρείουσα Ῥέα βασιλῆας Ὀλύμπου·
 ἐν δὲ λέχος στόρνυσιν ἰαύειν Ζηνὶ καὶ Ἥρῃ
 χεῖρας φοιβήσασα μύροισι ἔτι παρθένος Ἴρις.
 χαῖρε ἀναξ Πτολεμαῖε· σέθεν δ' ἐγὼ ἴσα καὶ 135
 ἄλλων
 μνάσομαι ἡμιθέων, δοκέω δ' ἔπος οὐκ ἀπόβλητον 136
 φθέγξομαι ἐσσομένοις· ἀρετὴν γε μὲν ἐκ Διὸς αἰτεῦ.

XVIII

ΕΛΕΝΗΣ ΕΠΙΘΑΛΑΜΙΟΣ

Ἐν ποκ' ἄρα Σπάρτα ξανθότριχι παρ Μενελάῳ
 παρθενικαὶ θάλλοντα κόμαις ὑάκινθον ἔχουσαι
 πρόσθε νεογράφῳ θαλάμῳ χορὸν ἐστάσαντο,
 δώδεκα ταὶ πρᾶται πόλιος, μέγα χρήμα Λακαινᾶν,

126. ὄγε Meineke: ὄτε k: ὄδε m s: ἐπὶ vulg.
 XVIII. Hoc et quae subsequuntur idyllia usque ad XXVIII
 in k desunt.

ἀνίκα Τυνδαριδᾶν κατεδέξατο τὰν ἀγαπητὰν 5
 μναστεύσας Ἑλέναν ὁ νεώτερος Ἀτρείος υἱός.
 ἄειδον δ' ἄρα πᾶσαι ἐς ἐν μέλος ἐγκροτέοισαι
 ποσσὶ περιπλέκτοισ, ὑπὸ δ' ἴαχε δῶμ' ὕμεναίῳ.
 Οὕτω δὴ πρωιζέ κατέδραθες ὦ φίλε γαμβρέ;
 ἦ ῥά τις ἐσσι λῖαν βαρυγούνατος; ἦ ῥα φίλυπνος; 10
 ἦ ῥα πολύν τι' ἔπινες, ὅ τ' εἰς εὐνὰν κατεβάλλεν;
 εὐδεν μὰν σπεύδοντα καθ' ὥραν αὐτὸν ἐχρῆν τυ,
 παῖδα δ' ἔαν σὺν παισὶ φιλοστόργῳ παρὰ ματρὶ
 παῖσδεν ἐς βαθὺν ὄρθρον, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἕνας καὶ ἐς ἁῶ
 κείς ἔτος ἐξ ἔτεος Μενέλαε τεὰ νυδὸς ἄδε 15
 ὀλβιε γάμβρ', ἀγαθὸς τις ἐπέπταρεν ἐρχομένῳ τοι
 ἐς Σπάρταν, ἅπερ ὄλλοι ἀριστέες, ὡς ἀνύσαιο.
 μῶνος ἐν ἡμιθέοις Κρονίδαν Δία πενθερὸν ἐξεῖς.
 Ζηνὸς τοι θυγάτηρ ὑπὸ τὰν μίαν ἵκετο χλαῖναν,
 οἷα Ἀχαιάδων γαῖαν πατεῖ οὐδὲ μί' ἄλλα. 20
 ἦ μέγα κέν τι τέκοιτ', εἰ ματέρι τίκτοι ὁμοῖον.
 ἄμμες δ' αἰ πᾶσαι συνομάλικες, αἷς δρόμος ωὔτος
 χρισαμέναις ἀνδριστὶ παρ' Εὐρώταο λοετροῖς,
 τετράκισ ἐξήκοντα κόραι, θῆλυς νεολαία,
 τᾶν οὐδέν τις ἄμωμος, ἐπεὶ χ' Ἑλένα παρισωθῇ. 25
 Ἄως ἀντέλλοισα καλὸν διέφανε πρόσωπον,
 πότνια νύξ τό τε λευκὸν ἔαρ χειμῶνος ἀνέντος.
 ὦδε καὶ ἁ χρυσέα Ἑλένα διαφαίνεται ἐν ἁμῖν.
 πιεῖρα μέγα λᾶον ἀνέδραμε κόσμος ἀρούρα
 ἦ κάπῳ κυπάρισσος ἦ ἄρματι Θεσσαλὸς ἵππος. 30
 ὦδε καὶ ἁ ῥοδόχρως Ἑλένα Λακεδαίμονι κόσμος.
 οὔτε τις ἐκ ταλάρῳ πανίσδεταί ἔργα τοιαῦτα,

5. Τυνδαριδᾶν Ahrens: -ιδαν D^b: -ίδα MSS. alii. κατεδέξατο
 Ch., vid. notas. 27. τό τε Ch.: ἄτε MSS.

οὔτ' ἐνὶ δαιδαλέῳ πυκινώτερον ἄτριον ἰστῷ
 κερκίδι συμπλέξασα μακρῶν ἔταμ' ἐκ κελεόντων.
 οὐ μὰν οὐδὲ λύραν τις ἐπίσταται ὦδε κροτῆσαι 35
 Ἄρτεμιν ἀείδοισα καὶ εὐρύστερνον Ἀθάναν,
 ὡς Ἑλένα, τὰς πάντες ἐπ' ὄμμασιν ἱμεροὶ ἐντί.
 ὦ καλὰ ὦ χαρίεσσα κόρα, τὸ μὲν οἰκέτις ἦδη,
 ἄμμες δ' ἐς δρόμον ἦρι καὶ ἐς λειμώνια φύλλα
 ἐρψεῦμες στεφάνως δρεψεύμεναι ἀδὺ πνέοντας, 40
 πολλὰ τεοῦς Ἑλένα μεμναμένοι ὡς γαλαθηναὶ
 ἄρνες γειναμένας οἶος μαστὸν ποθέοισαι.
 πρᾶταί τοι στέφανον λωτῷ χαμαὶ αὐξομένοιο
 πλέξασαι σκιερὰν καταθήσομεν ἐς πλατάνιστον,
 πρᾶται δ' ἀργυρέας ἐξ ὀλπίδος ὑγρὸν ἄλειφαρ 45
 λαζύμεναι σταξεῦμες ὑπὸ σκιερὰν πλατάνιστον.
 γράμματα δ' ἐν φλοιῷ γεγράψεται, (ὡς παριῶν τις
 ἀννεΐμῃ) Δωριστί· σέβου μ'. Ἑλένας φύττον εἰμί.
 Χαίροις ὦ νύμφα, χαίροις εὐπένθερε γαμβρέ.
 Λατῷ μὲν δοίῃ, Λατῷ κουροτρόφος ὕμμιν 50
 εὐτεκνίαν, Κύπρις δέ, θεὰ Κύπρις ἴσον ἔρασθαι
 ἀλλάλων, Ζεὺς δέ, Κρονίδας Ζεὺς ἀφθιτον ὄλβον,
 ὡς ἐξ εὐπατριδᾶν εἰς εὐπατρίδας πάλιν ἔνθη.
 εὐδεν' ἐς ἀλλάλων στέρνον φιλότητα πνέοντες
 καὶ πόθον, ἔγρεσθαι δὲ πρὸς ἁῶ μήπιλάθησθε. 55
 νεύμεθα κᾶμμες ἐς ὄρθρον, ἐπεὶ κα πρᾶτος ἀοιδὸς
 ἐξ εὐνᾶς κελαδήσῃ ἀνασχὼν εὐτριχα δειράν.
 Ὑμῖν ὦ Ὑμέναιε, γάμῳ ἐπὶ τῷδε χαρεῖης.

XIX

ΚΗΡΙΟΚΛΕΠΤΗΣ

Τὸν κλέπταν πύτ' Ἔρωτα κακὰ κέντασε μέλισσα
 κηρίον ἐκ σίμβλων συλεύμενον, ἄκρα δὲ χειρῶν
 δάκτυλα πάνθ' ὑπένυξεν. ὁ δ' ἄλγεε καὶ χέρ' ἐφύση
 καὶ τὰν γὰν ἐπάταξε καὶ ἄλατο, τᾷ δ' Ἀφροδίτῃ
 δείξεν τὰν ὀδύνην καὶ μέμφετο, ὅττι γε τυτθὸν 5
 θηρίον ἐστὶ μέλισσα καὶ ἀλικά τραύματα ποιεῖ.
 χά μᾶτηρ γελάσασα· τί δ'; οὐκ ἴσος ἐσσι μελίσσαις;
 ὡς τυτθὸς μὲν ἔφυς, τὰ δὲ τραύματα ταλικά ποιεῖς.

XX

ΒΟΥΚΟΛΙΣΚΟΣ

Εὐνείκα μ' ἐγέλαξε θέλοντά μιν ἀδὺ φιλῆσαι,
 καί μ' ἐπικερτομέοισα τάδ' ἔννεπεν· “ἔρρ' ἀπ' ἐμείῳ.
 βουκόλος ὦν ἐθέλεις με κύσαι τάλαν; οὐ μεμάθηκα
 ἀγροίκως φιλέειν, ἀλλ' ἀστικά χεῖλεα θλίβειν.
 μή τύ γέ μευ κύσσης τὸ καλὸν στόμα μηδ' ἐν ὀνείροις.
 οἶα βλέπεις, ὅπποια λαλεῖς, ὡς ἄγρια παῖσδεις, 6

XIX. Servatum hoc carmen in MS. 23 unde sumpserunt librarii
 MSS^{orum} c. 11: Iuntina ita ex Aldina derivata est ut coniec-
 turas Musuri hic illic exhibuerit. 8. ὡς Schaefer: χῶ MS.:
 ὡς Valek. ἔφυς Meineke, Ziegler: ἔης MS.

XX. Collationem librorum praebet Hiller, Beiträge, p. 112.
 Habent poema codd. M. 11, c. 18; quorum prorsus neglegendi
 c. 18. Omnes ad unum redigendi sunt Φ. Aldina ex 11 fluxit.
 Iuntina M. Musuri coniecturas continet.

ὡς τρυφὲρ' αἰκάλλεις, ὡς κωτίλα ῥήματα φράσδεις·
 ὡς μαλακὸν τὸ γένειον ἔχεις, ὡς ἀδέα χαίταν.
 χεῖλεά τοι νοσέοντι, χέρες δέ τοι ἐντὶ μέλαιναι,
 καὶ κακὸν ἐξόσδεις. ἀπ' ἐμεῦ φύγε, μή με μολύνῃς.”
 τοιάδε μυθίζοισα τρὶς εἰς ἓδ' ἔπτυσσε κόλπον, 11
 καί μ' ἀπὸ τᾶς κεφαλᾶς ποτὶ τῷ πόδε συνεχὲς εἶδε
 χεῖλεσι μυχθίζοισα καὶ ὄμμασι λοξὰ βλέποισα,
 καὶ πολὺ τᾷ μορφῇ θηλύνετο, καί τι σεσαρὸς
 καὶ σοβαρόν μ' ἐγέλαξεν. ἐμοὶ δ' ἄφαρ ἔξεσεν αἶμα,
 καὶ χροὰ φοινίχθην ὑπὸ τῷ λγεος ὡς ῥόδον ἔρσα. 16
 χά μὲν ἔβα με λιποῖσα· φέρω δ' ὑποκάρδιον ὄργαν,
 ὅττι με τὸν χαρίεντα κακὰ μωμήσαθ' ἐταίρα.
 ποιμένες, εἴπατέ μοι τὸ κρήγυνον· οὐ καλὸς ἐμμί;
 ἄρά τις ἐξαπίνας με θεὸς βροτὸν ἄλλον ἔτευξε; 20
 καὶ γὰρ ἐμοὶ τὸ πάροιθεν ἐπάνθην ἀδύ τι κάλλος
 ὡς κισσὸς ποτὶ πρέμνον, ἐμὰν δ' ἐπύκαζεν ὑπήναν,
 χαῖται δ' οἶα σέλινα περὶ κροτάφοισι κέχυντο,
 καὶ λευκὸν τὸ μέτωπον ἐπ' ὀφρύσι λάμπε μελαίναις·
 ὄμματά μοι γλαυκᾶς χαροπώτερα πολλὸν Ἀθάνας, 25
 καὶ στόμα δ' αὖ πακτᾶς γλυκερώτερον, ἐκ στομάτων δὲ
 ἔρρεέ μοι φωνὰ γλυκερώτερα ἢ μέλι κηρῷ.
 ἀδὺ δέ μοι τὸ μέλισμα, καὶ ἦν σύριγγι μελίσδω,
 κῆν αὐλῷ δονέω, κῆν δῶνακι, κῆν πλαγιαύλῳ.
 καὶ πᾶσαι καλὸν με κατ' ὥρεα φαντὶ γυναῖκες, 30
 καὶ πᾶσαί με φιλεῦντι· τὰ δ' ἀστικά μ' οὐκ ἐφίλασεν,
 ἀλλ' ὅτι βουκόλος ἐμμί παρέδραμε κοῦποτ' ἀκούει,
 ὡς ὁ καλὸς Διόνυσος ἐν ἄγκεσι πόρτιν ἔλαυνεν·

7. τρυφερὸν καλέεις Φ: λαλέεις Iunt.: corr. Ahrens. 13.
 μυθίζοισα Φ: μυχθίζοισα 18 corr. (coni.), vid. Hiller, Beiträge 15.
 15. μέγ' ἔλεξεν Φ. 16. τῷ λγεος Φ.: corr. Musurus. 33. ὡς ὁ Graefe:
 χῶ 11: ὁ M: ὡς καλὸς Musurus. ἔλαυνει vulg.: correct. Graefe.

οὐκ ἔγνω δ', ὅτι Κύπρις ἐπ' ἀνέρι μήνατο βούτα
καὶ Φρυγίοις ἐνόμεισεν ἐν ὥρεσι καὶ τὸν Ἄδωνιν 35
ἐν δρυμοῖσι φίλασε καὶ ἐν δρυμοῖσιν ἔκλαυσεν.
Ἐνδυμίων δὲ τίς ἦν; οὐ βουκόλος; ὅν γε Σελάνα
βουκολέοντα φίλασεν, ἀπ' Οὐλύμπω δὲ μολοῖσα
λάβριον ἀν νάπος ἦλθε καὶ εἰς ἓνα παιδὶ κάθεινδε.
καὶ τὸν Ῥέα κλαίεις τὸν βουκόλον. οὐχὶ δὲ καὶ τὸν 40
ὦ Κρονίδα διὰ παῖδα βοηνόμον ὄρνις ἐπλάγχθη;
Εὐνείκα δὲ μόνα τὸν βουκόλον οὐκ ἐφίλασεν,
ἀ Κυβέλας κρέσσων καὶ Κύπριδος ἡδὲ Σελάνας.
μηκέτι μηδὲ σὺ Κύπρι τὸν ἀδέα μήτε κατ' ἄστνυ 44
μήτ' ἐν ὄρει φιλέοις, μούνη δ' ἀνὰ νύκτα καθεύδοις.

XXI

ΑΛΙΕΙΣ

Ἄ πενία Διόφαντε μόνα τὰς τέχνας ἐγείρει,
αὐτὰ τῷ μόχθοιο διδάσκαλος· οὐδὲ γὰρ εὐδὲιν
ἀνδράσιν ἐργατίναισι κακαὶ παρέχοντι μέριμναι.
κὰν ὀλίγον νυκτός τις ἐπιμύσσησι, τὸν ὕπνον
αἰφνίδιον θορυβεῦσιν ἐφιστάμεναι μελεδῶναι. 5
Ἰχθύος ἀγρευτῆρες ὅμως δύο κεῖντο γέροντες,
στρωσάμενοι βρύον αὖτον ὑπὸ πλεκταῖς καλύβαισι,
κεκλιμένοι τοίχῳ τῷ φυλλίνῳ· ἐγγύθι δ' αὐτοῖν
κεῖτο τὰ ταῖν χειροῖν ἀθλήματα, τοὶ καλαθίσκοι,

35. ὥρεσιν αὐτὸν vulg.: corr. Wassenbergh. 39. εἰς ἐὰ M:
ἐμὰ II: εἰς ἓνα ed. Brub. (1545) e conl. vulg., vid. notas. 44.
μηδὲ σὺ Musurus: μηδὲ II: μηδ' ἀ M.
XXI. De MSS. vide quae ad Id. xx adnotavimus. 4. ἐπι-
βησέησι M: ἐπιψάύησι Musurus: text. Ahrens.

τοὶ κάλαμοι, τᾶγκιστρα τὰ φυκιδέοντα δέλητα 10
ὀρμιαί κύρτοι τε καὶ ἐκ σχοίνων λαβύρινθοι,
μήρινθοι κώπα τε γέρων τ' ἐπ' ἐρείσμασι λέμβος·
νέρθεν τᾶς κεφαλᾶς φορμὸς βραχύς, εἴμα τ' ἐπὶ σφι
οὗτος τοῖς ἀλιεῦσιν ὁ πᾶς πόρος, οὗτος ὁ πλούτος.
οὐδεὶς δ' αὖ σισύραν εἶχ' οὐ λῖνα· πάντα περισσά, 15
πάντ' ἐδόκει τήνοισ· ἃ γὰρ πενία σφας ἔτειρε
οὐδεὶς δ' ἐν μέσσω γείτων· πενία δὲ παρ' αὐτὰν
θλιβομένην καλύβαν τρυφερὸν προσέναχε θάλασσα.
κοῦπω τὸν μέσατον δρόμον ἄννευ ἄρμα Σελάνας,
τοὺς δ' ἀλιεῖς ἤγειρε φίλος πόνος, ἐκ βλεφάρων δὲ 20
ὕπνον ἀπωσάμενοι σφετέραις φρεσὶν ἤρεθον αὐδάν.

ΑΣΦΑΛΙΩΝ

ψεύδοντ' ὦ φίλε πάντες, ὅσοι τὰς νύκτας ἔφασκον
τῷ θέρεος μινύθειν, ὅτε τᾶματα μακρὰ φέρει Ζεὺς.
ἤδη μυρὶ' ἐσεῖδον ὀνείρατα, κοῦδέπω ἰώω.
μὴ λαθόμην; τί τὸ χρήμα; χρόνον δ' αἰ νύκτες
ἔχοντι. 25

ΕΤΑΙΡΟΣ

Ἀσφαλίῳν, μέμφῃ τὸ καλὸν θέρος; οὐ γὰρ ὁ καιρὸς
αὐτομάτως παρέβα τὸν ἐὸν δρόμον· ἀλλὰ τὸν ὕπνον
ἀ φροντὶς κόπτοισα μακρὰν τὰν νύκτα ποιεῖ τοι.

ΑΣΦΑΛΙΩΝ

ἄρ' ἔμαθες κρίνειν πόκ' ἐνύπνια; χρηστὰ γὰρ εἶδον.
οὐ σε θέλω τῷμῳ φαντάσματος ἤμεν ἄμοιρον. 30

10. δέλητα Ameis post Briggs: τε λήγα MSS.: λήδα Iunt.
12. κώπα Kiessl.: κῶα τε Φ. 13. εἴματα πύσοι MSS.: πύλοι
Iunt (conl.): εἴμα τάπησ ἦν Ahrens: τάπησ σφιν Meineke: text.
Ch. 14. πόνος MSS.: corr. Koehler. 15. text. Ch. 15.
16. Vid. notas exeg. ἔτειρε Words.: ἐτέρη Φ. 17. πενία Φ:
text. Brunek, Ameis. 21. φδάν MSS.: corr. I. H. Voss.
22. ψεύδοντο II: ψεύδονται M: corr. Taylor. 23. Ζεὺς addid.
Musurus. 27. ἐὸν Iunt.: νέον Φ.

ὥς καὶ τὰν ἄγρην, τῶνείρατα πάντα μερίζει.
 ὃς γὰρ ἂν εἰκάξῃ κατὰ τὸν νόον οὗτος ἄριστος
 ἐστὶν ὀνειροκρίτας, ὃ διδάσκαλός ἐστι παρ' ᾧ νοῦς.
 ἄλλως καὶ σχολά ἐστι· τί γὰρ ποιεῖν ἂν ἔχοι τις
 κείμενος ἐν φύλλοις ποτὶ κύματι μηδὲ καθεύδων, 35
 ἀλλ' ὄνος ἐν ῥάμνῳ τό τε λύχνιον ἐν πρυτανείῳ·
 φαντὶ γὰρ ἀγρυπνίαν τόδ' ἔχειν.

ΕΤΑΙΡΟΣ

λέγε μοί ποτε νυκτὸς
 ὄψιν, ἐπεὶ τά τις οἶδε λέγει μανύεν ἑταίρῳ.

ΑΣΦΑΛΙΩΝ

δειλινὸν ὥς κατέδαρθον ἐν εἰναλίοις πόνοις
 (οὐ μὲν ἦν πολύσιτος, ἐπεὶ δειπνεῦντες ἐν ὥρᾳ, 40
 εἰ μέμνη, τᾶς γαστρὸς ἐφειδόμεθ'), εἶδον ἑμαντὸν
 ἐν πέτρᾳ μεμαῶτα, καθεζόμενος δ' ἐδόκειον
 ἰχθύας, ἐκ καλάμων δὲ πλάνον κατέσειον ἐδωδάν.
 καὶ τις τῶν τραφερῶν ὠρέξατο· καὶ γὰρ ἐν ὕπνοις
 πᾶσα κύων ἄρκτον μαντεύεται, ἰχθύα κήγῳν. 45
 χῶ μὲν τῶγκίστρῳ ποτεφύετο, καὶ ῥέεν αἶμα,
 τὸν κάλαμον δ' ὑπὸ τῷ κινήματος ἀγκύλον εἶχον
 τὸ χέρε τεινόμενον περικλόμενον, εὐρὺν ἀγῶνα,
 πῶς νιν ἔλω μέγαν ἰχθὺν ἀφαιροτέροις σιδάροις.
 εἶθ' ὑπομιμνάσκων τῷ τρώματος ἡρέμ' ἔνυξα, 50
 καὶ νύξας ἐχάλαξα, καὶ οὐ φεύγοντος ἔτεινα.

32. οὐ γὰρ νικάξῃ κατὰ τὸν νόον Φ: text. Scaliger, Wordsw. 34. σχολά ἐστι Reiske et Ahrens: σχολῶντι Φ. 36. ἄλλος Φ: corr. Boissonade. ἐν ῥάμνῳ Φ: corr. idem. 37. ἄγρην τοδ' ἔχειν Φ: corr. Reiske. 37, 38. λέγεο ποτε ν. ὄψιν τά τις ἔσσεο δὲ λέγει μανύεν ἑταίρῳ M: λέγω 11: λέγε μοι ποτὲ . . . πάντα τῷ δὲ λέγων μάνυσον Iunt.: text. Ch. 40. οὐκ ἦν μὲν Φ: corr. Ch. monente Kaibel qui οὐ μὲν οὐ scripsit. 45. ἄρκτον Φ: corr. Ahrens. 49. νιν Wuestemann: μὲν vulg. 50. ἀρ' ἐμὲ νύξας Φ. 51. καὶ νύξαι χαλέξας Φ: corr. Briggs et Hermann.

ἦνυσσά δ' ὦν τὸν ἄεθλον, ἀνείλκυσα χρύσειον ἰχθύν,
 παντᾷ τοι χρυσῷ πεπυκασμένον· εἶχε δὲ δεῖμα,
 μήτι Ποσειδάωνι πέλοι πεφιλημένος ἰχθύς
 ἢ τάχα τᾶς γλαυκᾶς κειμήλιον Ἀμφιτρίτης. 55
 ἡρέμα δ' αὐτὸν ἐγὼν ἐκ τῶγκίστρῳ ἀπέλυσσα,
 μή ποτε τῷ στόματος τᾶγκίστρια χρυσὸν ἔχοιεν.
 καὶ τὸν μὲν πίστευσα καλεῖν τὸν ἐπήρατον ἰχθύν,
 ὥμοσα δ' οὐκέτι λοιπὸν ὑπὲρ πελάγους πόδα θείναι,
 ἀλλὰ μενεῖν ἐπὶ γᾶς καὶ τῷ χρυσῷ βασιλεύσειν. 60
 ταῦτά με κάξήγειρε, τὸ δ' ὦ ξέने λοιπὸν ἔρειδε
 τὰν γνώμαν· ὅρκον γὰρ ἐγὼ τὸν ἐπώμοσα ταρβῶ.

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καὶ σύγε τί τρέσσεις; οὐκ ὥμοσας· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἰχθύν
 χρύσειον ὥς ἴδες εὖρες, ἴσα δ' ἦν ψεύδεσιν ὄψις,
 ἐλπίς τῶν ὕπνων. ζάτει τὸν σάρκινον ἰχθύν,
 εἰ γὰρ πα κνώσσων ἔτ' ἐτώσια ταῦτα ματεύσεις, 65
 μὴ σὺ θάνῃς λιμῷ καὶ τοῖς χρυσοῖσιν ὀνείροις.

XXII

ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΟΙ

Ἵμνέομεν Λήδας τε καὶ αἰγιόχου Διὸς υἱῶ,
 Κάστορα καὶ φοβερὸν Πολυδεύκεα πύξ ἐρεθίζειν
 χεῖρας ἐπιζεύξαντα μέσας βοέοισιν ἱμᾶσιν.

52. ἦνυσσά δ' M: corr. Scaliger. 58. καὶ τὸν μὲν πιστεύσασα καλὰ γε τὸν ἐπήρατον Φ. 60. καὶ τῷ χρυσῷ Ahrens: καὶ τοι χρυσῷ Φ vid. notas: text. Ch. 63. καὶ σύγε τρέσσεις M: corr. Ahrens. 64. ἴσα δ' ἐν ψ. ὄψις M: εἴσα 11: corr. Ahrens. 65, 66. Versus in MSS. inverso ordine leguntur: με κνώσσων τοῦτο χωρία ταῦτα ματεύεις Φ: transpos. et corr. Ch.: τὸ τὰ χωρία Musurus: ἔτ' J. A. Hartung: ματεύσεις Musurus. 67. καίτοι Φ: corr. Scaliger. XXII. 3. μέσοις MSS.: corr. Reiske.

ὑμνέομεν καὶ δις καὶ τὸ τρίτον ἄρσενα τέκνα
 κούρης Θεστιάδος, Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ ἀδελφούς, 5
 ἀνθρώπων σωτήρας ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἤδη ἐόντων,
 ἵππων θ' αἱματόεντα ταρασσομένων καθ' ὄμιλον,
 νηῶν θ', αἱ δύνοντα καὶ οὐρανὸν ἐξανύοντα
 ἄστρα βιαζόμεναι χαλεποῖς ἐνέκυρσαν ἀήταις.
 οἱ δέ σφεων κατὰ πρύμναν αἰείραντες μέγα κῦμα, 10
 ἢ καὶ ἐκ πῶρρηθεν, ἢ ὕππῃ θυμὸς ἐκάστου,
 ἐς κοίλῃν ἔρριψαν, ἀνέρρηξαν δ' ἄρα τοίχους
 ἀμφοτέρους· κρέμαται δὲ σὺν ἰστίῳ ἄρμενα πάντα
 εἰκῇ ἀποκλασθέντα· πολὺς δ' ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ὄμβρος
 νυκτὸς ἐφερπούσης· παταγεῖ δ' εὐρεῖα θάλασσα, 15
 κοπτομένη πνοαῖς τε καὶ ἀρρήκτοισι χαλάζαις.
 ἀλλ' ἔμψῃς ὑμεῖς γε καὶ ἐκ βυθοῦ ἔλκετε νῆας
 αὐτοῖσιν ναύτησιν ὀιομένοις θανέεσθαι·
 αἶψα δ' ἀπολήγοντ' ἄνεμοι, λιπαρὴ δὲ γαλάνῃ
 ἀμπέλαγος· νεφέλαι δὲ διέδραμον ἄλλυδις ἄλλαι· 20
 ἐκ δ' ἄρκτοι τ' ἐφάνησαν, ὄνων τ' ἀνὰ μέσσον ἀμαυρὴ
 φάτνῃ σημαίνουσα τὰ πρὸς πλόον εὐδία πάντα.
 ὦ ἄμφω θνητοῖσι βοηθοί, ὦ φίλοι ἄμφω,
 ἱππῆες κιθαρισταί, ἀεθλητῆρες ἀοιδοί·
 Κάστορος ἢ πρώτου Πολυδεύκεος ἄρξομ' αἰεῖδιν; 25
 ἀμφοτέρους ὑμνέων Πολυδεύκεα πρῶτον αἰείσω.
 Ἦ μὲν ἄρα προφυγοῦσα πέτρας εἰς ἐν ξυνιούσας
 Ἀργὸν καὶ νιφόμεντος ἀταρτηρὸν στόμα Πόντου
 Βέβρυκας εἰσαφίκανε θεῶν φίλα τέκνα φέρουσα.
 ἔνθα μιῆς πολλοὶ κατὰ κλίμακος ἀμφοτέρων ἐξ 30
 τοίχων ἄνδρες ἔβαινον Ἰησονίης ἀπὸ νηός.

8. οὐρανοῦ ἐξανύοντα MSS. : οὐρανὸν Hermann : text. Ch. 19.
 ἀπολήγουσ' restituere iubet Hiller (Beiträge 78). 26. αἰείσω Φ,
 vid. Hiller, Beitr. 52.

ἐκβάντες δ' ἐπὶ θίνα βαθὺν καὶ ὑπήνεμον ἀκτὴν
 εὐνὰς τ' ἐστόρνυντο πυρεῖά τε χερσὶν ἐνώμων.
 Κάστωρ δ' αἰολόπωλος ὃ τ' οἰνωπὸς Πολυδεύκης
 ἄμφω ἐρμιάζεσκον ἀποπλαγχθέντες ἐταίρων, 35
 παντοίην ἐν ὄρει θηεύμενοι ἄγριον ὕλην.
 εὗρον δ' ἀέναον κρήνην ὑπὸ λισσάδι πέτρῃ
 ὕδατι πεπληθυῖαν ἀκηράτῳ· αἱ δ' ὑπένερθεν
 λάλλαι κρυστάλλῳ ἢ δ' ἀργύρῳ ἰνδάλλοντο
 ἐκ βυθοῦ· ὑψηλαὶ δὲ πεφύκεσαν ἀγχόθι πεῦκαι 40
 λευκαὶ τε πλάτανοί τε καὶ ἀκρόκομοι κυπάρισσοι,
 ἄνθεά τ' εὐώδη, λασίαις φίλα ἔργα μελίσσαις,
 ὅσσ' ἔαρος λήγοντος ἐπιβρύει ἀν λειμῶνας.
 ἔνθα δ' ἀνὴρ ὑπέροπλος ἐνήμενος ἐνδιάασκε,
 δεινὸς ἰδεῖν, σκληραῖσι τεθλασμένος οὐατα πυγμαῖς·
 στήθεα δ' ἐσφαίρωτο πελώρια καὶ πλατὺ νῶτον 46
 σαρκὶ σιδηρεῖῃ, σφυρήλατος οἷα κολοσσός.
 ἐν δὲ μῦες στερεοῖσι βραχίουσιν ἄκρον ὑπ' ὦμον
 ἔστασαν ἢ τε πέτροι ὀλοῖτροχοι, οὐστὲ κυλίνδων
 χειμάρρους ποταμὸς μεγάλαις περιέξεσε δίναις· 50
 αὐτὰρ ὑπὲρ νώτοιο καὶ αὐχένος ἤωρεῖτο
 ἄκρων δέρμα λέοντος ἀφημμένον ἐκ ποδεώνων.
 τὸν πρότερος προσέειπεν ἀεθλοφόρος Πολυδεύκης.

ΠΟΛΥΔΕΥΚΗΣ

χαῖρε ξεῖν', ὅτις ἐσσί. τίνες βροτοί, ὧν ὅδε χῶρος;

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χαίρω πῶς, ὅτε τ' ἄνδρας ὀρῶ, τοὺς μὴ πρὶν ὄπωπα; 55
 Π. θάρσει. μήτ' ἀδίκους μήτ' ἐξ ἀδίκων φάθι λεύσσειν.

39. ἄλλαι MSS. : corr. Ruhnken. 49. ἔστασαν MSS. : corr.
 Ahrens. ὀλοῖτροχοι Valck. : ὀλοοῖτροχοι MSS. 54. ὅστις m :
 ὅστ' M : corr. Voss.

- Α. θαρσέω, κούκ ἐκ σεῦ με διδάσκεσθαι τόδ' ἔοικεν.
 Π. ἄγριος εἶ, πρὸς πάντα παλίγκοτος, ἢ ὑπερόπτης;
 Α. τοιόσδ' οἶον ὀρᾶς· τῆς σῆς γε μὲν οὐκ ἐπιβαίνω.
 Π. ἔλθοις, καὶ ξενίων γε τυχὼν πάλιν οἴκαδ' ἰκάνοις. 60
 Α. μήτε σύ με ξείνιζε, τά τ' ἐξ ἐμεῦ οὐκ ἐν ἐτοίμῳ.
 Π. δαιμόνι, οὐδ' ἂν τοῦδε πιεῖν ὕδατος σύγε δοίης;
 Α. γνώσεται, εἴ σευ δῖψος ἀνειμένα χεῖλεα τέρσει.
 Π. ἄργυρος ἢ τίς ὁ μισθός, ἐρεῖς, ᾧ κέν σε πίθοιμεν;
 Α. εἰς ἐνὶ χεῖρας ἄειρον ἐναντίος ἀνδρὶ καταστάς. 65
 Π. πυγμάχος, ἢ καὶ ποσσὶ θενὼν σκέλος;
 Α. ὀμματά γ' ὀρθὸς
 πύξ διατεινόμενος σφετέρης μὴ φείδω τέχνης.
 Π. τίς γάρ, ὅτῳ χεῖρας καὶ ἐμοὺς συνερείσω ἱμάντας;
 Α. ἐγγὺς ὀρᾶς· οὐ γύννις ἐὼν κεκλήσεθ' ὁ πύκτης.
 Π. ἦ καὶ ἄεθλον ἐτοίμον, ἐφ' ᾧ δηρισόμεθ' ἄμφω 70
 Α. σὺς μὲν ἐγώ, σὺ δ' ἐμὸς κεκλήσεαι, αἴ κε κρατήσω.
 Π. ὀρνίθων φοινικολόφων τοιοῖδε κυδοιμοί.
 Α. εἴτ' οὖν ὀρνίθεσσιν ἑοικότες εἴτε λέουσιν
 γινόμεθ', οὐκ ἄλλῳ γε μαχεσσαίμεσθ' ἐπ' ἀέθλῳ.
 Ἦ ρ' Ἀμυκος, καὶ κόχλον ἐλὼν μυκήσατο κοίλῃν. 75
 οἱ δὲ θοῶς συνάγερθεν ὑπὸ σκιερὰς πλατανίστους
 κόχλου φυσηθέντος αἰὲ Βέβρυκες κομόωντες.
 ὥς δ' αὐτὼς ἥρωας ἰὼν ἐκαλέσσατο πάντας
 Μαγνήσσης ἀπὸ νηὸς ὑπείροχος ἐν δαῖ Κάστωρ.
 οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν σπείρῃσιν ἐκαρτύναντο βοείαις 80
 χεῖρας καὶ περὶ γυῖα μακροὺς εἵλιξαν ἱμάντας,
 ἐς μέσσον σύναγον φόνον ἀλλήλοισι πνέοντες.
 ἔνθα πολὺς σφισι μόχθος ἐπειγόμενοις ἐτύχθη,

65, 66, 67. in libris Amyci sunt. 66. Polluci dedit Reiske :
 text. Ch. δ' MSS. : corr. Ch.

ὀππότερος κατὰ νῶτα λάβοι φάος ἡελίοιο·
 ἰδρεῖη μέγαν ἄνδρα παρήλυθες ᾧ Πολύδευκες, 85
 βάλλετο δ' ἀκτίνεσσιν ἅπαν Ἀμύκοιο πρόσωπον.
 αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἐν θυμῷ κεχολωμένος ἴετο πρόσσῳ,
 χερσὶ τιτυσκόμενος. τοῦ δ' ἄκρον τύψε γένειον
 Τυνδαρίδης ἐπιόντος· ὀρίνθη δὲ πλέον ἢ πρίν,
 σὺν δὲ μάχην ἐτάραξε, πολὺς δ' ἐπέκειτο νενευκῶς 90
 ἐς γαῖαν. Βέβρυκες δ' ἐπαύτεον, οἱ δ' ἐτέρωθεν
 ἥρωες κρατερὸν Πολυδεύκεα θαρσύνεσκον,
 δειδιότες μὴ πῶς μιν ἐπιβρίσας δαμάσειε
 χώρῳ ἐνὶ στεινῷ Τιτυῷ ἐναλίγκιος ἀνὴρ.
 ἦτοι ὅγ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα παριστάμενος Διὸς υἱὸς 95
 ἀμφοτέρησιν ἄμυσσεν ἀμοιβαδὶς, ἔσχεθε δ' ὀρμῆς
 παῖδα Ποσειδάωνος ὑπερφιάλῳ περ ἑόντα.
 ἔστη δὲ πληγαῖς μεθύων, ἐκ δ' ἔπτυσεν αἷμα
 φοίνιον· οἱ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἀριστῆες κελάδησαν,
 ὥς ἴδον ἔλκεα λυγρὰ περὶ στόμα τε γναθμούς τε 100
 ὀμματα δ' οἰδήσαντος ἀπεστείνωτο προσώπου.
 τὸν μὲν ἄναξ ἐτάρασσεν ἐτώσια χερσὶ προδεικνὺς
 πάντοθεν· ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ μιν ἀμηχανέοντ' ἐνόησε,
 μέσσης ρινὸς ὑπερθε κατ' ὀφρύος ἤλασε πυγμῇ,
 πᾶν δ' ἀπέσυρε μέτωπον ἐς ὀστέον. αὐτὰρ ὁ πληγαῖς
 ὕπτιος ἐν φύλλοισι τεθηλόσιν ἐξετανύσθη. 106
 ἔνθα μάχη δριμεία πάλιν γένετ' ὀρθωθέντος·
 ἀλλήλους δ' ὄλεον στερεοῖς θείνοντες ἱμάσιν.
 ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐς στήθος τε καὶ ἔξω χεῖρας ἐνώμα
 αὐχένος ἀρχηγὸς Βεβρύκων· ὁ δ' αἰκέσι πληγαῖς 110
 πᾶν συνέφυρε πρόσωπον ἀνίκητος Πολυδεύκης.
 σάρκες δ' αἱ μὲν ἰδρῶτι συνίζανον, ἐκ μεγάλου δὲ
 αἵψ' ὀλίγος γένετ' ἀνδρός· ὁ δ' αἰεὶ πάσσονα γυῖα

ἀπτομένου φορέεσκε πόνου καὶ χροιῇ ἀμείνων.
 πῶς γὰρ δὴ Διὸς υἱὸς ἀδηφάγον ἄνδρα καθεῖλεν; 115
 εἰπὲ θεά, σὺ γὰρ οἶσθα· ἐγὼ δ' ἐτέρων ὑποφήτης
 φθέγγομαι, ὥς ἐθέλεις σύ, καὶ ὅπως τοι φίλον αὐτῇ.

Ἦτοι ὄγε ρέξαί τι λιλαιόμενος μέγα ἔργον
 σκαιῇ μὲν σκαιὴν Πολυδεύκεος ἔλλαβε χεῖρα,
 δοχμὸς ἀπὸ προβολῆς κλινθεῖς, ἐτέρῃ δ' ἐπιβαίνων
 δεξιτερῆς ἤνεγκεν ἀπὸ λαγόνος πλατὺ γυῖον. 121
 καὶ κε τυχὼν ἔβλαψεν Ἀμυκλαίων βασιλῆα.
 ἀλλ' ὄγ' ὑπεξανέδυν κεφαλῇ, στιβαρῇ δ' ἅμα χειρὶ
 πληῆξεν ὑπὸ σκαιὸν κρόταφον καὶ ἐπέμπεσεν ὦμφ·
 ἐκ δ' ἐχύθη μέλαν αἷμα θοῶς κροτάφοιο χανόντος. 125
 λαίῃ δὲ στόμα κόψε, πυκνοὶ δ' ἀράβησαν ὀδόντες·
 αἰεὶ δ' ὀξυτέρῳ πιτύλῳ δηλεῖτο πρόσωπον,
 μέχρι συνηλοῖσεν παρήια. πᾶς δ' ἐπὶ γαίῃ
 κεῖτ' ἀλλοφρονέων, καὶ ἀνέσχεθε νεῖκος ἀπανδῶν
 ἀμφοτέρας ἅμα χεῖρας, ἐπεὶ θανάτου σχεδὸν ἦεν. 130
 τὸν μὲν ἄρα κρατέων περ ἀτάσθαλον οὐδὲν ἔρεξας,
 ὦ πύκτη Πολύδευκες· ὁμοσσε δέ τοι μέγαν ὄρκον,
 ὃν πατέρ' ἐκ πόντοιο Ποσειδάωνα κικλήσκων,
 μή ποτ' ἔτι ξείνοισιν ἐκὼν ἀνιηρὸς ἔσεσθαι.

Καὶ σὺ μὲν ὕμνησαί μοι ἄναξ. σὲ δὲ Κάστορ αἰείσω,
 Τυνδαρίδην ταχύπῳλε δορυσσόε χαλκεοθώρηξ. 136

Τὼ μὲν ἀναρπάξαντε δύω φερέτην Διὸς υἱὼ
 δοιὰς Λευκίπποιο κόρας· δοιῶ δ' ἄρα τώγε
 ἐσσυμένως ἐδίωκον ἀδελφεῶ υἱ' Ἀφαρῆος,
 γαμβρῷ μελλογάμῳ, Λυγκεὺς καὶ ὁ καρτερὸς Ἰδας.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε τύμβον ἵκανον ἀποφθιμένου Ἀφαρῆος, 141
 ἐκ δίφρων ἅμα πάντες ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὄρουσαν,

134. ἔτι Stephanus: ἐπὶ Iunt.

ἔγχεσι καὶ κοίλοισι βαρυνόμενοι σακέεσσι.
 Λυγκεὺς δ' αὖ μετέειπεν ὑπὲρ κόρυθος μέγ' αὔσας·

Δαιμόνιοι, τί μάχης ἰμείρετε; πῶς δ' ἐπὶ νύμφαις
 ἀλλοτρίαις χαλεποί, γυμναὶ δ' ἐν χερσὶ μάχαιραι; 146
 ἡμῖν τοι Λεύκιππος ἄς ἔδνωσε θύγατρας
 τάσδε πολὺ προτέροις, ἡμῖν γάμος οὗτος ἐν ὄρκῳ·
 ὑμεῖς δ' οὐ κατὰ κόσμον ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίοις λεχέεσσιν
 βουσὶ καὶ ἡμιόνοισι καὶ ἄλλοισι κτεάτεσσιν 150
 ἄνδρα παρετρέψασθε, γάμον δ' ἐκλέπτετε δώροις.
 ἦ μὰν πολλάκις ὕμιν ἐνώπιον ἀμφοτέροισιν
 αὐτὸς ἐγὼ τάδ' ἔειπα καὶ οὐ πολὺμυθος ἑὼν περ·
 “οὐχ οὕτω φίλοι ἄνδρες ἀριστήεσσιν ἔοικε
 μνηστεύειν ἀλόχους, αἷς νυμφίοι ἤδη ἐτοῖμοι. 155
 πολλή τοι Σπάρτη, πολλή δ' ἱππήλατος Ἥλις,
 Ἀρκαδίη τ' εὐμηλος Ἀχαιῶν τε πτολίεθρα,
 Μεσσήνη τε καὶ Ἄργος ἅπασά τε Σισυφίς ἀκτὴ·
 ἔνθα κόραι τοκέεσσιν ὑπὸ σφετέροισι τρέφονται
 μυρίαὶ οὔτε φυῆς ἐπιδευέες οὔτε νόοιο. 160
 τάων εὐμαρὲς ὕμιν ὀπυλεῖν ἄς κ' ἐθέλητε·
 ὥς ἀγαθοῖς πολέες βούλονται κε πενθεροὶ εἶναι
 ὑμεῖς δ' ἐν πάντεσσι διάκριτοι ἡρώεσσι,
 καὶ πατέρες καὶ ἄνωθεν ἅπαν πατρώιον αἷμα.
 ἀλλὰ φίλοι τοῦτον μὲν ἐάσατε πρὸς τέλος ἐλθεῖν 165
 ἄμμι γάμον· σφῶν δ' ἄλλον ἐπιφραζόμεθα πάντες.”
 ἴσκειν τοιάδε πολλά, τὰ δ' εἰς ὑγρὸν ὄχετο κῦμα
 πνοιῇ ἔχουσ' ἀνέμοιο, χάρις δ' οὐχ ἔσπετο μύθοις.
 σφῶ γὰρ ἀκηλήτω καὶ ἀπηνέες. ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν
 πείθεσθ'· ἄμφω δ' ἄμμι ἀνεψιῶ ἐκ πατρὸς ἐστόν. 170
 εἰ δ' ὑμῖν κραδίη πόλεμον ποθεῖ, αἵματι δὲ χρὴ
 νεῖκος ἀναρρήξαντας ὁμοῖον ἔγχεα λούσαι,

Ἴδας μὲν καὶ ὄμαιμος ἐμός, κρατερὸς Πολυδεύκης,
 χεῖρας ἐρώησουσιν ἀπεχθομένης ὑσμίνης,
 νῶι δ', ἐγὼ Κάστωρ τε, διακρινώμεθ' ἄρηι 175
 ὀπλοτέρω γεγαῶτε. γονεῦσι δὲ μὴ πολὺ πένθος
 ἡμετέροισι λίπωμεν. ἄλις νέκυς ἐξ ἐνὸς οἴκου
 εἶς· ἀτὰρ ὅλλοι πάντες ἐυφρανέουσιν ἐταίρους
 νυμφίοι ἀντὶ νεκρῶν, ὑμεναιώσουσι δὲ κούρας
 τὰσδ'· ὀλίγῳ τοι ἔοικε κακῷ μέγα νεῖκος ἀναιρεῖν. 180

Εἶπε, τὰ δ' οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλε θεὸς μεταμώνια θήσιν.
 τὼ μὲν γὰρ ποτὶ γαίαν ἀπ' ὤμων τεύχε' ἔθεντο,
 ὦ γενεῇ προφέρεσκον· ὁ δ' ἐς μέσον ἤλυθε Λυγκεύς,
 σείων καρτερὸν ἔγχος ὑπ' ἀσπίδος ἀντυγα πρῶτην·
 ὥς δ' αὐτὼς ἄκρας ἐτινάξατο δούρατος ἀκμὰς 185
 Κάστωρ· ἀμφοτέροισι δὲ λόφων ἐπένευον ἔθειραι.
 ἔγχεσι μὲν πρῶτιστα τιτυσκόμενοι πόνον εἶχον
 ἀλλήλων, εἴ ποῦ τι χροὸς γυμνωθὲν ἴδοιεν.
 ἀλλ' ἦτοι τὰ μὲν ἄκρα πάρος τινὰ δηλήσασθαι
 δοῦρ' ἐάγη, σακέεσσιν ἐνὶ δεινοῖσι παγέντα. 190
 τὼ δ' ἄορ ἐκ κολεοῖο ἐρυσσαμένῳ φόνον αὐτίς
 τεύχον ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι· μάχης δ' οὐ γίνετ' ἐρωή.
 πολλὰ μὲν ἐς σάκος εὐρὺ καὶ ἱππόκομον τρυφάλειαν
 Κάστωρ, πολλὰ δ' ἐνύξεν ἀκριβῆς ὄμμασι Λυγκεύς
 τοῖο σάκος, φοίνικα δ' ὅσον λόφον ἔκετ' ἀκωκή. 195
 τοῦ μὲν ἄκρην ἐκόλουσεν ἐπὶ σκαιὸν γόνυ χεῖρα
 φάσγανον ὃξὺ φέροντος ὑπεξαναβὰς ποδὶ Κάστωρ
 σκαιῷ· ὁ δὲ πληγεὶς ξίφος ἔκβαλεν, αἶψα δὲ φεύγειν
 ὠρμήθη ποτὶ σῆμα πατρός, τόθι καρτερὸς Ἴδας
 κεκλιμένος θηεῖτο μάχην ἐμφύλιον ἀνδρῶν. 200
 ἀλλὰ μεταῖσας πλατὺ φάσγανον ὥσε διαπρὸ

183. τοὶ Π Φ : ὦ Ahrens.

Τυνδαρίδης λαγόνος τε καὶ ὀμφαλοῦ· ἔγκατα δ' εἶσω
 χαλκὸς ἄφαρ διέχευεν· ὁ δ' ἐς στόμα κείμενενεγκὸς
 Λυγκεύς, καὶ δ' ἄρα οἱ βλεφάρων βαρὺς ἔδραμεν
 ὕπνος.

οὐ μὰν οὐδὲ τὸν ἄλλον ἐφ' ἐστίῃ εἶδε πατρώῃ 205
 παίδων Λαοκόωσσα φίλον γάμον ἐκτελέσαντα.
 ἦ γὰρ ὅγε στήλην Ἀφαρηίου ἐξανέχουσιν
 τύμβου ἀναρρήξας ταχέως Μεσσήνιος Ἴδας
 μέλλε κασιγνήτοιο βαλεῖν σφετέρῳι φονῇ·
 ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς ἐπάμυνε, χερῶν δὲ οἱ ἔκβαλε τυκτὴν 210
 μάρμαρον, αὐτὸν δὲ φλογέῳ συνέφλεξε κεραυνῷ.
 οὕτως Τυνδαρίδαις πολεμιζέμεν οὐκ ἐν ἐλαφρῷ.
 αὐτοὶ τε κρατέοντε καὶ ἐκ κρατέοντος ἔφυσαν.

Χαίρετε Λήδας τέκνα, καὶ ἡμετέροισι κλέος ὕμνοις
 ἐσθλὸν αἰεὶ πέμποιτε· φίλοι δὲ τε πάντες ἀοιδοὶ 215
 Τυνδαρίδαις Ἑλένη τε καὶ ἄλλοις ἡρώεσσιν,
 Ἴλιον οἱ διέπερσαν ἀρήγοντες Μενελάῳ.
 ὑμῖν κῦδος ἀνακτες ἐμήσατο Χίος ἀοιδός,
 ὑμνήσας Πριάμοιο πόλιν καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
 Ἰλιάδας τε μάχας Ἀχιλλῆά τε πύργον αὐτῆς· 220
 ὑμῖν αὖ καὶ ἐγὼ λιγεῶν μειλίγματα Μουσέων,
 οἷ' αὐταὶ παρέχουσι καὶ ὥς ἐμὸς οἶκος ὑπάρχει,
 τοῖα φέρω. γεράων δὲ θεοῖς κάλλιστον ἀοιδαί.

XXIII

ΕΡΑΣΤΗΣ

Ἀνὴρ τις πολύφιλτρος ἀπηνέος ἦρατ' ἐφάβω,
 τὰν μορφὰν ἀγαθῷ, τὸν δὲ τρόπον οὐκέθ' ὁμοίω.

213. κρατέοντε Musurus (Iunt.) : κρατέουσι D : κρατέοντες Φ.

μίσει τὸν φιλέοντα καὶ οὐδὲ ἐν ἄμερον εἶχε,
 κοῦκ ἤδει τὸν Ἑρωτα, τίς ἦν θεός, ἡλίκα τόξα
 χερσὶ κρατεῖ, πῶς πικρὰ βέλη ποτικάρδια βάλλει· 5
 πάντα δὲ κῆν μύθοισι καὶ ἐν προσόδοισιν ἀτειρήs.
 οὐδέ τι τῶν πυρσῶν παραμύθιον, οὐκ ἀμάρνυμα
 χεῖλεος, οὐκ ὄσσων λιπαρὸν σέλας, οὐ ῥόδα μάλων,
 οὐ λόγος, οὐχὶ φίλαμα, τὸ κουφίζει τὸν ἔρωτα.
 οἶα δὲ θῆρ ὑλαῖος ὑποπτεύησι κυναγώς, 10
 οὕτως πάντ' ἐποίει ποτὶ τὸν φίλον· ἄγρια δ' αὐτῷ
 χεῖλεα καὶ κῶραι δεινὸν βλέπον· εἶχε γὰρ ὄγκον·
 τᾶ δὲ χολᾶ τὸ πρόσωπον ἀμείβετο, φεῦγε δ' ἀπὸ χρώs
 ὕβριν τᾶs ὀργᾶs περικείμενος. ἀλλὰ καὶ οὕτως
 ἦν καλός· ἐξ ὀργᾶs ἐρεθίζετο μᾶλλον ἐραστάs. 15
 λοίσθιον οὐκ ἤνεικε τόσαν φλόγα τᾶs Κυθερείας,
 ἀλλ' ἐλθὼν ἔκλαιε ποτὶ στυγνοῖσι μελάθροισι,
 καὶ κύσε τὰν φλιάν, οὕτω δ' ἀνενεῖκατο φωνάν·

“Ἄγριε παῖ καὶ στυγνέ, κακᾶs ἀνάθρεμμα λεαίνας,
 λάινε παῖ καὶ ἔρωτος ἀνάξιε, δῶρά τοι ἦλθον 20
 λοίσθια ταῦτα φέρων, τὸν ἐμὸν βρόχον· οὐκέτι παρ σέ
 κῶρ' ἐθέλω λύπης κεχολωμένος, ἀλλὰ βαδίζω,
 ἔνθα τύ μεν κατέκρινας, ὅπη λόγος ἦμεν ἀταρπὸν
 ξυνάν, τοῖσιν ἐρῶσι τὸ φάρμακον ἔνθα τὸ λᾶθος.
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ἦν ὅλον αὐτὸ λαβὼν ποτὶ χεῖλος ἀμέλξω, 25
 οὐδ' οὕτως σβέσσω τὸν ἐμὸν χόλον. ἄρτι δὲ χαίρειν

XXIII. 5. ποτὶ παιδία MSS.: corr. Stephanus. 8. ῥοδόμαλον
 Aldine: ῥοδόμαλλον Φ: corr. Ahrens. 10. θῆρ ὑλαῖος Ald.:
 θηβυλῖος Φ. 12. εἶχεν ἀνάγκαν Φ: text. Ch. 15. ἐξ ὀργᾶs
 Auber.: δ' ἐξόρπας. Φ. 16. ἤνεικε Steph.: ἐνὶ καὶ Φ. τόσαμφά-
 τος Φ: text. Eldick. 22. λύπης Φ: λυπῆν Iunt. κεχολωμένος
 Aldine: -ον Iunt.: ποχολωμένος Φ: text. Meineke. 23.
 ἀταρπὸν ξυνόν Φ: corr. Toup. 26. οὐδὲ τῶs Φ: corr. Briggs.
 χόλον Φ: πόθον Iunt. vulg.

τοῖσι τεοῖs προθύροις ἐπιτέλλομαι. οἶδα τὸ μέλλον.
 καὶ τὸ ῥόδον καλὸν ἐστὶ, καὶ ὁ χρόνος αὐτὸ μαραίνει·
 καὶ τὸ ἶον καλὸν ἐστὶν ἐν εἴαρι, καὶ ταχὺ γηρᾶ·
 λευκὸν τὸ κρίνον ἐστὶ, μαραίνεται ἀνίκα πίπτῃ· 30
 ἂ δὲ χιῶν λευκά, καὶ τάκεται ἀνίκα πασθῇ.
 καὶ κάλλος καλὸν ἐστὶ τὸ παιδικόν, ἀλλ' ὀλίγον ζῇ.
 ἤξει καιρὸς ἐκεῖνος, ὅπανίκα καὶ τὸ φιλάσεις,
 ἀνίκα τὰν κραδίαν ὀπτεύμενος ἀλμυρὰ κλαύσῃ.
 ἀλλὰ τὸ παῖ καὶ τοῦτο πανύστατον ἀδύ τι ῥέξον· 35
 ὀππότεν ἐξενθὼν ἡρτημένον ἐν προθύροις
 τοῖσι τεοῖσιν ἴδῃs τὸν τλάμονα, μή με παρένθῃs,
 στᾶθι δὲ καὶ βραχὺ κλαῦσον, ἐπισπείσας δὲ τὸ δάκρυ
 λῦσον τῷ σχοίνῳ με καὶ ἀμφίθες ἐκ ῥεθέων σῶν 39
 εἴματα καὶ κρύψόν με, τὸ δ' αὖ πύματόν με φίλασον,
 κᾶν νεκρῷ χάρισαι τὰ σὰ χεῖλεα. μή με φοβαθῇs·
 οὐ δύναμαι λυπεῖν σε, διαλλάξεις με φιλάσας.
 χῶμα δέ μοι χῶσόν τι ὃ μεν κρύψει τὸν ἔρωτα.
 κᾶν ἀπίης, τότε μοι τρὶς ἐπαΐασον· ὦ φίλε κείσαι.
 ἦν δὲ θέλῃs, καὶ τοῦτο· καλὸς δέ μοι ὦλεθ' ἐταῖρος. 45
 γράψον καὶ τότε γράμμα, τὸ σοῖs τοίχοισι χαράξω·
 “τοῦτον ἔρωs ἔκτεινεν. ὁδοιπόρε, μὴ παροδεύῃs,
 ἀλλὰ στὰs τότε λέξον· ἀπηνέα εἶχεν ἐταῖρον.”
 Ὡδ' εἰπὼν λίθον εἶλκεν, ἐρεισάμενος δ' ἐπὶ τοίχῳ
 ἄχρι μέσων οὐδῶν φοβερὸν λίθον ἄπτειτ' ἀπ' αὐτῶν, 50

27. ἐπιβάλλομαι vulg.: corr. Reiske. 31. παχθῇ. vulg.:
 text. Ch. 34. κλαύσεις vulg.: corr. Meineke. 42. οὐ
 δύναμαι ζῇν εἴγε διαλλ. Iunt.: οὐ δύναμαι εἶν σε διαλλ. Φ: text.
 Paley. 43. χῶσόν τι Ahrens: κοῖλόν τι Φ: κοίλανον
 Musurus. 44. ἐπάπυσον vulg.: corr. Ahrens. 45. ἦν δὲ
 θέλῃs Ahrens: ἦν δὲ λῇs Φ. 46. τοίχοισι Schaefer, Porson:
 στίχοισι Φ. 49. εἶλκεν Meineke: εἶλεν vulg. 50. ἄπτειτ'
 Ch.: ὀπότε vel ὀπότε MSS.: ἤπτεν Iunt. vulg. In reliquis
 vulgatam servavi.

τὰν λεπτὰν σχοινίδα, βρόχον δ' ἐνέβαλλε τραχήλῳ,
τὰν ἔδραν δ' ἐκύλισεν ὑπὲρ ποδός, ἥδ' ἐκρεμάσθη
νεκρός. ὁ δ' αὖτ' ὤϊξε θύρας καὶ τὸν νεκρὸν εἶδεν
αὐλᾶς ἐξ ιδίας ἡρτημένον, οὐδ' ἐλυγίχθη
τὰν ψυχάν, οὐ κλαῦσε νέον φόνον, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ νεκρῷ 55
εἴματα πάντ' ἐμίανεν, ἐφαβικά βαίνει δ' ἐς ἄθλα
γυμναστῶν, καὶ τῆλε φίλων ἐπεμαίετο λουτρῶν,
καὶ ποτὶ τὸν θεὸν ἦλθε, τὸν ὕβρισε· λαϊνέας δὲ
ἴστατ' ἀπὸ κρηπίδος ἐς ὕδατα· τῷ δ' ἐφύπερθεν
ἄλατο καὶ τῷγαλμα, κακὸν δ' ἔκτεινεν ἔφαβον· 60
νᾶμα δ' ἐφοινίχθη· παιδὸς δ' ἐπενάχετο σῶμα.
χαίρετε τοὶ φιλέοντες· ὁ γὰρ μισῶν ἐφονεύθη.
στέργετε δ' οἱ μισεῦντες· ὁ γὰρ θεὸς οἶδε δικάζειν.

XXIV

ΗΡΑΚΛΙΣΚΟΣ

Ἡρακλέα δεκάμηνον ἔοντα πόχ' ἅ Μιδεᾶτις
Ἀλκμήνα καὶ νυκτὶ νεώτερον Ἴφικλῆα,
ἀμφοτέρους λούσασα καὶ ἐμπλήσασα γάλακτος,
χαλκείαν κατέθηκεν ἐς ἀσπίδα, τὰν Πτερελάου
Ἀμφιτρύων καλὸν ὄπλον ἀπescύλευσε πεσόντος. 5
ἀπτομένα δὲ γυνὰ κεφαλᾶς μυθήσατο παίδων·

56. ἐφαβικά, . . . ἄθλω Φ: corr. Ahrens. 59. ἴστατο nihil mutandum, vid. notas: ἴπτατ' Higt. ed. recent.: ἴετ' Meineke. ἐς ὕδατα· τῷ δ' Ameis post Reiske: ἐς ὕδατα δ' Φ. ἀπὸ κρηπίδος ἐρως ὕδατων Iunt. 61. νᾶμα Sanctamand: ἄμα Φ: αἶμα Iunt.: σῶμα Meineke: φωνὰ Φ vulg. 63. οἰμείς εὐήτες II.: ὑμείς M: ὕμεις ἀίτας Iunt.: egregie corr. Ahrens.

XXIV=XIX. Ahrens: Codicum pro optimo habendus D: adhibenda igitur Ahrentis potius quam Ziegleri collatio.

“Εὐδετ' ἐμὰ βρέφεια γλυκερὸν καὶ ἐγέρσιμον ὕπνον,
εὐδετ' ἐμὰ ψυχά, δὴ ἀδελφεῶ, εὖσοα τέκνα·
ὄλβιοι εὐνάζοισθε καὶ ὄλβιοι ἄω ἴκοισθε.”

Ὡς φαμένα δῖνασε σάκος μέγα· τοὺς δ' ἔλαβ' ὕπνος. 10

ἄμος δὲ στρέφεται μεσονύκτιον ἐς δύσιν ἄρκτος
Ὠρίωνα κατ' αὐτόν, ὁ δ' ἀμφαίνει μέγαν ὦμον,
τᾶμος ἄρ' αἰνὰ πέλωρα δύο πολυμήχανος Ἥρη
κυανέαις φρίσσοντας ὑπὸ σπείραισι δράκοντας
ᾤρσεν ἐπὶ πλατὺν οὐδόν, ὅθι σταθμὰ κοῖλα θυράων 15
εἶκεν, ἀπειλήσασα φαγεῖν βρέφος Ἡρακλῆα.
τῷ δ' ἐξείληθέντες ἐπὶ χθονὶ γαστέρας ἄμφω
αἰμοβόρους ἐκύλιον· ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν δὲ κακὸν πῦρ
ἐρχομένοις λάμπεσκε, βαρὺν δ' ἐξέπτυνον ἰόν.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ παίδων λιχμώμενοι ἐγγύθεν ἦνθον, 20
καὶ τότε ἄρ' ἐξέγροντο, Διὸς νοέοντος ἅπαντα,
Ἀλκμήνας φίλα τέκνα, φάος δ' ἀνὰ οἶκον ἐτύχθη.
ἦτοι ὄγ' εὐθὺς ἄυσεν, ὅπως κακὰ θηρί' ἀνέγνω
κοίλου ὑπὲρ σάκεος καὶ ἀναιδέας εἶδεν ὀδόντας,
Ἴφικλέης, οὐλὰν δὲ ποσὶν διελάκτισε χλαῖναν, 25
φενυγμένον ὀρμαίνων· ὁ δ' ἐναντίος εἶχετο χερσὶν
Ἡρακλέης, ἄμφω δὲ βαρεῖ ἐνεδήσατο δεσμῷ,
δραξάμενος φάρυγος, τόθι φάρμακα λυγρὰ κέκρυπται
οὐλομένοις ὀφίεσσιν, ἃ καὶ θεοὶ ἐχθαίροντι.
τῷ δ' αὖτε σπείραισιν ἐλίσσέσθην περὶ παῖδα 30
ὀψίγονον γαλαθηνόν, ὑπὸ τροφῷ αἰὲν ἄδακρυν·
ἀψ δὲ πάλιν διέλυον ἐπεὶ μογέοιεν ἀκάνθας,
δεσμῷ ἀναγκαίου πειρώμενοι ἔκλυσιν εὐρεῖν.

16. εἶκεν Stadtmüller: οἶκον MSS. 17. ἐξείλυσθες D vulg.: corr. Ziegler.

Ἄλκμήνα δ' ἐσάκουσε βοᾶς καὶ ἐπέγρετο πράτα·

“Ἄνσταθ' Ἀμφιτρύων· ἐμὲ γὰρ δέος ἴσχει
ὀκνηρόν·” 35

ἄνστα, μηδὲ πόδεσσιν ἐοῖς ὑπὸ σάνδαλα θείης·

οὐκ αἰεῖς, παίδων ὁ νεώτερος ὅσσον ἀντεῖ;

ἢ οὐ νοεῖς, ὅτι νυκτὸς ἄωρί που, οἱ δέ τε τοῖχοι

πάντες ἀριφραδέες, καθαρᾶς ἅπερ ἡριγενείας;

ἔστι τί μοι κατὰ δῶμα νεώτερον, ἔστι φίλ' ἀνδρῶν.” 40

Ὡς φάθ'. ὁ δ' ἐξ εὐνᾶς ἀλόχῳ κατέβαινε
πιθήσας·

δαιδάλεον δ' ὥρμασε μετὰ ξίφος, ὃ οἱ ὑπερθεν

κλιντήρος κεδρίνου περὶ πασσάλῳ αἰὲν ἄωρτο.

ἦτοι ὃγ' ὠριγνᾶτο νεοκλώστου τελαμῶνος,

κουφίζων ἐτέρα κολεὸν μέγα, λώτινον ἔργον. 45

ἀμφιλαφὴς δ' ἄρα παστὰς ἐνεπλήσθη πάλιν ὄρφνας·

δμῶας δὴ τότε ἄνυσεν ὕπνον βαρὺν ἐκφυσῶντας·

“Οἴσετε πῦρ ὅτι θᾶσσον ἀπ' ἐσχαρῶνος ἐλόντες,

δμῶες ἐμοί, στιβαροὺς δὲ θυρᾶν ἀνακόψατ' ὀχῆας.”

“Ἄνστατε δμῶες ταλασίφρονες. αὐτὸς ἀντεῖ.” 50

Ἦ ῥα γυνὰ Φοῖνισσα μύλαις ἐπὶ κοῖτον ἔχουσα.

οἱ δ' αἶψα προγένοντο λύχνοις ἅμα δαιομένοισι

δμῶες· ἐνεπλήσθη δὲ δόμος σπεύδοντος ἐκάστου.

ἦτοι ἄρ' ὥς εἶδοντ' ἐπιτίθιον Ἡρακλῆα

θῆρε δῶα χεῖρεσσιν ἀπρίξ ἀπαλαῖσιν ἔχοντα, 55

συμπλήγδην ἰάχησαν· ὁ δ' ἐς πατέρ' Ἀμφιτρύωνα

ἐρπετὰ δεικανάσκειν, ἐπάλλετο δ' ὑψόθι χαίρων

• κουροσύνα, γελάσας δὲ πάρος κατέθηκε ποδοῖν

πατρὸς ἐοῦ θανάτῳ κεκαρωμένα δεινὰ πέλωρα.

36. θείης vulg.: corr. Schaefer.
Possis etiam ἄτε ρ' legere.

39. ἅπερ Briggs: ἄτερ vulg.

Ἄλκμήνα μὲν ἔπειτα ποτὶ σφέτερον βάλε κόλπον 60
ξηρὸν ὑπαὶ δείους ἀκρόχλοον Ἰφικλῆα·

Ἀμφιτρύων δὲ τὸν ἄλλον ὑπ' ἀμνείαν θέτο χλαῖναν

παῖδα, πάλιν δ' ἐς λέκτρον ἰὼν ἐμνάσατο κοίτου.

ὄρνιθες τρίτον ἄρτι τὸν ἔσχατον ὄρθρον αἶιδον·

Τειρεσίαν τόκα μάντιν ἀλαθέα πάντα λέγοντα 65

Ἄλκμήνα καλέσασα τέρας κατέλεξε νεοχμὸν,

καὶ νιν ὑποκρίνεσθαι, ὅπως τελέεσθαι ἔμελλεν,

ἠνώγει. “μηδ' εἴ τι θεοὶ νοέοντι πονηρόν,

αἰδόμενος σύ με κρύπτε· καὶ ὥς οὐκ ἔστιν ἀλύξαι

ἀνθρώποις ὃ τι Μοῖρα κατὰ κλωστήρος ἐπέειπε. 70

ἀλλ' Εὐηρείδα μάλα σε φρονέοντα διδάσκω.”

Τόσσ' ἔλεγεν βασιλεια· ὁ δ' ἀνταμείβετο τοίως·

“Θάρσει ἀριστοτόκεια γύναι, Περσῆιον αἶμα.

θάρσει· μελλόντων δὲ τὸ λώιον ἐν φρεσὶ θέσθαι.

ναὶ γὰρ ἐμὸν γλυκὺ φέγγος ἀποιχόμενον πάλαι

ὅσσω, 75

πολλαὶ Ἀχαιῶν μαλακὸν περὶ γούνατι νῆμα

χειρὶ κατατρίψοντι ἀκρέσπερον αἰείδοισαι

Ἄλκμήναν ὀνομαστί, σέβας δ' ἔση Ἀργείαισι.

τοῖος ἀνὴρ ὅδε μέλλει ἐς οὐρανὸν ἄστρο φέροντα

ἀμβαίνειν τεὸς νιός, ἀπὸ στέρνων πλατὺς ἥρως, 80

οὐ καὶ θηρία πάντα καὶ ἀνέρες ἥσσονες ἄλλοι.

δώδεκά οἱ τελέσαντι πεπρωμένον ἐν Διὸς οἴκῳ

μόχθους, θνητὰ δὲ πάντα πυρὰ Τραχίνιος ἐξεῖ.

γαμβρὸς δ' ἀθανάτων κεκλήσεται, οἱ τὰδ' ἐπῶρσαν

κνώδαλα φωλεύοντα βρέφος διαδηλήσασθαι. 85

61. ἀκρόχλοον Hecker: ἀκράχλοον D. 69. καὶ ὡς MSS.:
corr. Hermann. 71. μάντι Εὐηρείδα D: μάντιν 11: ἀλλ' Ahrens.

ἔσται δὴ τοῦτ' ἄμαρ, ὀπηνίκα νεβρὸν ἐν εὐνᾷ
καρχαρόδων σίνεσθαι ἰδὼν λύκος οὐκ ἐθελήσει.
ἀλλὰ γύναι πῦρ μέν τοι ὑπὸ σποδῷ εὐτυκον
ἔστω,

κάγκανα δ' ἀσπαλάθου ξύλ' ἐτοιμάσατ' ἢ παλιούρου
ἢ βάτου ἢ ἀνέμφ δεδονημένον αὖτον ἄχερδον· 90
καίε δὲ τῷδ' ἀγρίαισιν ἐπὶ σχίζαισι δράκοντε
νυκτὶ μέσῃ, ὅκα παῖδα κανεῖν τεδν ἤθελον αὐτοί.
ἦρι δὲ συλλέξασα κόνιν πυρὸς ἀμφιπόλων τις
ρίψάτω εὖ μάλα πᾶσαν ὑπὲρ ποταμοῖο φέρουσα
ῥωγάδας ἐς πέτρας ὑπερούριον, ἅψ δὲ νέεσθαι· 95
ἄστρεπτος· καθαρῷ δὲ πυρώσατε δῶμα θεεῖφ
πρᾶτον, ἔπειτα δ' ἄλεσσι μεμιγμένον, ὥς νενόμισται,
θαλλῷ ἐπιρραίνειν ἐστεμμένῳ ἀβλαβὲς ὕδωρ.
Ζηνὶ δ' ἐπιρρέξαι καθυπερτέρῳ ἄρσενά χοῖρον,
δυσμενέων αἰεὶ καθυπέρτεροι ὥς τελέθοιτε." 100

Φᾶ, καὶ ἐρώσας ἐλεφάντινον ὄχετο δίφρον
Τειρεσίας πολλοῖσι βαρὺς περ ἐὼν ἐνιαυτοῖς.

Ἡρακλῆς δ' ὑπὸ ματρὶ νέον φυτὸν ὥς ἐν ἀλωᾷ
ἐτρέφετ' Ἀργεῖου κεκλημένος Ἀμφιτρύωνος.
γράμματα μὲν τὸν παῖδα γέρων Λίνος ἐξεδίδαξεν, 105
υἱὸς Ἀπόλλωνος μελεδωνεὺς ἄγρυπνος ἦρως,
τόξον δ' ἐντανύσαι καὶ ἐπίσκοπον εἶναι οἷστῶν
Εὐρυτος ἐκ πατέρων μεγάλαις ἀφνειὸς ἀρούραις.
αὐτὰρ ἀοιδὸν ἔθηκε καὶ ἄμφω χεῖρας ἔπλασσε
πυξίνῃ ἐν φόρμιγγι Φιλαμμονίδας εὐμολπος. 110
ὅσσα δ' ἀπὸ σκελέων ἐδροστρόφοι Ἀργόθεν ἄνδρες
ἀλλάλους σφάλλοντι παλαίσμασιν, ὅσσά τε πύκται
δεινοὶ ἐν ἱμάντεσσιν, ἃ τ' ἐς γαῖαν προπεσόντες

98. ἐστεμμένον MSS. : text. Schaefer.

πάμμαχοι ἐξεύροντο σοφίσματα σύμφορα τέχνα,
πάντ' ἔμαθ' Ἑρμείας διδασκόμενος παρὰ παιδὶ 115
Ἀρπαλύκῳ Φανοτῇ, τὸν οὐδ' ἂν τηλόθι λεύσσω
θαρσαλέως τις ἔμεινεν ἀεθλεύοντ' ἐν ἀγῶνι
τοῖον ἐπισκύνιον βλοσυρῷ ἐπέκειτο προσώπῳ.
ἵππους δ' ἐξελάσασθαι ὑφ' ἄρματι, καὶ περὶ νύσσαν
ἀσφαλέως κάμπτοντα τροχῷ σύριγγά φυλάξαι, 120
Ἀμφιτρύων δν παῖδα φίλα φρονέων ἐδίδαξεν
αὐτός, ἐπεὶ μάλα πολλὰ θοῶν ἐξήρατ' ἀγώνων
Ἄργει ἐν ἵπποβότῳ κειμήλια, καὶ οἱ ἀαγεῖς
δίφροι, ἐφ' ὧν ἐπέβαινε, χρόνῳ διέλυσαν ἱμάντας.
δούρατι δὲ προβολαίῳ ὑπ' ἀσπίδι ὦμον ἔχοντα 125
ἀνδρὸς ὀρέξασθαι ξιφέων τ' ἀνέχεσθαι ἀμυχμόν,
κοσμήσαι τε φάλαγγα λόχον τ' ἀναμετρήσασθαι
δυσμενέων ἐπιόντα καὶ ἱππήεσσι κελεῦσαι
Κάστωρ Ἰππαλίδας δέδαεν, φυγὰς Ἄργεος ἐνθῶν,
ὀππόκα κλᾶρον ἅπαντα καὶ οἰνόπεδον μέγα Τυδεὺς
ναίε παρ' Ἀδρήστοιο λαβὼν ἱππήλατον Ἄργος. 131
Κάστορι δ' οὔτις ὁμοῖος ἐν ἡμιθέοις πολεμιστῆς
ἄλλος ἔην πρὶν γῆρας ἀποτρίψαι νεότητα.
Ὡδε μὲν Ἡρακλῆα φίλα παιδεύσατο μάτηρ.
εὐνὰ δ' ἥς τῷ παιδὶ τετυγμένα ἀγχόθι πατρὸς 135
δέρμα λεόντειον μάλα οἱ κεχαρισμένον αὐτῷ,
δεῖπνον δὲ κρέα τ' ὀπτὰ καὶ ἐν κανέῳ μέγας ἄρτος
Δωρικός· ἀσφαλέως κε φυτοσκάφον ἄνδρα κορέσσαι.
αὐτὰρ ἐπ' ἄματι τυννὸν ἄνευ πυρὸς αἶνυτο δόρπον.
εἴματα δ' οὐκ ἀσκητὰ μέσας ὑπὲρ ἔννυτο κνάμας. 140

114. σοφίσματα Meineke : παλαίσματα MSS. 125. ὦμον Ch.
νῶτον MSS. : κῶλον Ahrens.

XXV

ΗΡΑΚΛΗΣ ΛΕΟΝΤΟΦΟΝΟΣ

Τὸν δ' ὁ γέρων προσέειπε φυτῶν ἐπίουρος ἀροτρεὺς
πανσάμενος ἔργοιο, τό οἱ μετὰ χερσὶν ἔκειτο·

“Ἐκ τοι ξεῖνε πρόφρων μυθήσομαι ὅσσ' ἐρεεῖνεις,
Ἑρμέω ἀζόμενος δεινὴν ὅπιν εἰνοδίοιο·

τὸν γάρ φασι μέγιστον ἐπουρανίων κεχολῶσθαι, 5
εἴ κεν ὁδοῦ ζαχρεῖον ἀνήνηταί τις ὁδίτην.

ποιῖναι μὲν βασιλῆος εὐτρίχες Αὐγείας

οὐ πᾶσαι βόσκονται ἴαν βόσιν οὐδ' ἓνα χῶρον·

ἀλλ' αἱ μὲν ῥα νάοντος ἐπ' ὄχθαις ἀμφ' Ἑλισοῦντος,

αἱ δ' ἱερὸν θείοιο παρὰ ῥόον Ἀλφειοῖο, 10

αἱ δ' ἐπὶ Βουπρασίου πολυβότρυος, αἱ δὲ καὶ ὦδε.

χωρὶς δὴ σηκοὶ σφι τετυγμένοι εἰσὶν ἐκάσταις.

αὐτὰρ βουκολίοισι περιπλήθουσί περ ἔμψης

πάντεσσιν νομοὶ ὦδε τεθηλότες αἰὲν ἔασι,

Μηνίου ἀμμέγα τίφος, ἐπεὶ πολυειδέα ποίην 15

λειμῶνες θαλέθουσιν ὑπόδροσοι εἰαμεναί τε

εἰς ἄλιν, ἥ ῥα βόεσσι μένος κεραῆσιν ἀέξει.

αὐλὶς δὲ σφισιν ἦδε τεῆς ἐπὶ δεξιὰ χειρὸς

φαίνεται εὖ μάλα πᾶσα πέρην ποταμοῖο ῥέοντος,

κείνη, ὅθι πλατάνιστοι ἐπηεταναὶ πεφύασι 20

χλωρὴ τ' ἀγριέλαιος, Ἀπόλλωνος νομίοιο

ἱερὸν ἀγνόν, ξεῖνε, τελειοτάτοιο θεοῖο.

XXV. 1. text. Φ: βοῶν ἐπιβουκόλος ἀνὴρ Π. 7. εὐτρίχες Π:
εὐφρονος Φ. 9. νάοντος Π: νέμονται Φ.

εὐθὺς δὲ σταθμοὶ περιμήκεες ἀγροιώταις

δέδμηνθ', οἱ βασιλῆι πολὺν καὶ ἀθέσφατον ὄλβον

ρύόμεθ' ἐνδυκέως, τριπόλοις σπόρον ἐν νειοῖσιν 25

ἔσθ' ὅτε βάλλοντες καὶ τετραπόλοισιν ὁμοίως.

οὐρούς μὴν ἴσασι φυτοσκάφοι οἱ πολύεργοι,

ἐς ληνούς δ' ἰκνεῦνται, ἐπὴν θέρος ὥριον ἔλθῃ.

πᾶν γὰρ δὴ πεδίον τόδ' ἐπίφρονος Αὐγείας,

πυροφόροι τε γύαι καὶ ἀλωαὶ δενδρήεσσαι, 30

μέχρις ἐπ' ἐσχατίας πολυπίδακος ἀκρωρείης,

ἃς ἡμεῖς ἔργοισιν ἐποιχόμεθα πρόπαν ἡμαρ,

ἢ δίκη οἰκῶν, οἷσιν βίος ἔπλετ' ἐπ' ἀγροῦ.

ἀλλὰ σύ πέρ μοι ἔνισπε, τό τοι καὶ κέρδιον αὐτῷ

ἔσσεται, οὐτινος ὦδε κεχρημένος εἰλήλουθας, 35

ἢ ἐ σύγ' Αὐγείην ἢ καὶ δμῶων τινὰ κείνου

δίξῃαι, οἷ οἱ ἔασιν. ἐγὼ δέ κέ τοι σάφα εἰδὼς

ἀτρεκέως εἵποιμ', ἐπεὶ οὐ σέγε φημὶ κακῶν ἔξ

ἔμμεναι οὐδὲ κακοῖσιν εἰκότα φύμεναι αὐτόν,

οἷόν τοι μέγα εἶδος ἐπιπρέπει. ἦ ῥά νυ παῖδες 40

ἀθανάτων τοιοῖδε μετὰ θνητοῖσιν ἔασι.”

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη Διὸς ἄλκιμος
υἱός.

“Ναὶ γέρον Αὐγείην ἐθέλοιμί κεν ἀρχὸν Ἐπειῶν
εἰσιδέειν· τοῦ γάρ με καὶ ἡγαγεν ἐνθάδε χρεῖω.

εἰ δ' ὁ μὲν ἄρ κατὰ ἄστν μένει παρὰ οἷσι πολίταις

δήμου κηδόμενος, διὰ δὲ κρίνουσι θέμιστας, 46

δμῶων δὴ τινα πρέσβν σύ μοι φράσον ἡγεμονεύσας,

ὅστις ἐπ' ἀγρῶν τῶνδε γεραίτερος αἰσυμνήτης,

ᾧ κε τὸ μὲν εἵποιμι, τὸ δ' ἐκ φαμένοιο πυθοίμην.

ἄλλου δ' ἄλλον ἔθηκε θεὸς ἐπιδευέα φωτῶν.” 50

36. σύγ' Hermann: τοι vulg.

Τὸν δ' ὁ γέρων ἐξαυτὶς ἀμείβετο διὸς ἀροτρεύς·
 “ Ἀθανάτων ὦ ξεῖνε φραδῇ τινος ἐνθάδ' ἰκάνεις,
 ὥς τοι πᾶν ὃ θέλεις αἶψα χρέος ἐκτετέλεσται.
 ὦδε γὰρ Αὐγείης, υἱὸς φίλος Ἡελίοιο,
 σφωιτέρφ σὺν παιδί, βίη Φυλῆος ἀγαυοῦ, 55
 χθιζὸς γ' εἰλήλουθεν ἀπ' ἄστεος, ἥμασι πολλοῖς
 κτῆσιν ἐποψόμενος, ἥ οἱ νήριθμος ἐπ' ἀγρῶν·
 ὥς που καὶ βασιλεῦσιν ἐεῖδεται ἐν φρεσὶν ἦσιν
 αὐτοῖς κηδομένοισι σαώτερος ἔμμεναι οἶκος.
 ἀλλ' ἴομεν μάλα πρὸς μιν· ἐγὼ δέ τοι ἡγεμονεύσω 60
 αὐλιν ἐφ' ἡμετέρην, ἵνα κεν τέτμοιμεν ἀνακτα.”
 “Ὡς εἰπὼν ἡγεῖτο, νόφ δ' ἔτι πόλλ' ἔμενοίνα,
 δέρμά τε θηρὸς ὀρῶν χειροπληθῇ τε κορύνῃν,
 ὀππόθεν ὁ ξεῖνος· μέμονεν δέ μιν αἶεν ἔρεσθαι·
 ἄψ δ' ὅκνφ ποτὶ χεῖλος ἐλάμβανε μῦθον ἰόντα, 65
 μή τί οἱ οὐ κατὰ καιρὸν ἔπος προτιμυθήσαιο,
 σπερχομένου· χαλεπὸν δ' ἐτέρου νόον ἴδμεναι ἀνδρός.
 τοὺς δὲ κύνες προσιόντας ἀπόπροθεν αἶψ' ἐνόησαν,
 ἀμφότερον ὁσμῇ τε χροὸς δούπφ τε ποδοῖν.
 θεσπέσιον δ' ὑλάοντες ἐπέδραμον ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος 70
 Ἀμφιτρωνιάδῃ Ἡρακλεί· τὸν δὲ γέροντα
 ἀχρεῖον κλάζοντε περισσαινὸν ἐτέρωθεν.
 τοὺς μὲν ὅγε λάεσσιν ἀπὸ χθόνος ὅσσον ἀείρων
 φευγέμεν ἄψ ὀπίσω δειδίσσετο, τρηχὺ δὲ φωνῇ
 ἡπείλει μάλα πᾶσιν, ἐρητύσασκε δ' ὑλαγμοῦ, 75
 χαίρων ἐν φρεσὶν ἦσιν, ὀθούνεκεν αὐλιν ἔρυντο
 αὐτοῦ γ' οὐ παρεόντος· ἔπος δ' ὅγε τοῖον ἔειπεν·

64. μέμονεν Meineke: μέμονε m: μέμαεν Π. 72. ἀχρεῖον
 κλάζοντε περισσαινόν γ' D: περισσαινόν γ' Iunt. (ἀγριον ἀλαζόν
 τε Φ: ἀσπάζοντο Ahrens): ἀχρεῖον κλάζον τε περισσαινόν γ'
 Meineke: text. Ch.

“ Ἄ πόποι, οἷον τοῦτο θεοὶ ποίησαν ἀνακτες
 θηρίον ἀνθρώποισι μετέμμεναι, ὥς ἐπιμηθές.
 εἴ οἱ καὶ φρένες ὦδε νοήμονες ἐνδοθεν ἦσαν, 80
 ἥδεις δ', ὅφ' τε χρῆ χαλεπαινέμεν ὅφ' τε καὶ οὐκί,
 οὐκ ἂν οἱ θηρῶν τις ἐδήρισεν περὶ τιμῆς·
 νῦν δὲ λίην ζάκοτόν τε καὶ ἀρρηγνὲς γένετ' αὐτως.
 Ἡ ρά, καὶ ἐσσυμένως ποτὶ ταυλίον ἴξον ἰόντες.
 Ἡέλιος μὲν ἔπειτα ποτὶ ζόφον ἔτραπεν ἵππους 85
 δείελον ἡμαρ ἄγων· τὰ δ' ἐπήλυθε πῖονα μῆλα
 ἐκ βοτάνης ἀνιόντα μετ' αὐλία τε σηκούς τε.
 αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα βόες μάλα μυρίαὶ ἄλλαι ἐπ' ἄλλαις
 ἐρχόμεναι φαίνονθ' ὥσεὶ νέφη ὑδατόεντα,
 ἄσσά τ' ἐν οὐρανῷ εἶσιν ἐλαυνόμενα προτέρωσε 90
 ἢ ἐνότοιο βίῃ ἢ Ἐθρηκὸς βορέας·
 τῶν μὲν τ' οὔτις ἀριθμὸς ἐν ἡέρι γίνετ' ἰόντων,
 οὐδ' ἀνυσίς· τόσα γάρ τε μετὰ προτέροισι κυλίνδει
 ἰς ἀνέμου, τὰ δέ τ' ἄλλα κορύσσεται αὐτὶς ἐπ' ἄλλοις·
 τόσσ' αἰεὶ μετόπισθε βοῶν ἐπὶ βουκόλῃ ἦει. 95
 πᾶν δ' ἄρ' ἐνεπλήσθη πεδίον, πᾶσαι δὲ κέλευθοι
 ληίδος ἐρχομένης (στείνοντο δὲ πῖονες ἀγροί),
 μυκηθμῷ· σηκοὶ δὲ βοῶν ρεῖα πλήσθησαν
 εἰλιπόδων, οἷες δὲ κατ' αὐλὰς ηὐλίζοντο.
 ἔνθα μὲν οὔτις ἔκηλος ἀπειρεσίων περ ἐόντων 100
 εἰστήκει παρὰ βουσὶν ἀνὴρ κεχρημένος ἔργου·
 ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἀμφὶ πόδεσσιν ἐντμήτοισιν ἱμάσι
 κωλοπέδας ἀράρισκε περισταδὸν ἐγγὺς ἀμέλγειν·
 ἄλλος δ' αὖ φίλα τέκνα φίλαις ὑπὸ μητράσιν ἴει
 πινέμεναι λιανοῖο μεμάοτα πάγχυ γάλακτος, 105

85. ἔτραπεν Musurus (Iunt.): ἔτραπεν D: ἤγαγεν Φ. 103.
 κωλοπέδας Ahrens: κωλοπέδιλ' MSS.: καλοπέδιλ' Musurus.

ἄλλος ἀμόλγιον εἶχ', ἄλλος τρέφε πίονα τυρόν,
 ἄλλος ἐσῆγεν ἔσω ταύρους δίχα θηλειάων.
 Αὐγείης δ' ἐπὶ πάντας ἰὼν θηεῖτο βοαύλους
 ἦντινά οἱ κτεάνων κομιδὴν ἐτίθεντο νομῆες,
 σὺν δ' υἱὸς τε βίη τε βαρύφρονος Ἡρακλῆος 110
 ὠμάρτευν βασιλῆι διερχομένῳ μέγαν ὄλβον.
 ἔνθα καὶ ἄρρηκτόν περ ἔχων ἐν στήθεσι θυμὸν
 Ἀμφιτρυωνιάδης καὶ ἀρηρότα νωλεμὲς αἰεὶ
 ἐκπάγλως θαύμαζε θεῶν τόγε μυρίον ἔδνον
 εἰσορόων. οὐ γάρ κεν ἔφασκέ τις οὐδὲ ἐώλπει 115
 ἀνδρὸς ληίδ' ἐνὸς τόσσην ἔμεν οὐδὲ δέκ' ἄλλων,
 οὔτε πολύρρηνες πάντων ἔσαν ἐκ βασιλῶν.
 Ἡέλιος δ' ὃ παιδὶ τόγ' ἔξοχον ὥπασε δῶρον,
 ἀφνειὸν μήλοισι περὶ πάντων ἔμμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
 καὶ ῥά οἱ αὐτὸς ὄφελλε διαμπερέως βοτὰ πάντα 120
 ἐς τέλος· οὐ μὲν γάρ τις ἐπήλυθε νοῦσος ἐκείνου
 βουκολίοις, αἵτ' ἔργα καταφθείρουσι νομῶν,
 αἰεὶ δὲ πλέονες κερααὶ βόες, αἰὲν ἀμείνους
 ἐξ ἔτεος γίνοντο μάλ' εἰς ἔτος· ἦ γὰρ ἅπασαι
 ζωοτόκοι τ' ἦσαν περιώσια θηλυτόκοι τε. 125
 ταῖς δὲ τριηκόσιοι ταῦροι συνάμ' ἐστιχόωντο
 κνήμαργοί θ' ἑλικές τε, διηκόσιοί γε μὲν ἄλλοι
 φοίνικες· πάντες δ' ἐπιβήτορες οἷγ' ἔσαν ἤδη.
 ἄλλοι δ' αὖ μετὰ τοῖσι δυνώδεκα βουκολέοντο
 ἱεροὶ Ἡελίοιο· χρόην δ' ἔσαν ἡύτε κύκνοι 130
 ἀργησταί, πᾶσιν δὲ μετέπρεπον εἰλιπόδεσσιν
 οἱ καὶ ἀτιμαγέλαι βόσκοντ' ἐριθηλέα ποιήν
 ἐν νομῷ· ὧδ' ἐκπαγλὸν ἐπὶ σφίσι γαυριόωντο.
 καὶ ῥ' ὁπότ' ἐκ λασίοιο θοοὶ προγενοῖατο θῆρες

122. καταφθίνουσι Φ.

ἐς πεδῖον δρυμοῖο βοῶν ἔνεκ' ἀγροτεράων, 135
 πρῶτοι τοίγε μάχηνδε κατὰ χροῶς ἤεσαν ὁσμήν,
 δεινὸν δ' ἐβρυχῶντο φόνον λεύσσοντε προσώπῳ.
 τῶν μὲν τε προφέρεσκε βίηφί τε καὶ σθένει ὃ
 ἠδ' ὑπεροπλίῃ Φαέθων μέγας, ὃν ῥα βοτῆρες
 ἀστέρι πάντες ἔισκον, ὁθούνεκα πολλὸν ἐν ἄλλοις 140
 βουσὶν ἰὼν λάμπεσκεν, ἀρίζηλος δ' ἐτέτυκτο.
 ὃς δὴ τοι σκύλος αὖτον ἰδὼν χαροποῖο λέοντος
 αὐτῷ ἔπειτ' ἐπόρουσεν ἐυσκόπῳ Ἡρακλῆι
 χρίμψασθαι ποτὶ πλευρὰ κάρη στιβαρόν τε μέτωπον.
 τοῦ μὲν ἀναξ προσιόντος ἐδράξατο χειρὶ παχείῃ 145
 σκαιοῦ ἄφαρ κέραος, κατὰ δ' αὐχένα νέρθ' ἐπὶ
 γαίης
 κλάσσε βαρύν περ ἑόντα, πάλιν δέ μιν ὥσεν ὀπίσσω
 ὦμῳ ἐπιβρίσας· ὁ δὲ οἱ περὶ νεῦρα τανυσθεῖς
 μυὼν ἐξ ὑπάτοιο βραχίονος ὀρθὸς ἀνέστη.
 θαύμαζεν δ' αὐτὸς τε ἀναξ υἱὸς τε δαΐφρων 150
 Φυλεὺς οἷ τ' ἐπὶ βουσὶ κορωνίσι βουκόλοι ἄνδρες,
 Ἀμφιτρυωνιάδαο βίην ὑπέροπλον ἰδόντες.
 Τῷ δ' εἰς ἄστν λιπόντε καταυτόθι πίονας ἀγροὺς
 ἐστιχέτην, Φυλεὺς τε βίη θ' Ἡρακλεΐῃ.
 λαοφόρου δ' ἐπέβησαν ὅθι πρῶτιστα κελεύθου, 155
 λεπτήν καρπαλίμοισι τρίβον ποσὶν ἐξανύσαντες,
 ἦ ῥα δι' ἀμπελεῶνος ἀπὸ σταθμῶν τετάνυστο
 οὔτι λίην ἀρίσημος ἐν ὕλῃ χλωρὰ θέουσα,
 τῇ μιν ἄρα προσέειπε Διὸς γόνον ὑψίστοιο
 Αὐγείῳ φίλος υἱὸς ἔθεν μετόπισθεν ἰόντα, 160
 ἦκα παρακλίνας κεφαλὴν κατὰ δεξιὸν ὦμον·

158. θέουσα Ch. post Meinekium. Is θεούση: χλωρὰ εἰούση
 D: χλωρὰ εἰούση m: εἰούσα Iunt.

“Ξεῖνε, πάλαι τινὰ πάγχυ σέθεν πέρι μῦθον
ἀκούσας

ώσεί περ σφετέρησιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλομαι ἄρτι.
ἤλυθε γὰρ στείχων τις ἀπ’ Ἀργεος ὡς μέσος ἀκμῆς
ἐνθάδ’ Ἀχαιὸς ἀνὴρ Ἑλίκης ἐξ ἀγχιάλιοιο. 165
ὃς δὴ τοι μυθεῖτο καὶ ἐν πλεόνεσσιν Ἑπειῶν,
οὐνεκεν Ἀργείων τις ἔθεν παρεόντος ὄλεσσε
θηρίον, αἰνολέοντα, κακὸν τέρας ἀγροιώταις,
κοίλην αὐλὴν ἔχοντα Διὸς Νεμέοιο παρ’ ἄλλος,
οὐκ οἶδ’ ἀτρεκέως ἢ Ἀργεος ἐξ ἱεροῖο 170
αὐτόθεν ἢ Τίρυνθα νέμων πόλιν ἢ Μυκῆνην.
ὥς κείνος ἀγόρευε· γένος δέ μιν εἶναι ἔφασκεν,
εἰ ἔτεόν περ ἐγὼ μιμνήσκομαι, ἐκ Περσῆος.
ἔλπομαι οὐχ ἕτερον τόδε τλήμεναι Αἰγιάλῳ
ἢ σέ· δέρμα δὲ θηρὸς ἀριφραδέως ἀγορεύει 175
χειρῶν καρτερὸν ἔργον, ὃ τοι περὶ πλευρὰ καλύπτει.
εἴπ’ ἄγε νῦν μοι πρῶτον, ἵνα γνῶω κατὰ θυμόν,
ἦρως, εἴτ’ ἐτύμως μαντεύομαι εἴτε καὶ οὐκί,
εἰ σύγ’ ἐκείνος, ὃν ἦμιν ἀκούοντεςσιν ἔειπεν
οὐξ Ἑλίκηθεν Ἀχαιός, ἐγὼ δέ σε φράζομαι ὀρθῶς.
εἰπέ δ’ ὅπως ὅλοδ’ ὅδε θηρίον αὐτὸς ἔπεφνες, 181
ὅππως τ’ εὐνδρον Νεμέης εἰσῆλυθε χῶρον·
οὐ μὲν γάρ κε τοσόνδε κατ’ Ἀπίδα κνώδαλον εὖροις
ἰμείρων ιδέειν, ἐπεὶ οὐ μάλα τηλίκῃ βόσκει,
ἀλλ’ ἄρκτους τε σύας τε λύκων τ’ ὀλοφώιον ἔρνος. 185
τῷ καὶ θαυμάζεσκον ἀκούοντες τότε μῦθον·
οἱ δέ νυ καὶ ψεύδεσθαι ὁδοιπόρον ἀνέρ’ ἔφαντο
γλώσσης μαψιδίοιο χαριζόμενον παρκοῦσιν.”

“Ὡς εἰπὼν μέσσης ἐξηρώησε κελεύθου
Φυλεύς, ὄφρα κιούσιν ἅμα σφίσιν ἄρκιος εἴη, 190

καὶ ῥά τε ῥήϊτερον φαμένου κλύοι Ἡρακλῆος,
ὃς μιν ὁμαρτήσας τοίῳ προσελέξατο μύθῳ·

“ὦ Αὐγηιάδῃ, τὸ μὲν ὅττι με πρῶτον ἀνῆρεν,
αὐτὸς καὶ μάλα ρεῖα κατὰ στάθμην ἐνόησας.
ἀμφὶ δέ σοι τὰ ἕκαστα λέγοιμί κε τοῦδε πελώρου 195
ὅππως ἐκράανθεν, ἐπεὶ λελίησαι ἀκούειν,
νόσφιν γ’ ἢ ὅθεν ἦλθε· τὸ γὰρ πολέων περ ἐόντων
Ἀργείων οὐδεὶς κεν ἔχοι σάφα μυθήσασθαι·
οἷον δ’ ἀθανάτων τίν’ εἴσκομεν ἀνδράσι πῆμα
ἱρῶν μηνίσαντα Φορωνεΐδῃσιν ἐφείναι. 200
πάντας γὰρ πισῆας ἐπικλύζων ποταμὸς ὥς
λῆς ἄμοτον κεραΐζε, μάλιστα δὲ Βεμβιναίους,
οἳ ἔθεν ἀγχιόμοροι ναῖον πασχόντες ἄτλητα.
τὸν μὲν ἐμοὶ πρῶτιστα τελεῖν ἐπέταξεν ἄεθλον
Εὐρυσθεύς, κτείνειν δέ μ’ ἐφίετο θηρίον αἰνόν. 205
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κέρας ὑγρὸν ἐλὼν κοίλῃν τε φάρετρήν
ἰὼν ἐμπλείην νεόμην, ἐτέρηφι δὲ βάκτρον
εὐπαγὲς αὐτόφλοιον ἐπηρεφέος κοτίνιοιο
ἔμμητρον, τὸ μὲν αὐτὸς ὑπὸ ζαθέῳ Ἑλικῶνι
εὐρὼν σὺν πυκινῇσιν ὀλοσχερὲς ἔσπασα ρίζαις. 210
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τὸν χῶρον, ὅθι λῆς ἦεν, ἔκανον,
δὴ τότε τόξον ἐλὼν στρεπτήν ἐπέλασσα κορώνῃ
νευρειήν, περὶ δ’ ἰὸν ἐχέστονον εἴθαρ ἔβησα.
πάντῃ δ’ ὅσσε φέρων ὅλοδ’ ὅδε τέρας ἐσκοπίαζον,
εἴ μιν ἐσαθρήσαιμι, πάρος γ’ ἐμὲ κείνον ιδέσθαι. 215
ἡματος ἦν τὸ μεσηγύ, καὶ οὐδέ πη ἵχνια τοῖο
φρασθῆναι δυνάμην οὐδ’ ὠρυγμοῖο πυθέσθαι.

200. φορωνήσασιν Π: corr. Meineke. 203. ἀγχιόμοροι D. ναῖον
ἄτλητα παθόντες vulg.: corr. Taylor, correctionem in textum
admisit Ameis. 216. οὐδ’ ὅπη Π: corr. Ch.: οὐδενὸς ἵχνια
τοῖα Φ: οὐδέπω... τοῖο C. Hartung.

οὐδὲ μὲν ἀνθρώπων τις ἔην ἐπὶ βουσί καὶ ἔργοις
 φαινόμενος σπορίμοιο δι' αὐλακος, ὄντιν' ἐροίμην·
 ἀλλὰ κατὰ σταθμοὺς χλωρὸν δέος εἶχεν ἕκαστον. 220
 οὐ μὴν πρὶν πόδας ἔσχον ὄρος τανύφυλλον ἐρευνῶν,
 πρὶν ιδέειν ἀλκῆς τε παραντίκα πειρηθῆναι.
 ἦτοι ὁ μὲν σήραγγα προδείελος ἔστιχεν εἰς ἦν,
 βεβρωκὼς κρειῶν τε καὶ αἵματος, ἀμφὶ δὲ χαίτας
 αὐχμηρὰς πεπάλακτο φόνῳ χαροπὸν τε πρόσωπον 225
 στήθεά τε, γλώσση δὲ περιλιχμάτο γένειον.
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ θάμνοισιν ἄφαρ σκιεροῖσιν ἐκρύφθην
 ἐν ῥίῳ ὑλήεντι δεδεγμένος ὀππόθ' ἵκοιτο,
 καὶ βάλον ἄσσον ἰόντος ἀριστερόν ἐς κενεῶνα
 τηῦσίως· οὐ γάρ τι βέλος διὰ σαρκὸς ὄλισθεν 230
 ὀκριόεν, χλωρῇ δὲ παλίσσυτον ἔμπεσε ποίη.
 αὐτὰρ ὁ κράτα δαφνοῖνδ' ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὦκ' ἐπάειρε
 θαμβήσας, πάντῃ δὲ διέδρακεν ὀφθαλμοῖσι
 σκεπτόμενος, λαμυροὺς δὲ χανῶν ὑπ' ὀδόντας ἔφηνε.
 τῷ δ' ἐγὼ ἄλλον ὀιστὸν ἀπὸ νευρῆς προῖαλλον 235
 ἀσχαλόων, ὃ μοι ὁ πρὶν ἐτώσιος ἔκφυγε χειρός·
 μεσσηγὺς δ' ἔβαλον στηθέων, ὅθι πνεύμονος ἔδρη.
 ἄλλ' οὐδ' ὥς ὑπὸ βύρσαν ἔδν πολυώδυνος ἰός,
 ἀλλ' ἔπεσε προπάροιθε ποδῶν ἀνεμώλιος αὐτῶς.
 τὸ τρίτον αὖ μέλλεσκον ἀσώμενος ἐν φρεσὶν αἰνῶς 240
 αὐερέειν· ὁ δέ μ' εἶδε περιγληνώμενος ὅσσοις
 θῆρ ἄμοτος, μακρὴν δὲ περ' ἰγνύησιν ἔλιξε
 κέρκον, ἄφαρ δὲ μάχης ἐμνήσατο· πᾶς δὲ οἱ αὐχὴν
 θυμοῦ ἐνεπλήσθη, πυρσαὶ δ' ἔφριξαν ἔθειραι
 σκυζομένῳ, κυρτὴ δὲ ῥάχῃς γένετ' ἥύτε τόξον, 245
 πάντοθεν εἰληθέντος ὑπὸ λαγόνας τε καὶ ἰξύν.

228. ἐν τρίβῳ Φ. 236. ὅτι μοι πρὶν Π: corr. Hermaun.

ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ἀρματοπηγὸς ἀνὴρ πολέων ἴδρις ἔργων
 ὄρηκας κάμπτησιν ἐρινεοῦ εὐκεάτοιο,
 θάλψας ἐν πυρὶ πρῶτον, ἐπαξονίῳ κύκλα δίφρῳ·
 τοῦ μὲν ὑπὲκ χειρῶν ἔφυγεν τανύφλοιος ἐρινεὸς 250
 καμπτόμενος, τηλοῦ δὲ μῆι πήδησε σὺν ὀρμῇ·
 ὥς ἐπ' ἐμοὶ λῖς αἰνὸς ἀπόπροθεν ἀθρόος ἄλτο
 μαιμώνων χρὸς ἄσαι· ἐγὼ δ' ἐτέρηφι βέλεμνα
 χειρὶ προεσχεθόμην καὶ ἀπ' ὤμων δίπλακα λώπην,
 τῇ δ' ἐτέρῃ ῥόπαλον κόρσης ὕπερ αὐτὸν αἰέρας 255
 ἤλασα κακὰ κεφαλῆς, διὰ δ' ἀνδιχα τρηχὺν ἔαξα
 αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ λασίοιο καρήατος ἀγριέλαιον
 θηρὸς ἀμαιμακέτοιο· πέσεν δ' ὄγε πρὶν ἐμ' ἰκέσθαι
 ὑψόθεν ἐν γαίῃ, καὶ ἐπὶ τρομεροῖς ποσὶν ἔστη
 νευστάζων κεφαλῇ· περὶ γὰρ σκότος ὅσσέ οἱ
 ἄμφω
 ἦλθε, βίῃ σεισθέντος ἐν ὀστέῳ ἐγκεφάλαιο. 261
 τὸν μὲν ἐγὼν ὀδύνῃσι παραφρονέοντα βαρείαις
 νωσάμενος, πρὶν αὐτὶς ὑπότροπον ἀμπνυνθῆναι,
 αὐχένος ἀρρήκτοιο παρ' ἰνίαν ἤλασα προφθᾶς,
 ῥίψας τόξον ἔραζε πολύρραπτόν τε φαρέτρην· 265
 ἦγχεον δ' ἐγκρατέως στιβαρὰς σὺν χεῖρας ἐρείσας
 ἐξόπιθεν, μὴ σάρκας ὑποδρύψῃ ὀνύχεσσι,
 πρὸς δ' οὐδας πτέρνησι πόδας στερεῶς ἐπίεζον
 οὐραίους ἐπιβάς, μηροῖσί τε πλευρ' ἐφύλασσαν,
 μέχρι οἱ ἐξετάνυσσα βραχίονας ὀρθὸν αἰέρας 270
 ἄπνευστον, ψυχὴν δὲ πελώριος ἔλλαχεν Ἄιδης.
 καὶ τότε δὴ βούλευον, ὅπως λασιαύχενα βύρσαν
 θηρὸς τεθνεώτος ἀπὸ μελέων ἐρυσάιμην,
 ἀργαλέον μάλα μόχθον, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔσκε σιδήρῳ

269. πλευρῇσί τε μῆρ' vulg.: corr. Briggs.

τμητὴ οὐδὲ λίθοις πειρωμένῳ, οὐδὲ μὲν ἄλλῃ 275
 ἔνθά μοι ἀθανάτων τις ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε νοῆσαι
 αὐτοῖς δέρμα λέοντος ἀνασχίζειν ὀνύχεσσι.
 τοῖσι θοῶς ἀπέδειρα, καὶ ἀμφεθέμην μελέεσσιν
 ἔρκος ἐνναλίου ταμεσίχροος ἰωχμοῖο.
 οὗτός τοι Νεμέου γένετ' ὦ φίλε θηρὸς ὄλεθρος, 280
 πολλὰ πάρος μήλοισ τε καὶ ἀνδράσι κήδεα θέντος."

XXVI

ΛΗΝΑΙ Η ΒΑΚΧΑΙ

Ἴνῳ καὺτονόα χά μαλοπάρανος Ἀγαῦα
 τρεῖς θιάσως ἐς ὄρος τρεῖς ἄγαγον αὐταὶ ἐοῖσαι.
 χαί μὲν ἀμερξάμεναι λασίας δρυὸς ἄγρια φύλλα
 κισσόν τε ζῶντα καὶ ἀσφόδελον τὸν ὑπὲρ γᾶς
 ἐν καθαρῷ λειμῶνι κάμον δυοκαίδεκα βωμούς, 5
 τὼς τρεῖς τᾷ Σεμέλῃ, τὼς ἐννέα τῷ Διονύσῳ.
 ἱερὰ δ' ἐκ κίστας ποπανεύματα χερσὶν ἐλοῖσαι
 εὐφάμως κατέθεντο νεοδρέπτων ἐπὶ βωμῶν,
 ὥς ἐδίδασχ', ὥς αὐτὸς ἐθυμάρει Διόνυσος.
 Πενθεὺς δ' ἀλιβάτου πέτρας ἄπο πάντ' ἐθεώρει, 10
 σχῖνον ἐς ἀρχαίαν καταδύς, ἐπιχώριον ἔρνος.
 Αὐτονόα πράτα νιν ἀνέκραγε δεινὸν ἰδοῖσα,
 σὺν δ' ἐτάραξε ποσὶν μανιώδεος ὄργια Βάκχου,
 ἐξαπίνας ἐπιοῖσα, τὰ δ' οὐχ ὀρέοντι βέβηλοι.

275. ἄλλῃ Words. : ὕλῃ vulg. Vid. notas.

μαίνεται μὲν θ' αὐτα, μαίνοντο δ' ἄρ' εὐθὺ καὶ ἄλλαι.
 Πενθεὺς μὲν φεύγεν πεφοβημένος, αἱ δ' ἐδίωκον, 16
 πέπλωσ ἐκ ζωστήηρος ἐπ' ἰγνύαν ἐρύσαισαι.
 Πενθεὺς μὲν τόδ' ἔειπε "τίνος κέχρησθε γυναῖκες;"
 Αὐτονόα τόδ' ἔειπε "τάχα γνώσῃ πρὶν ἀκοῦσαι."
 μάτηρ μὲν κεφαλὰν μυκήσατο παιδὸς ἐλοῖσα, 20
 ὅσσόν περ τοκάδος τελέθει μύκημα λεαίνας.
 Ἴνῳ δ' ἐξέρρηξε σὺν ὠμοπλάτῃ μέγαν ὦμον
 λαξ ἐπὶ γαστέρα βάσα, καὶ Αὐτονόας ῥυθμὸς αὐτός.
 αἱ δ' ἄλλαι τὰ περισσὰ κρεανομέοντο γυναῖκες.
 ἐς Θήβας δ' ἀφίκοντο πεφυρμέναι αἵματι πᾶσαι, 25
 ἐξ ὄρεος πένθημα καὶ οὐ Πενθῆα φέροισαι.
 οὐκ ἀλέγω· μηδ' ἄλλος ἀπεχθομένῳ Διονύσῳ
 φροντίζοι, μηδ' εἰ χαλεπώτερα τῶνδ' ἐμόγησεν,
 εἴη δ' ἐνναέτης ἢ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἐπιβαῖνοι.
 αὐτὸς δ' εὐαγέοιμι καὶ εὐαγέεσσιν ἄδοιμι. 30
 ἐκ Διὸς αἰγιόχῳ τιμὰν ἔχει αἰετὸς οὗτος.
 εὐσεβέων παίδεσσι τὰ λῶια, δυσσεβέων δ' οὐ.
 χαίροι μὲν Διόνυσος, ὃν ἐν Δρακάνῳ νιφόεντι
 Ζεὺς ὕπατος μέγαν ἐπιγουνίδα κάτθετο λύσας.
 χαίροι δ' εὐειδὴς Σεμέλα καὶ ἀδελφεαὶ αὐτᾶς 35
 Καδμεῖαι πολλαῖς μεμελημέναι ἡρώιναις,
 αἱ τόδε ἔργον ἔρεξαν ὀρίναντος Διονύσου
 οὐκ ἐπιμωματόν. μηδεὶς τὰ θεῶν ὀνόσαιτο.

XXVI. 17. ἰγνύαν MSS. : corr. Briggs, Ahrens : cuius notam videris. 24. κρία νομ. vulg. : corr. Lobeck. 27. ἀπεχθόμεναι MS. : corr. Ahrens post Bergk.

XXVII

ΟΑΡΙΣΤΥΣ

ΚΟΡΗ

Τὰν πινυτὰν Ἑλέναν Πάρις ἤρπασε βουκόλος ἄλλος.

ΔΑΦΝΙΣ

μᾶλλον ἐκοῖσ' Ἑλένα τὸν βουκόλον ἔσχε φιλεῦσα.

Κ. μὴ καυχῶ σατυρίζε· κενὸν τὸ φίλαμα λέγουσιν.

Δ. ἔστι καὶ ἐν κενεοῖσι φιλάμασιν ἀδέα τέρψις.

Κ. τὸ στόμα μευ πλύνω καὶ ἀποπτύω τὸ φίλαμα. 5

Δ. πλύνεις χεῖλεα σείο; δίδου πάλιν ὄφρα φιλάσω.

Κ. καλὸν σοι δαμάλας φιλεῖν, οὐκ ἄζυγα κώραν.

Δ. μὴ καυχῶ· τάχα γάρ σε παρέρχεται ὡς ὄναρ ἤβη.

Κ. ἦν δέ τι γηράσκω, τόδε που μέλι καὶ γάλα πίνω.

Δ.

Κ. ἡ σταφυλὶς σταφίς ἐστι καὶ οὐ ρόδον αὖτον ὀλεῖται.

Δ. δεῦρ' ὑπὸ τὰς κοτίνους, ἵνα σοὶ τίνα μῦθον ἐνίψω. 10

Κ. οὐκ ἐθέλω· καὶ πρὶν με παρήπαφες ἀδεί μύθος.

Δ. δεῦρ' ὑπὸ τὰς πτελέας, ἵν' ἐμᾶς σύριγγος ἀκούσῃς.

Κ. τὴν σαυτοῦ φρένα τέρψον· οἷζυον οὐδὲν ἀρέσκει.

Δ. φεῦ φεῦ τᾶς Παφίας χόλον ἄζεο καὶ σύγε κώρα.

Κ. χαιρέτω ἡ Παφία· μόνον ἱλαος Ἄρτεμις εἴη. 15

Δ. μὴ λέγε, μὴ βάλλη σε καὶ ἐς λίνον ἀκριτον ἔνθῃς.

Κ. βαλλέτω ὡς ἐθέλει· πάλιν Ἄρτεμις ἄμμιν ἀρήγει.

[μῆπιβάλης τὰν χεῖρα, καὶ εἰσέτι χεῖλος ἀμύξω.]

XXVII. 2. ἐκοῖσ' Ahrens: ἐδοῖσ' D. ἔσχε Hermann: ἐστὶ D. 8^a. ἡ D: εἰ D: corr. ead. manu: corr. Ch.: versum omittunt Iunt. Call. edd. plerique. 13. οἷζυον vulg.: corr. Herm.: possis οἷζυρ' puncto post τέρψον delete. 16. ἀκριτον D: ἄλλυτον Iunt.: ἀκριτον Ahrens.

Δ. οὐ φεύγεις τὸν Ἔρωτα, τὸν οὐ φύγε παρθένος ἄλλη.

Κ. φεύγω ναὶ τὸν Πᾶνα· σὺ δὲ ζυγὸν αἰὲν αἰεῖρεις. 20

Δ. δειμαίνω, μὴ δὴ σε κακωτέρῳ ἀνέρι δώσει.

Κ. πολλοὶ μ' ἐμνώοντο, νόμον δ' ἐμὸν οὔτις αἰεῖδει.

Δ. εἰς καὶ ἐγὼ πολλῶν μνηστῆρ τεὸς ἐνθάδ' ἰκάνω.

Κ. καὶ τί φίλος ῥέξαιμι; γάμοι πλήθουσιν ἀνίας.

Δ. οὐκ ὀδύνην, οὐκ ἄλγος ἔχει γάμος, ἀλλὰ χορείην. 25

Κ. ναὶ μάν φασι γυναῖκας ἐοὺς τρομέειν παρακοίτας.

Δ. μᾶλλον αἰεὶ κρατέουσι· τίνα τρομέουσι γυναῖκες;

Κ. ὠδίνειν τρομέω· χαλεπὸν βέλος Εἰλειθυίης.

Δ. ἀλλὰ τεῇ βασιλείᾳ μογοστόκος Ἄρτεμις ἐστίν.

Κ. ἀλλὰ τεκεῖν τρομέω, μὴ καὶ χροᾶ καλὸν ὀλέσσω. 30

Δ. ἦν δὲ τέκῃς φίλα τέκνα, νέον φάος ὄψεται νῆας.

Κ. καὶ τί μοι ἔδνον ἄγεις γάμου ἄξιον, ἦν ἐπινεύσω;

Δ. πᾶσαν τὰν ἀγέλαν, πάντ' ἄλσεα καὶ νομὸν ἔξεις.

Κ. ὄμνυε μὴ μετὰ λέκτρα λιπὼν ἀέκουσαν ἀπενθεῖν.

Δ. οὐκ αὐτὸν τὸν Πᾶνα, καὶ ἦν ἐθέλῃς με διώξαι. 35

Κ. τεύχεις μοι θαλάμους, τεύχεις καὶ δῶμα καὶ αὐλὰς·

Δ. τεύχω σοι θαλάμους· τὰ δὲ πῶεα καλὰ νομεύω.

Κ. πατρὶ δὲ γηραλέῳ τίνα μάν, τίνα μῦθον ἐνίψω;

Δ. αἰνήσει σέο λέκτρον, ἐπὶν ἐμὸν οὔνομ' ἀκούσῃ.

Κ. οὔνομα σὸν λέγε τῇνο· καὶ οὔνομα πολλάκι τέρπει. 40

Δ. Δάφνις ἐγώ, Λυκίδας τε πατήρ, μήτηρ δὲ Νομαία.

Κ. ἐξ εὐγενέων· ἀλλ' οὐ σέθεν εἰμὶ χερείων.

Δ. οἶδ', ἄκρα τιμὴ ἐσσί· πατὴρ δὲ τοί ἐστι Μενάλκας.

21. δώσω D: corr. Schaefer. 22. νόον vulg.: corr. Ch.: νόον... ἐκλήλει Ahrens. 35. οὐ μαῦτὸν MS., cf. v. 14: corr. Hermann. 43. οὐδ' ἄκρα vulg.: corr. Jacobs. τιμὴ ἐσσί Ahrens: τιμὴ ἐσσί D: τιμήεσσα Iunt.

XXVIII

ΗΛΑΚΑΤΗ

Γλαύκας ὦ φιλέριθ' ἀλακάτα δῶρον Ἀθανάας
 γύναιξιν, νόος οἰκωφελίας αἴσιν ἐπάβολου,
 θέρσεις' ἄμμιν ὑμάρτη πόλιν ἐς Νείλεος ἀγλάαν,
 ὅπα Κύπριδος ἱeron καλάμω χλῶρον ὑπαπάλω.
 τυῖδε γὰρ πλόον εὐάνεμον αἰτήμεθα παρ Δίος, 5
 ὅπως ξέννον ἔμον τέρψομ' ἴδων κἀντιφιλήσομεν,
 Νικίαν, Χαρίτων ἱμεροφώνων ἱeron φύτον,
 καὶ σὲ τὰν ἐλέφαντος πολυμόχθω γεγεννημέναν
 δῶρον Νικιάας εἰς ὀλόχῳ χέρρας ὁπάσσομεν,
 σὺν τᾷ πόλλα μὲν ἔργ' ἐκτελέσεις ἀνδρείοις πέπλοις,
 πόλλα δ' οἶα γύναικες φορέοις' ὑδάτινα βράκη. 11
 δις γὰρ μάτερες ἄρνων μαλάκοις ἐν βοτάνᾳ πόκοις
 πέξαιντ' αὐτοένει, Θεογένιδός γ' ἔνεκ' ἐυσφύρω·
 οὕτως ἀνυσίεργος, φιλέει δ' ὅσσα σαόφρονες.
 οὐ γὰρ εἰς ἀκίρας οὐδ' ἐς ἀέργῳ κεν ἐβολλόμαν 15
 ὁπάσσαι σε δόμοις ἀμμετέρας ἔσσαν ἀπὸ χθόνος.
 καὶ γάρ τοι πάτρις, ἂν ὥς Ἐφύρας κτίσσε ποτ'
 Ἀρχίας
 νάσω Τρινακρίας μύελον, ἀνδρῶν δοκίμων πόλιν.
 νῦν μὰν οἶκον ἔχουσ' ἀνερος, ὃς πόλλ' ἐδάη σόφα
 ἀνθρώποισι νόσοις φάρμακα λύγραις ἀπαλαλκέμεν, 20
 οἰκήσεις κατὰ Μίλλατον ἐράνναν πεδ' Ἰαόνων,

XXVIII. 6. ἀντιφιλήσω MSS.: -ομαι Iunt.: corr. Bergk.
 16. ὁπάσσαι MSS.: corr. Ahrens.

ὥς εὐαλάκατος Θεύγενις ἐν δαμότισιν πέλῃ,
 καὶ οἱ μνᾶστιν ἄει τῷ φιλαοίδῳ παρέχης ξένῳ.
 κῆνο γάρ τις ἔρει τῶπος ἴδων σ'· ἥ μεγάλα χάρις
 δῶρῳ σὺν ὀλίγῳ· πάντα δὲ τίματα τὰ παρ φίλων. 25

XXIX

ΕΙΔΥΛΛΙΟΝ ΕΡΩΝΤΟΣ

Οἶνος ὦ φίλε παῖ λέγεται καὶ ἀλάθεα·
 κάμμε χρὴ μεθύοντας ἀλαθείας ἔμμεναι.
 κῆγῳ μὲν τὰ φρενῶν ἐρέω κέατ' ἐν μυχῷ.
 οὐκ ὅλας φιλέειν μ' ἐθέλησθ' ἀπὸ καρδίας.
 γινώσκω· τὸ γὰρ ἄμισυ τᾶς ζοίας ἔχω 5
 ζᾷ τὰν σὰν ιδέαν, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἀπώλετο.
 χῶτα μὲν σὺ θέλῃς, μακάρεσσιν ἴσαν ἄγῳ
 ἀμέραν· ὅτα δ' οὐκ ἐθέλῃς τύ, μάλ' ἐν σκότῳ.
 πῶς ταῦτ' ἄρμενα, τὸν φιλέοντ' ἀνίαις δίδων;
 ἀλλ' εἴ μοί τι πίθοιο νέος προγενεστέρῳ, 10
 τῷ κε λώιον αὐτος ἔχων ἔμ' ἐπαινέσαις,
 ποίησαι καλίαν μίαν εἶν ἐνὶ δενδρίῳ,
 ὅππῃ μηδὲν ἀπίξεται ἄγριον ὄρπετον.
 νῦν δὲ τῷδε μὲν ἄματος ἄλλον ἔχῃς κλάδον,
 ἄλλον δ' αὖριον, ἐξ ἐτέρῳ δ' ἕτερον μάτης· 15
 καὶ μὲν σευ τὸ κάλον τις ἴδων ῥέθος αἰνέσαι,

24. ἐρεῖ τῷ ποτιδῶν σ' Brunek post Iunt. quae τῷ exhibet:
 ἐρεῖ τῷ ποσιδῶ D: optime emendavit Ahrens.
 XXIX. 7. χῶτα Ahrens: χῶταν vulg.

τῷ δ' εὐθύς πλέον ἢ τριέτης ἐγένεν φίλος,
 τὸν πρῶτον δὲ φιλεῦντα τρίταιον ἐθήκαο.
 ἀνδρῶν τῶν ὑπερανορέων δοκίμοις πνέειν.
 φίλη δ', ἃς κ' ἔτ' ἔης, τὸν ὕμοιον ἔχην ἄει. 20
 αἱ γὰρ ὦδε πόης, ἀγαθος μὲν ἀκούσεται
 ἐξ ἄστων· ὁ δέ τοι κ' Ἔρος οὐ χαλέπως ἔχοι,
 ὃς ἀνδρῶν φρένας εὐμαρέως ὑποδάμναται,
 κῆμε μάλθακον ἐξ ἐπόησε σιδαρίῳ.
 ἀλλὰ πὲρ ἀπάλω στύματός σε πεδέρχομαι 25
 ὁμνάσθην, ὅτι πέρυσιν ἦσθα νεώτερος,
 χῶτι γηραλέοι πέλομες πρὶν ἀποπτύσαι
 καὶ ῥύσοι, νεότατα δ' ἔχην παλινάγρετον
 οὐκ ἔστι· πτέρυγας γὰρ ἐπομμαδίαις φόρη,
 κᾶμμες βαρδύτεροι τὰ ποτήμενα συλλάβην. 30
 ταῦτα χρὴ νοέοντα πέλην ποτιμώτερον,
 καὶ μοι τῶραμένῳ συνέραν ἀδόλως σέθεν,
 ὅπως, ἀνίκα τὰν γένυν ἀνδρεῖαν ἔχης,
 ἀλλάλοισι πελώμεθ' Ἀχιλλεῖοι φίλοι.
 αἱ δὲ ταῦτα φέρην ἀνέμοισιν ἐπιτρόπης, 35
 ἐν θύμῳ δὲ λέγης "τί με δαιμόνι' ἐνόχλης;"
 νῦν μὲν κῆπὶ τὰ χρύσεια μᾶλ' ἔνεκεν σέθεν
 βαίην καὶ φύλακον νεκύων πεδὰ Κέρβερον,
 τότα δ' οὐδὲ καλεῖντος ἐπ' αὐλείαις θύραις
 προμόλοιμί κε παυσάμενος χαλέπω πόθῳ. 40

19. δοκέοις ... C: δοκέεις vulg.: corr. Bergk. 20. ἃς κ' ἔτ' ἔης Ch.: κε ζῶης k: ... ζῶης Iunt.: κεν ἔης Hermann.
 24. ἐξεποίησε MSS.: corr. Ahrens. 25. ἀλλὰ περὶ k D: corr. Ahrens.

XXX

ᾠαί τῷ χαλεπῷ καίνομόρῳ τῷδε νοσήματος·
 τετορταῖος ἔχει, παιδὸς ἔρωσ, μῆνά με δεύτερον,
 μᾶκος μὲν μετρίῳ γ', ἀλλ' ὅποσον τῷ πέδα περρέχει
 τὰς γὰς τοῦτο χάρις· ταῖς δὲ παραύαις γλυκὺ μειδίαι.
 καὶ νῦν μὲν τὸ κακὸν ταῖς μὲν ἔχει, ταῖσι δὲ μ' οὐκέτι,
 τάχα δ' οὐδ' ὅσον ὕπνω 'πιτύχην ἔσσει' ἐρωία· 6
 ἐχθὲς γὰρ παριὼν ἔδρακε λέπτ' ἄμμε δι' ὀφρύγων
 αἰδεσθεῖς ποτίδην ἀντίος, ἡρεύθετο δὲ χροά.
 ἔμεθεν δὲ πλέον τὰς κραδίας ὦ'ρος ἐδράξατο,
 εἰς οἶκον δ' ἀπέβαν ἔλκος ἔχων καὶ τὸ <κέαρ
 δακῶν>. 10

Πολλὰ δ' εἰσκαλέσας θυμὸν ἐμαντοῦ διελεξάμαν·
 τί δὴ ταῦτα ποιῆς; ἀλοσύνας τί ἔσχατον ἔσσειται;
 λεύκας οὐκέτ' ἴσησθ' ὅττι φορῆς ἐν κροτάφοις τρίχας;
 ὦρά τοι φρονεῖν μὴ οὔτι νέος τὰν ιδέαν πέλη.
 πάντ' ἔρδης ἄπερ οἱ τῶν ἐτέων ἄρτι γεγευμένοι. 15
 καὶ μὰν ἄλλο σε λάθει· τόδ' ἄρ' ἦς λώιον, ἔμμεναι
 ξέννον τῶν χαλεπῶν παιδὸς ἐράν(τω παράπαν πόθῳ)
 τῷ μὲν γὰρ βίος ἔρπει προγόνοις ἴσ' ἐλάφῳ θοᾶς,
 χαλάσει δ' ἐτέρῳ ποντοπόρῳ αὐρίον ἄρμενα.

XXX. 1. καὶ MS.: corr. Bergk. 3. κάλω μὲν μετρίως, ἀλλ' ὅποσον τῷ παιδὶ περιέχει MS.: text. Ch. versus 4, 5 transpos. Th. Frit. ταῖς δ' οὐ MS.: supplevit Bergk. 7. λεπτά μελιφρύγων corr. Schneid et Bergk. 10. κέαρ δακῶν H. Frit. 11. διέλυσε MS.: corr. Bergk. 12. ἐπόης MS.: text. Ch. 13. οὐκ ἐπύσθη MS.: corr. Schneid. 14. μὴ ... νέος MS.: corr. Bergk. 15. ἔρδης Ch.: ἔρδ' ὅσσαπερ MS. ἄρτια MS. Bergk. 17. quae desunt in MS. supplevit Haebelin. 18. ἔρπει βόισαγονοις ελαφ. MS.: corr. Bergk. 19. δάσει ... ἀμέραν MS.: text. Ahrens.

οὐδ' αὐτῷ γλυκερᾶς ἀνθεμον ἄβας πεδ' ὑμαλίκων 20
μένει· τῷ δ' ὁ πόθος καὶ τὸν ἔσω μυελὸν ἐσθίει
ὁμιμνασκομένῳ· πολλὰ δ' ὄρη νυκτὸς ἐνύπνια,
παύσασθαι δ' ἐνιαυτὸς χαλεπᾶς οὐκ ἱκανὸς νόσω.

Ταῦτα χᾶτερα πολλὰ προτ' ἐμὸν θυμὸν ἐμεμφάμαν.
ὁ δὲ τοῦτ' ἔφατ'· ὅττις δοκίμοι τὸν δολομάχανον 25
νικάσιν· Ἔρον, οὗτος δοκίμοι τοῖς ὑπὲρ ἄμμεων
εὐρεῖν βραϊδίως ἀστέρας ὀπποσσάκιν ἐννέα.
καὶ νῦν, εἴτ' ἐθέλω, χρή με μακρὸν σχόντα τὸν
ἄμφενα

ἔλκειν τὸν ζυγόν, εἴτ' οὐκ ἐθέλω· ταῦτα γὰρ ὦγαθὲ
βούλεται θεός, ὃς καὶ Διὸς ἔσφαλε μέγαν νόον 30
καῦτας Κυπρογενήας· ἔμε μάν, φύλλον ἐπάμερον,
σμίκρας δεύμενον αὔρας ὀνέμων ἃ κε θέλῃ φόρη.

ΕΠΙΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ

I

A. Pal. vi. 336.

Τὰ ρόδα τὰ δροσόεντα καὶ ἃ κατάπυκνος ἐκείνα
ἔρπυλλος κείται ταῖς Ἑλικωνιάσι,
ταὶ δὲ μελάμφυλλοι δάφναι τὴν Πύθιε Παιάν,
Δελφὶς ἐπεὶ πέτρα τοῦτό τοι ἀγλάισε.
βωμὸν δ' αἶμαξεί κεραὸς τράγος οὗτος ὁ μαλός, 5
τερμίνθου τρώγων ἔσχατον ἀκρεμόνα.

23. οὐ χαλεπαὶ οὐχί MS.: text. Fritzsche. 25. δοκεῖ μοι
MS.: corr. Bergk. 31. φύλλον MS.: corr. Th. Fritzsche.
32. δεύμενον Bergk.: δευόμενον MS. ὀνέμων Fritzsche: ὁ μέλλον
MS. ἃ κε θέλῃ φόρη Ch.: αἶκα φορεῖ MS.
Epigrammata quae sequuntur in Codicibus k c D servantur.

II

A. Pal. vi. 177.

Δάφνις ὁ λευκόχρως, ὁ καλᾷ σύριγγι μελίσδων
βουκολικοὺς ὕμνους, ἀνθετο Πανὶ τάδε,
τοὺς τρητοὺς δονάκας, τὸ λαγωβόλον, ὃξὺν ἄκοντα,
νεβρίδα, τὰν πήραν, ἃ ποκ' ἐμαλοφόρει.

III

A. Pal. ix. 338.

Εὐδεις φυλλοστρώτι πέδῳ Δάφνι σῶμα κεκμακὸς
ἀμπαύων· στάλικες δ' ἀρτιπαγείς ἀν' ὄρη.
ἀγρεύει δέ τυ Πὰν καὶ ὁ τὸν κροκόεντα Πρίηπος
κισσὸν ἐφ' ἱμερτῷ κρατὶ καθαπτόμενος,
ἄντρον ἔσω στείχοντες ὁμόρροθοι. ἀλλὰ τὸ φεύγε, 5
φεύγε μεθεὶς ὕπνου κῶμα καταγρόμενον.

IV

A. Pal. ix. 437.

Τήναν τὰν λαύραν τὰς τε δρύας αἰπόλε κάμψας
σύκινον εὐρήσεις ἀρτιγλυφές ξόανον,
τρίσκελές αὐτόφλοιον ἀνούατον, ἀλλὰ φάλητι
παιδογόνῳ δυνατὸν Κύπριδος ἔργα τελεῖν.
σακὸς οἱ ἱερὸς περιδέδρομεν, ἀέναον δὲ 5
ρεῖθρον ἀπὸ σπιλάδων πάντοσε τηλεθάει
δάφναις καὶ μύρτοις καὶ εὐώδει κυπαρίσσῳ.
ἐνθα περίξ κέχυται βοτρυνόπαις ἑλικί
ἄμπελος, εἰαρινοὶ δὲ λιγυφθόγγοισιν αἰοδαῖς
κόσσυφοι ἀχεῦσιν ποικιλότραυλα μέλη. 10
ξουθαὶ δ' ἀδονίδες μινυρίσμασιν ἀνταχεῦσι
μέλπουσαι στόμασιν τὰν μελίγαρυν ὄπα.

IV. 1. τὰς τε Meineke: τὰς αἰ k. 5. σακὸς οἱ ἱερὸς Ch.: δ' εὐ
ἱερὸς MSS. 11. ἀδονίδες Meineke: ἀγῶ, vulg.

ἔξεο δὴ τηνεί καὶ τῷ χαρίεντι Πριήπῳ
 εὐχέ' ἀποστέργει τοὺς Δάφνιδός με πόθους,
 κεῦθὺς ἐπιρρέξειν χίμαρον καλόν. ἦν δ' ἀνανεύσῃ, 15
 τοῦδε τυχὼν ἐθέλω τρισσὰ θύη τελέσαι·
 ῥέξω γὰρ δαμάλαν, λάσιον τράγον, ἄρνα τὸν ἴσχω
 σακίταν. αἰοί δ' εὐμένεως ὁ θεός.

V

A. Pal. ix. 433.

Λῆς ποτὶ τὰν Νυμφᾶν διδύμοις αὐλοῖσιν αἰεῖσαι
 ἀδύ τί μοι; κῆγὼ πακτίδ' αἰειράμενος
 ἀρξέυμαι τι κρέκειν, ὁ δὲ βουκόλος ἄμμιγα θελξεί
 Δάφνις, κηροδέτῳ πνεύματι μελπόμενος.
 ἐγγὺς δὲ στάντες λασίας δρυὸς ἄντρον ὀπισθεν 5
 Πᾶνα τὸν αἰγιβάταν ὀρφανίσωμες ὕπνου.

VI

A. Pal. ix. 432.

Ἄ δειλαίε τὸ Θύρσι, τί τὸ πλέον, εἰ καταταξεῖς
 δάκρυσι διγλήνους ὥπας ὀδυρόμενος;
 οἷχεται ἅ χίμαρος, τὸ καλὸν τέκος, οἷχετ' ἐς Ἄιδαν·
 τραχὺς γὰρ χαλαῖς ἀμφεπίαξε λύκος.
 αἰ δὲ κύνες κλαγγεῦντι· τί τὸ πλέον, ἀνίκα τήνας 5
 ὀστίον οὐδὲ τέφρα λείπεται οἷχομένας;

VII

A. Pal. vii. 659.

Νήπιον νίδν ἔλειπες, ἐν ἀλικία δὲ καὶ αὐτός,
 Εὐρύμεδον τύμβου τοῦδε θανῶν ἔτυχες.
 σοὶ μὲν ἔδρα θείοισι μετ' ἀνδράσι· τὸν δὲ πολῖται
 τιμασεῦντι, πατρὸς μνῶμενοι ὡς ἀγαθοῦ.

VIII

A. Pal. vi. 337.

Ἦλθε καὶ ἐς Μίλητον ὁ τοῦ Παιήονος υἱός,
 ἱητῆρι νόσων ἀνδρὶ συνοισόμενος
 Νικία, ὅς μιν ἐπ' ἡμαρ αἰεὶ θυέσσιν ἰκνεῖται,
 καὶ τόδ' ἀπ' εὐώδους γλύψατ' ἄγαλμα κέδρου,
 Ἡετίωνι χάριν γλαφυρᾶς χερὸς ἄκρον ὑποστὰς 5
 μισθόν· ὁ δ' εἰς ἔργον πᾶσαν ἀφήκε τέχνην.

IX

A. Pal. vii. 660.

Ξεῖνε, Συρακόσιός τοι ἀνὴρ τόδ' ἐφίεται Ὀρθων·
 χειμερίας μεθύων μηδαμὰ νυκτὸς ἴοις.
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ τοιοῦτον ἔχω πότμον· ἀντὶ δὲ πολλᾶς
 πατρίδος ὀθνεῖαν κείμεν ἐφεσσάμενος.

X

A. Pal. vi. 338.

Ὑμῖν τοῦτο θεαὶ κεχαρισμένον ἐννέα πάσαις
 τῷγαλμα Ξενοκλῆς θῆκε τὸ μαρμάρινον,
 μουσικός· οὐχ ἐτέρως τις ἐρεῖ. σοφίῃ δ' ἐπὶ τῇδε
 αἶνον ἔχων Μουσέων οὐκ ἐπιλανθάνεται.

XI

A. Pal. vii. 661.

Εὐσθέneos τὸ μνήμα· φυσιγνώμων ὁ σοφιστής,
 δεινὸς ἀπ' ὀφθαλμοῦ καὶ τὸ νόημα μαθεῖν.
 εὖ μιν ἔθαψαν ἐταῖροι ἐπὶ ξείνης ξένον ὄντα·
 χύμνοθέτης αὐτοῖς δαιμονίως φίλος ἦν.
 πάντων ὧν ἐπέοικεν ἔχειν τεθνεὸς ὁ σοφιστής 5
 καίπερ ἄκις ἐὼν εἶχ' ἄρα κηδεμόνας.

XI. 5. ἔχει vulg. : ἔχειν Briggs.

THEOCRITUS

N

XII

A. Pal. vi. 339.

Δημομέλης ὁ χορηγός, ὁ τὸν τρίποδ' ὦ Διόνυσε
καὶ σὲ τὸν ἡδιστον θεῶν μακάρων ἀναθείς,
μέτριος ἦν ἐν πᾶσι, χορῶ δ' ἐκτήσατο νίκην
ἀνδρῶν, καὶ τὸ καλὸν καὶ τὸ προσήκον ὁρῶν.

XIII

A. Pal. vi. 340.

Ἡ Κύπρις οὐ πάνδημος. ἰλάσκειο τὴν θεὸν εἰπὼν
οὐρανίην, ἀγνῆς ἄνθεμα Χρυσογόνης
οἴκῳ ἐν Ἀμφικλέους, ὦ καὶ τέκνα καὶ βίον εἶχε
ξυνόν. αἰεὶ δέ σφιν λώιον εἰς ἔτος ἦν
ἐκ σέθεν ἀρχομένοις ὦ πότνια· κηδόμενοι γὰρ 5
ἀθανάτων αὐτοὶ πλείον ἔχουσι βροτοί.

XIV

A. Pal. ix. 435.

Ἀστοῖς καὶ ξείνοισιν ἴσον νέμει ἥδε τράπεζα·
θεὶς ἀνελοῦ ψήφου πρὸς λόγον ἐρχομένης.
ἄλλός τις πρόφασιν λεγέτω· τὰ δ' ὀθνεῖα Κάικος
χρήματα καὶ νυκτὸς βουλομένοις ἀριθμεῖ.

XV

A. Pal. vii. 658.

Γνώσομαι, εἴ τι νέμεις ἀγαθοῖς πλέον, ἢ καὶ ὁ δειλὸς
ἐκ σέθεν ὡσαύτως ἴσον ὁδοιπὸρ' ἔχει.
“χαιρέτω οὗτος ὁ τύμβος” ἐρεῖς “ἐπεὶ Εὐρυμέδοντος
κεῖται τῆς ἱερῆς κοῦφας ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς.”

XVI

A. Pal. vii. 662.

Ἡ παῖς ᾤχετ' ἄωρος ἐν ἐβδόμῳ ἢ δ' ἐνιαυτῷ
εἰς Ἀίδην πολλῆς ἡλικίης προτέρη,
δειλαίη, ποθέουσα τὸν εἰκοσάμηνον ἀδελφόν,
νήπιον ἀστόργου γευσάμενον θανάτου.
αἰαὶ ἐλαινὰ παθοῦσα Περιστερί, ὥς ἐν ἐτοίμῳ 5
ἀνθρώποις δαίμων θῆκε τὰ λυγρότατα.

XVII

A. Pal. ix. 599.

Θᾶσαι τὸν ἀνδριάντα τοῦτον ὦ ξένε
σπουδᾷ, καὶ λέγ' ἐπὶν ἐς οἶκον ἔνθης·
“Ἀνακρέοντος εἰκόν' εἶδον ἐν Τέφῳ
τῶν πρόσθ' εἴ τι περισσὸν ᾠδοποιού.”
προσθεῖς δὲ χῶτι τοῖς νέοισιν ἄδετο, 5
ἐρεῖς ἀτρεκέως ὅλον τὸν ἄνδρα.

XVIII

A. Pal. ix. 600.

Ἄ τε φωνὰ Δώριος χώνηρ ὁ τὰν κωμωδίαν
εὐρὼν Ἐπίχαρμος.
ὦ Βάκχε, χάλκεόν νιν ἀντ' ἀλαθινοῦ
τὴν ὧδ' ἀνέθηκαν
τοὶ Συρακόσσαις ἐνίδρυνται πεδωριστὰὶ πόλει, 5
οἳ ἄνδρ' ἀνδρὶ πολίτῃ·
σωρὸν γὰρ εἶχε ῥημάτων μεμναμένοις
τελεῖν ἐπίχειρα.
πολλὰ γὰρ πὸτ τὰν ζόαν τοῖς πᾶσιν εἶπε χρήσιμα.
μεγάλα χάρις αὐτῷ.

XVIII. 5. πεδωριστὰὶ Meineke: πελωριστὰὶ Anth.: πέλωρις
τῇ k. 7. ῥημάτων Anthol.: χρημάτων vulg. μεμναμένοις
Musurus: -ους MS.

XIX

A. Pal. xiii. 3.

Ὁ μουσοποιὸς ἐνθάδ' Ἰππῶναξ κείται.
εἰ μὲν πονηρός, μὴ ποτέρχεν τῷ τύμβῳ·
εἰ δ' ἐσσι κρήγυός τε καὶ παρὰ χρηστῶν,
θαρσέων καθίζευ, κῆν θέλης ἀπόβριξον.

XX

A. Pal. vii. 663.

Ὁ μικκὸς τόδ' ἔτευξε τῇ Θραῖσσαι
Μήδειος τὸ μνᾶμ' ἐπὶ τῇ ὁδῷ κήπέγραψε Κλείτας.
ἐξεῖ τὰν χάριν ἃ γυνὰ ἀντὶ τήνων,
ὦν τὸν κοῦρον ἔθρεψε. τί μάν; ἔτι χρησίμα
καλεῖται.

XXI

A. Pal. vii. 664.

Ἀρχίλοχον καὶ στᾶθι καὶ εἰσίδε τὸν πάλαι ποιητὰν
τὸν τῶν ἰάμβων, οὗ τὸ μυρίον κλέος
διήλθε κῆπὶ νύκτα καὶ πρὸς ἁῶ.
ἦ ρά νιν αἱ Μοῖσαι καὶ ὁ Δάλιος ἠγάπεν Ἀπόλλων,
ὥς ἐμμελής τ' ἔγεντο κήπιδέξιος 5
ἔπεά τε ποιεῖν πρὸς λύραν τ' αἰεῖδεν.

XXII

A. Pal. ix. 598.

Τὸν τοῦ Ζανὸς ὅδ' ὕμιν υἱὸν ὦνῆρ
τὸν λεοντομάχαν, τὸν ὀξύχειρα,
πρᾶτος τῶν ἐπάνωθε μουσοποιῶν
Πείσανδρος συνέγραψεν ὥκ Καμίρου
χῶσους ἐξεπόνασεν εἰπ' ἀέθλους. 5
τοῦτον δ' αὐτὸν ὁ δᾶμος, ὥς σάφ' εἰδῆς,
ἔστασ' ἐνθάδε χάλκεον ποιήσας
πολλοῖς μῆσιν ὀπισθε κήνιαυτοῖς.

ΕΚ ΤΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ

Athenaeus vii. 284.

Καὶ τις ἀνὴρ αἰτεῖται ἐπαγροσύνην τε καὶ ὄλβον,
ἐξ ἀλὸς ᾧ ζῳή, τὰ δὲ δίκτυα κείνῳ ἄροτρα,
σφάζων ἀκρόνυχος ταύτη θεῷ ἱερὸν ἰχθύν,
ὃν λεῦκον καλέουσιν, ὁ γὰρ φιερώτατος ἄλλων,
καὶ κε λῖνα στήσαιο καὶ ἐξερύσαιο θαλάσσης 5
ἔμπλεα.

ΜΕΓΑΡΑ

«Μῆτερ ἐμή, τίφθ' ὦδε φίλον κατὰ θυμὸν ἰάπτεις
ἐκπάγλως ἀχέουσα, τὸ πρὶν δέ τοι οὐκέτ' ἔρευθος
σώζετ' ἐπὶ ρεθέεσσι; τί μοι τόσον ἠνίησαι;
ἦ ρ' ὅτι ἄλγεα πᾶσχει ἀπείριτα φαίδιμος υἱὸς
ἀνδρὸς ὑπ' οὐτιδανοῖο, λέων ὥσειθ' ὑπὸ νεβροῦ; 5
ᾧ μοι ἐγὼ, τί νυ δὴ με θεοὶ τόσον ἠτίμησαν
ἀθάνατοι; τί νύ μ' ὦδε κακῇ γονέες τέκον αἴση;
δύσμορος, ἦτ' ἐπεὶ ἀνδρὸς ἀμύμονος ἐς λέχος ἦλθον,
τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ τίεσκον ἴσον φαέεσσιν ἐμοῖσιν
ἦδ' ἔτι νῦν σέβομαί τε καὶ αἰδέομαι κατὰ θυμόν· 10
τοῦ δ' οὔτις γένετ' ἄλλος ἀποτμότερος ζώντων,
οὐδὲ τῶσων σφετέρησιν ἐγεύσατο φροντίσι κηδέων.
σχέτλιος, ὃς τόξοισιν, ἃ οἱ πόρεν αὐτὸς Ἀπόλλων
ἠέ τινος Κηρῶν ἢ Ἐριννύος αἰνὰ βέλεμνα,
παῖδας ἐοὺς κατέπεφνε καὶ ἐκ φίλον εἴλετο θυμὸν 15
μαινόμενος κατὰ οἶκον, ὁ δ' ἔμπλεος ἔσκε φόνοιο.
τοὺς μὲν ἐγὼ δύστηνος ἐμοῖς ἴδον ὀφθαλμοῖσι
βαλλομένους ὑπὸ πατρί· τὸ δ' οὐδ' ὄναρ ἦλυθεν ἄλλῳ·

4. φιερώτατος Schweighäuser: θ' ἱερώτατος vulg.

οὐδέ σφιν δυνάμην ἀδινὸν καλέουσιν ἀρῆξαι
μητέρ' ἔην, ἐπεὶ ἐγγὺς ἀνίκητον κακὸν ἦεν. 20
ὥς δ' ὄρνις ὀδύρηται ἐπὶ σφετέροισι νεοσσοῖς
ὀλλυμένοις, οὐστ' αἰνὸς ὄφιν ἔτι νηπιάχοντας
θάμνοισ ἐν πυκινοῖσι κατεσθίει· ἡ δὲ κατ' αὐτοὺς
πρωτᾶται κλάζουσα μάλα λιγὺ πότνια μήτηρ,
οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔχει τέκνοισιν ἐπαρκέσαι· ἦ ρά οἱ αὐτῇ 25
ἄσπον ἵμεν μέγα τάρβος ἀμειλίκοιο πελώρου·
ὥς ἐγὼ αἰνοτόκεια φίλον γόνον αἰάζουσα
μαινομένοισι πόδεσσι δόμον κάτα πολλὸν ἐφοίτων.
ὥς γ' ὄφελον μετὰ παισὶν ἅμα θνήσκουσα καὶ αὐτὴ
κεῖσθαι φαρμακόμεντα δι' ἥπατος ἰὸν ἔχουσα, 30
(ἡ καὶ σοῖς ἀγανοῖσιν ὑπαὶ βελέεσσι δαμῆναι) 30^a
Ἄρτεμι θηλυτέρησι μέγα κρείουσα γυναιξί.
τῷ χ' ἡμᾶς κλαύσαντε φίλης ἐπὶ χερσὶ τοκῆς
πολλοῖς σὺν κτερέεσσι πυρῆς ἐπέβησαν ὁμοίης,
καὶ κεν ἕνα χρύσειον ἐς ὅστέα κρωσσὸν ἀπάντων
λέξαντες κατέθαψαν, ὅθι πρῶτον γενόμεσθα. 35
νῦν δ' οἱ μὲν Θήβην ἵπποτρόφον ἐνναίουσιν
Ἄονίου πεδίοιο βαθείαν βῶλον ἀροῦντες·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ Τίρυνθα κατὰ κραναὴν πόλιν Ἥρης
πολλοῖσιν δύστηνος ἰάπτομαι ἄλγεσιν ἥτορ
αἰεὶ ὁμῶς· δακρύων δὲ πάρεστί μοι οὐδ' ἔ' ἐρωή. 40
ἀλλὰ πόσιν μὲν ὁρῶ παῦρον χρόνον ὀφθαλμοῖσιν
οἴκῳ ἐν ἡμετέρῳ· πολέων δὲ οἱ ἔργον ἐτοῖμον
μόχθων, τοὺς ἐπὶ γαίαν ἀλώμενος ἡδὲ θάλασσαν
μοχθίζει πέτρης ὄγ' ἔχων νόον ἢ σιδήρου
καρτερὸν ἐν στήθεσσι· σὺ δ' ἡύτε λείβεται ὕδωρ, 45
νύκτας τε κλαίουσα καὶ ἐκ Διὸς ἤμαθ' ὀπόσσα.

30^a. versum supplevit Hermann praeunte Wakefield.

ἄλλος μὲν οὐκ ἂν τις εὐφρῆναι με παραστὰς
κηδεμόνων· οὐ γάρ σφε δόμων κατὰ τεῖχος ἔργει.
καὶ λίην πάντες γε πέρην πιτυώδεος Ἰσθμοῦ
ναίουσ', οὐδέ μοι ἔστι πρὸς ὄντινά κε βλέψασα 50
οἷα γυνὴ πανάποτμος ἀναψύξαιμι φίλον κῆρ,
νόσφι γε δὴ Πύρρης συνομαίμονος· ἡ δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ
ἀμφὶ πόσει σφετέρῳ πλεον ἄχνηται Ἰφικλῆι,
σῶ νίει· πάντων γὰρ οἷζυρώτατα τέκνα
γείνασθαί σε θεῶ τε καὶ ἀνέρι θνητῷ ἔολπα." 55

ὥς ἄρ' ἔφη· τὰ δέ οἱ θαλερώτερα δάκρυα μῆλων
κόλπον ἐς ἡμερόεντα κατὰ βλεφάρων ἔχέοντο,
μνησαμένη τέκνων τε καὶ ὧν μετέπειτα τοκῆων.
ὥς δ' αὐτὼς δακρύοισι παρήια λεύκ' ἐδίαινε
Ἀλκμήνη· βαρὺ δ' ἤγε καὶ ἐκ θυμοῦ στενάχουσα 60
μύθοισιν πυκινοῖσι φίλην νυὸν ὧδε μετηύδα·

“δαιμονίη παίδων, τί νύ τοι φρεσὶν ἔμπεσε τοῦτο
πενκαλίμης; πῶς ἄμμ' ἐθέλεις ὀροθυνέμεν ἄμφω
κήδε' ἄλαστα λέγουσα; τὰ δ' οὐ νῦν πρῶτα
κέκλαυται.

ἢ οὐχ ἄλιν, οἷς ἐχόμεσθα τὸ δεύτερον αἰεὶ ἐπ' ἡμαρ
γινομένοις; μάλα μὲν γε φιλοθρηνῆς κέ τις εἴη, 66
ὅστις ἀριθμήσειεν 67
. ἐφ' ἡμετέροις ἀχέεσσι 67^a
θάρσει. οὐ τοιῆσδ' ἐκυρήσαμεν ἐκ θεοῦ αἵσης. 68
καὶ δ' αὐτὴν ὀρόω σε, φίλον τέκος, ἀτρύτοισιν
ἄλγεσι μοχθίζουσιν. ἐπιγνώμων δέ τοι εἰμι 70
ἀσχαλάαν, ὅτε δὴ γε καὶ εὐφροσύνης κόρος ἐστί.

67. ὅστις ἀριθμήσειεν ἐφ' ἡμετέροις ἀχέεσσι

Sic textum constitui, vulgo una linea legitur.

καί σε μάλ' ἐκπάγλως ὀλοφύρομαι ἢδ' ἐλεαίρω,
οὔνεκεν ἡμετέροιο λυγροῦ μετὰ δαίμονος ἔσχες,
ὅσθ' ἡμῖν ἐφύπερθε κάρης βαρὺς αἰωρεῖται.
ἴστω γὰρ Κούρη τε καὶ εὐέανος Δημήτηρ, 75
ἄς κε μέγα βλαφθεῖς τις ἐκὼν ἐπίορκον ὁμόσση
δυσμενέων, μηδὲν σε χεριώτερον φρεσὶν ἦσι
στέργειν ἢ εἴ πέρ μοι ὑπὲκ νηδυίοφιν ἦλθες
καί μοι τηλυγέτη ἐνὶ δώμασι παρθένος ἦσθα. 79
οὐδ' αὐτήν γέ νυ πάμπαν ἔολπά σε τοῦτό γε λήθειν.
τῷ μὴδ' ἐξείπης πότ', ἐμὸν θάλος, ὥς σευ ἀκηδέω,
μὴδ' εἴ κ' ἠυκόμου Νιόβης πυκινώτερα κλαίω.
οὐδὲν γὰρ νεμεσητὸν ὑπὲρ τέκνου γοάσθαι
μητέρι δυσπαθέοντος· ἐπεὶ δέκα μῆνας ἔκαμνον
πρὶν ἥπερ τ' ἰδέειν μιν, ἐμῷ ὑπὸ ἥπατ' ἔχουσα, 85
καί με πυλάρταο σχεδὸν ἤγαγεν Αἰδωνῆος·
ᾧδὲ ἐδυστοκέουσα κακὰς ὠδῖνας ἀνέτλην.
νῦν δέ μοι οἴχεται υἱὸς ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίης νέον ἄθλον
ἐκτελέων· οὐδ' οἶδα δυσάμμορος, εἴτε μιν αὐτὸν
ἐνθάδε νοστήσανθ' ὑποδέξομαι, εἴτε καὶ οὐκί. 90
πρὸς δ' ἔτι μ' ἐπτοίησε διὰ γλυκὺν αἰνὸς ὄνειρος
ὕπνον· δειμαίνω δὲ παλίγκοτον ὄψιν ἰδοῦσα
ἐκπάγλως, μή μοί τι τέκνοισ ἀποθύμιον ἔρδοι.
εἶσατο γάρ μοι ἔχων μακέλην εὐεργέα χερσὶ
παῖς ἐμὸς ἀμφοτέρησι, βίη Ἡρακληεῖη· 95
τῇ μεγάλην ἐλάχαινε δεδεγμένος ὥς ἐπὶ μισθῷ
τάφρον τηλεθάοντος ἐπ' ἐσχατιῇ τινος ἀγροῦ,
γυμνὸς ἄτερ χλαίνης τε καὶ εὐμίτροιο χιτῶνος.
αὐτὰρ ἐπειδὴ παντὸς ἀφίκετο πρὸς τέλος ἔργου

85. πρὶν καὶ πέρ τ' MSS. : corr. Ahrens.
οἶος D : οἶος Φ.

88. υἱὸς Valcken. :

καρτερόν οἰνοφόροιο πονεύμενος ἔρκος ἀλώης, 100
ἦτοι ὁ λίστρον ἔμελλεν ἐπὶ προύχοντος ἐρείσας
ἀνδῆρου καταδῦναι ἅ καὶ πάρος εἴματα ἔστο·
ἐξαπίνης δ' ἀνέλαμψεν ὑπὲρ καπέτοιο βαθείης
πῦρ ἄμοτον, περὶ δ' αὐτὸν ἀθέσφατος εἰλείτο φλόξ.
αὐτὰρ ὅγ' αἰὲν ὀπισθε θοοῖς ἀνεχάζετο ποσσίν, 105
ἐκφυγέειν μεμαῶς ὀλοδὸν μένος Ἡφαίστοιο·
αἰεὶ δὲ προπάροιθεν ἐοῦ χροδὸς ἤυτε γέρρον
νώμασκεν μακέλην· περὶ δ' ὀμμασιν ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα
πάπταινε, μὴ δὴ μιν ἐπιφλέξῃ δῆιον πῦρ.
τῷ μὲν ἀοσσησθαι λελημένος, ὥς μοι ἔικτο, 110
Ἰφικλέης μεγάλθυμος ἐπ' οὐδεὶ κάππεσ' ὀλισθῶν
πρὶν ἐλθεῖν, οὐδ' ὀρθὸς ἀναστῆναι δύνατ' αὐτὶς,
ἀλλ' ἀστεμφὲς ἔκειτο, γέρων ὥσειτ' ἀμενηνός,
ὄντε καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλοντα βιήσατο γῆρας ἀτερπὲς
καππεσέειν, κείται δ' ὅγ' ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἔμπεδον αὐτοῦ
εἰς ὃ κε τις χεῖρός μιν ἀνειρύσσει παριόντων 116
αἰδεσθεῖς ὀπιδα τρομερὴν πολιοῖο γενεῖου.
ὥς ἐν γῇ λελίσστο σακεσπάλος Ἰφικλείης.
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κλαίεσκον ἀμηχανέοντας ὀρώσα
παῖδας ἐμούς, μέχρι δὴ μοι ἀπέσσυτο νήδυμος ὕπνος
ὀφθαλμῶν, ἥως δὲ παραντίκα φαινόλις ἦλθε. 121
τοῖα, φίλη, μοι ὄνειρα διὰ φρένας ἐπτοίησαν
παννυχίη· τὰ δὲ πάντα πρὸς Εὐρυσθήα τρέποιτο
οἴκου ἀφ' ἡμετέροιο, γένοιτο δὲ μάντις ἐκείνῳ
θυμὸς ἐμός, μὴδ' ἄλλο παρὲκ τελέσειέ τι δαίμων." 125

117. τρομερὴν Wakef. : προτέρην MSS.

NOTES

I.

THE first half of this idyll forms but a setting for the shepherd Thyrsis' song on the death of Daphnis (i. 65 *sqq.*). Thyrsis is invited to while away the noon-day by singing, 'as once he sang in rivalry with Chromis,' and is promised as reward a goat for the milking and a carved bowl. He assents and sings the monody.

Various forms of the legend are preserved, and no reconciliation between them is possible; the story as adopted by Theocritus in this idyll and the seventh seems to be as follows: Daphnis had vowed that he would be stronger than Love (i. 97), and that his heart would never be subdued. Aphrodite half offended, half in jest, inspired him with a strong passion for a maid (Xenea in vii. 73), but Daphnis would not confess his love, but suppressing it slowly pined away. The shepherds and the gods try to draw his secret from him: Pan reviles him for a fool. Aphrodite boasts her victory, and stings Daphnis into violent reproach and final confession of defeat when death is already at hand. It is enough; and Aphrodite would save him but it is too late, and Daphnis passes down to the stream of death.

The song, as appears from 19 and 61, is not an impromptu, but, as in *Id.* vii, a piece already conned. The setting and the characters are somewhat ideal, so much so that it is possible—although not necessary—to regard the poem as of the same class as *Id.* vii. (See *Introd.*)

1, 2. ἄδύ τι: taken up by ἄδύ δέ (2), ἄδιον (7), ἄδέα (65), ἄδιον (145), for 'sweet is every sound, sweeter thy voice, but every sound is sweet.' The construction of the lines is rendered clear if we attend to the balance of the words: ἄδύ τι is answered by ἄδύ δέ: καὶ ἄ πίτυς by καὶ τὸ. συρίσδες (3) belongs to both clauses. καὶ ἄ πίτυς (ἢ ποτὶ ταῖς παγαῖσι μελίσσεται) ἄδύ τι τὸ ψιθύρισμα συρίσδει καὶ τὸ ἄδύ τι συρίσδες.

[To read $\acute{\alpha}$ and make $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ verb to $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon\varsigma$ impairs the rhythm.] 'Sweet is the whispered music of yon pine which sings beside the water, and sweet thy music, herdsman.' Cf. Terent. Maurus, l. 129:

'Dulce tibi pinus submurmurat, en tibi pastor,
Proxima fonticulis, et tu quoque dulcia pangis.'

$\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\upsilon}$ $\tau\iota$ $\tau\acute{o}$ $\psi\iota\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\sigma\mu\alpha$ $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ = $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\upsilon}$ $\tau\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\acute{o}$ $\psi\iota\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\sigma\mu\alpha$ $\acute{\upsilon}$ $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\varsigma$. $\tau\iota\varsigma$ is not often added to a predicative adjective referring to the object when the object has the article, but cf. Lycurgus, § 101 $\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\beta\lambda\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ $\tau\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}$ $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\eta\nu$ $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omicron\iota\alpha\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota\nu$.

3. $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ = $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. For the application of the word to wind in trees, cf. Longus, iii. 24 \acute{o} $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\zeta\epsilon\nu$ $\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\lambda\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon\varsigma$. 'The pines sing overhead' (Kingsley). Lucian, V. H. ii. § 5 $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}$ $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega\nu$ $\kappa\iota\nu\omicron\upsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega\nu$ $\tau\epsilon\rho\nu\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta$ $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\iota\tau\omicron$ $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\acute{o}\tau\alpha$ $\tau\omicron\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\alpha\sigma\iota$ $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\pi\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu$.

$\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\Pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$, 'second to Pan alone.' Eurip. *Troad*. 218

$\tau\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon$ $\delta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\omicron\iota$ $\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\acute{\iota}\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$
 $\Theta\eta\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ $\zeta\alpha\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu$ $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\nu$:

Propert. ii. 3. 32 'post Helenam forma secunda.'

5. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ = $\sigma\epsilon$ a form known elsewhere only in grammarians, but restored by conjecture in v. 14.

$\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ comes over to thee (from what he leaves). The three prizes are arranged in order of value.

6. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ κ' $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\eta\varsigma$: cf. Hesiod. *Op.* 591

$\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$ $\beta\omicron\delta\acute{\varsigma}$ $\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omicron\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\iota\omicron$ $\kappa\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma$ $\mu\acute{\eta}\pi\omega$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\omicron\kappa\upsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma$
 $\pi\rho\omega\tau\omicron\gamma\acute{o}\nu\omega\nu$ τ' $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\omega\nu$.

7. Note the careful correspondence of these five lines to the preceding. $\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\omicron\nu$ to $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\upsilon}$ $\tau\iota$: $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ to $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$: $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$ to $\pi\alpha\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$: $\mu\omicron\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ to $\Pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$: $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$ to $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$: and the arrangement of the prizes (l. 9, note).

$\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\omicron\nu$: sc. $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\beta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, cf. xx. 27. The proposed explanation $\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota$ $\acute{\eta}$ $\tau\acute{o}$ $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$ $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\upsilon}$ $\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\beta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ is highly artificial and awkward.

9. $\omicron\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$: diminutive of $\omicron\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, not the same as $\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ of l. 11, but as in 4-6 we had a descending scale of age, here we have an ascending order; 'the little ewe lamb—the stall-fed lamb—the sheep.' For the formation cf. $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\acute{\omicron}\rho\omicron\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\varsigma$. The winners chose their prize, the next best left goes to the second competitor.

13. $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, 'where.'

$\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ δ' $\alpha\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\varsigma$: parataxis = 'while I tend thy goats'; cf. vii. 86.

15. $\omicron\acute{\upsilon}$ $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\varsigma$... $\omicron\acute{\upsilon}$ $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\varsigma$, see Introd. B $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\varsigma$ —*fas*—law relative to heaven (Soph. *O. C.* 1556). The gods themselves rest at noon-day, and man may not break their repose; cf. Verg. *Georg.* iv. 402; *Ecl.* vi. 14; 1 Kings xviii.

17. $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\mu\alpha\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, 'wearied.'

18. $\pi\omicron\tau\acute{\iota}$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\iota}$. Herondas, vi. 37 $\mu\acute{\eta}$ $\tau\eta\nu$ $\chi\omicron\lambda\eta\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\mu\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\chi'$ $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\theta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$: *Psalm* xviii. 322 $\delta\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\chi\acute{\omega}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$.

19. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ = $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$: 'Thou dost sing the "Sorrows of Daphnis," and surpass all others in the woodland song.'

20. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\acute{o}$ $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$ is not equivalent to $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\omicron\nu$ (as Haupt, *Opusc.* ii. 312, and editors take it), but expresses simply a degree definitely higher than that reached by others (*dist. \acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota} $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$ —a vaguer comparison). Cf. viii. 17 note; Xenoph. *Hellen.* iv. 7. 6 $\acute{\omega}\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho$ $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\tau\alpha\theta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\eta$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\acute{o}$ $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$.*

$\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\omicron$, 'reached,' cf. *Odys.* viii. 198 $\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\tau\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\kappa\omega\nu$ $\tau\acute{o}\delta\epsilon$ γ' $\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ $\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\delta'$ $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\iota$. The aorist is 'momentary'—an action present or habitual being vividly represented as completed at once and already passed. Cf. Aesch. *Eumenid.* 321:

$\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\upsilon\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ $\acute{\omicron}\rho\theta\acute{\alpha}\iota$ $\tau\omicron\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$ $\theta\alpha\nu\omicron\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$
 $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\nu}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\omicron\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ $\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$
 $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\tilde{\omega}$ $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$.

22. $\text{K}\rho\alpha\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu$, 'Nymphs of the spring,' i.e. statues of them. Cf. Leonidas in *A. Pal.* ix. 326:

$\text{P}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\eta\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ $\delta\iota\sigma\sigma\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ $\psi\upsilon\chi\rho\acute{o}\nu$ $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$ ¹,
 $\chi\acute{\alpha}\iota\rho\iota\varsigma$, $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$ $\text{N}\upsilon\mu\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$ $\pi\omicron\iota\mu\epsilon\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\alpha\nu\alpha$,

and *A. Pal.* vi. 334:

$\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha$, $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$ $\text{N}\upsilon\mu\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$ $\acute{\iota}\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\acute{\iota}$ θ' $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\acute{o}$ $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\eta$
 $\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\kappa\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\eta}$ θ' $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\alpha\sigma\iota\nu$ $\gamma\epsilon\iota\tau\omicron\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon\varsigma$.

24. $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\text{L}\acute{\iota}\beta\acute{\upsilon}\alpha\theta\epsilon$: cf. xxiv. 109; Demosth. *Meidias* 121 $\text{L}\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota\mu\alpha\chi\omicron\varsigma$ $\text{A}\lambda\omega\pi\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\eta\theta\epsilon\nu$.

25. $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$: cf. ii. 43. In the following line $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omicron$ $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ = 'as much as two pails full' (not 'into two pails')—accusative of amount. Plato, *Lysis* 704 b $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota$ $\theta\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\eta\varsigma$ $\gamma\epsilon$ $\acute{\eta}$ $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\tau\iota\nu\alpha\varsigma$ π' $\sigma\tau\alpha\delta\acute{\iota}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$.

28. $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\acute{\omega}\epsilon\varsigma$, 'with two handles.'

$\pi\omicron\tau\acute{o}\sigma\delta\omicron\nu$, 'fresh from the graving chisel,' still possessing the scent of fresh cut wood. The bowl is a drinking-bowl (see *Odys.* ix. 346) not a milking-bowl.

29. *sqq.* 'Above, about the lip twines ivy, ivy painted o'er with helichryse, and opposite ($\kappa\alpha\tau'$ $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$) the tendrils twist gay in their golden berries.'

$\kappa\epsilon\kappa\omicron\nu\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$: lit. 'dusted.' Does Theocritus mean that the 'dust' of the flower is scattered over the ivy ('the yellow lotus dust is blown'), or use the verb in a somewhat new sense? The general meaning is clear that ivy and helichryse are mingled.

$\kappa\alpha\tau'$ $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$, 'in a line with,' or 'opposite to.' Cf. xxiv. 12 (note): a second band of floral decoration round the base of the cup is meant. Those who change $\kappa\alpha\tau'$ $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ or take it in another sense than this leave $\acute{\upsilon}\phi\acute{\theta}\eta\iota$ (29) pointless. Cf. Vergil's description, *Ecl.* iii. 39; Nonnus, xix. 25:

$\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}$ $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi'$ $\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\nu\tau\iota$ $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\eta}\gamma\eta\nu$
 $\kappa\iota\sigma\acute{\varsigma}\omicron\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\iota}\zeta$ $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota\zeta$ $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\tau\omicron$ $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\delta\sigma\mu\omega$.

¹ Cf. Theocr. i. 7.

32. ἐντοσθεν. Inside these bands (i.e. between) not 'inside the cup.' See the notes of Hiller and J. A. Hartung. The outside of the cup between the bands is divided into three fields:—the carving of the first represents a coquette, with two admirers; that of the second an old fisherman at his work; the third shows a vineyard tended by a little lad who, intent on his own pursuits, is robbed of his breakfast by a fox.

For the meaning of ἐντοσθεν cf. xvi. 95; Ap. Rhod. ii. 679 εἶσω πετράων, 'in between the rocks.'

τί: proclitic. For position cf. Soph. Antig. 159; Lysias, xxx. § 1 ἡδὴ ὧ ἀνδρες δικάσται, τινές.

θεῶν δαίδαλμα, 'a work as of the gods.' Callim. v. 94 γοερᾶν οἶτον ἀηδονίδων ἄγε βαρὺ κλαίουσα.

34. ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος, 'this side and that.' Ap. Rhod. iv. 951

ὥς αἱ νῆα θέουσιν ἀμοιβαδὶς ἄλλοθεν ἄλλη
πέμπε δὲ ἡερίην ἐπὶ κύμασι.

35. ἄπτεται. Eurip. Medea 55 φρενῶν ἀνθάπτεται. There is a similar picture in Naevius (Cruttwell, Specimens of Rom. Lit. ii. 1. 1):

'Quasi pila

In choro ludens datatim dat se, ac communem facit,
Alii adnutat, alii adnietat, alium amat, alium tenet,
Alibi manus est occupata, alii percellit pedem,
Anulum alii dat spectandum, a labris alium invocat,
Cum alio cantat, attamen alii suo dat digito literas.'

36. γελᾶσα. So MS. p alone: γελοῖσα k, γελεῦσα vulg. Possibly γέλαισα (Aeolic form from γέλημι should be read. But see Dial. § 39 and § 16 (e)).

38. κυλοιδιόωντες, 'with hollow eyes.' Oppian, Hal. iv. 18 'love delights χρωτὺς τε παράτροπον ἄνθος ἀμερσαι ὅσσε τε κοιλῆναι.'

39. τοῖς δὲ μετὰ, 'next after them.' For this use of μετὰ with the dative cf. Odyss. ix. 369 Οὐτὶν ἐγὼ πύματον ἔδομαι μετὰ οἷς ἐτάροισιν: Theocr. xxv. 93; Quint. Smyrn. v. 64 τοῖ δ' ἐφέποντο αἰζηοὶ μετὰ τοῖσι.

τέτυκται: singular, because the two nouns joined by τε...τε form but one notion cf. ii. 7. Xen. Symp. iii. 4 ἀνδρεία καὶ σοφία ἔστιν ὅτε βλαβερὰ δοκεῖ εἶναι.

40. ἐς βόλον ἔλκει is 'hauling in his net for a cast.' Theocritus imitates (Hesiod) Scut. Her. 213:

αὐτὰρ ἐπ' ἀκταῖς
ἦστο ἀνὴρ ἀλιεὺς δεδοκημένος· εἶχε δὲ χερσὶν
ἰχθύσιν ἀμφίβληστρον, ἀπορρίψοντι ἰοικώς.

41. τὸ καρτερόν, 'with a man's whole strength,' see iii. 3 note. For ἐς cf. v. 98; St. Luke v. 4 χαλάσατε τὰ δίκτυα ὑμῶν εἰς ἄγρην.

42. ὅσον σθένος... γυίων, 'with all the strength of his limbs.' Ap. Rhod. ii. 591 ἐμβαλέειν κόπησιν ὅσον σθένος: and with verb expressed, Ap. Rhod. iii. 716 ὅσον σθένος ἔστιν ἐμεῖο.

45. τυτθὸν δ' ὅσον, 'a little way.' The construction is like the Platonic ἀμηχάνως ὥς, &c., Phaedrus 263 d. Polit. 308 ο οὐδαμῶς ὥς οὐ φήσομεν: Laus 782 α ἀμήχανον ἂν ὅσον γεγόνος ἂν εἴη: Arist. Eccles. 386 ὑπερφύως ὥς λευκοπληθὺς ἦν ἰδεῖν ἡκκλησία. The full construction would be τυτθὸν ἔστιν ὅσον ἀπέχει. The verb is omitted and wherever possible the antecedent is attracted to the form of the relative. Cf. Herod. iv. 194 ἀφθονοὶ ὅσοι: Lucian, Alex. i. ὀλίγους ὅσους: A. Pal. xii. 227 βαιὼν ὅσον παραβάς. Exactly similar is the use of οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ: οὐδένα ὄντινα οὐ, &c.

46. Cf. Iliad xviii. 671. πυρναίαις: vid. Liddell and Scott; the word is very doubtful here, even if it does bear the meaning of 'eating' or 'fit for eating.' We want some word descriptive of colour. περκαῖαι (Briggs) is unlikely to have been displaced; it is a common word cf. Odyss. vii. 126. περκαῖαι (Ribbeck) is possible, as a collateral form, cf. ἐρυθρός, ἐρυθραῖος, πελλός, πελλαῖος. Ahrens (Philol. vii. 410) favours πυρραῖαι. [See Addenda.]

48. δὺ' ἀλώπεκες ἃ μὲν... For the construction cf. Odyss. vii. 129:

ἐν δὲ δύο κρῆναι ἡ μὲν τ' ἀνὰ κῆπον ἅπαντα
σκιδναται, ἡ δ' ἐτέρωθεν ὑπ' αὐλῆς οὐδὸν ἔησι.

Odyss. xii. 73; Achill. Tat. i. 3. 1 αἱ γὰρ μητέρες τῷ μὲν ἦν Βυζαντία τῷ δὲ ἐμῷ πατρὶ Τυρία: Caesar, Bell. Gall. i. 53 'duae filiae harum altera occisa, altera capta est.'

49. ἐπὶ πήρῃ, 'with designs on the wallet.'

50. οὐ πρὶν ἀνησείν φατί (= φησί), 'says she will not let the lad go.' Xen. Hellen. v. 2. 38 ὅτι οἱ Ὀλύμπιοι κατεστραμμένοι τὴν μείζω δύναμιν Μακεδονίας εἶεν καὶ οὐκ ἀνήσουσι τὴν ἐλάττω. Commoner is ἀφήσειν.

51. φατί: of speechless things; Xenophanes, i. 5 οἶνος ὅς οὐποτε φησὶ προδῶσιν: Catull. iv. 2 'Phaselus ille... ait fuisse navium eclerrimus.' But in this picture, as in the first, the description reads more into the carving than can strictly be expressed. Cf. Verg. Aen. viii. 634 sqq.; Martial, viii. 51. 14. 'Palladius tenero lotus ab ore sonat.'

πρὶν ἢ ἀκράτιστον, κ.τ.λ., is the MS. reading. In this ἀκράτιστον cannot be the verbal adjective from ἀκρατίζομαι or the accent would be oxytone, but must be a substantive—'breakfast'—cf. ἀμητος, τρυγητός (? τρύγητος): (1) Ahrens (Philol. vii. 410) takes it thus as a substantive, and explains the phrase as a metaphor from navigation, 'before the breakfast has been wrecked.' He supports this by Polyb. xx. 5. 7 ἐκάθισαν πρὸς τὸ ξηρὸν αἱ νῆες ('the ships grounded'); Diodorus, xi. 77 τῶν νεῶν ἀφνω καθιζουσῶν ἐπὶ ξηρὰν τὴν γῆν. This explanation is rendered improbable by the weakness of the phrase, even if ἐπὶ ξηροῖσι can have this meaning. To say 'the breakfast has touched bottom' is far from saying 'the breakfast has been totally wrecked.'

(2) J. A. Hartung (reading ἀκρατισμόν) takes the metaphor to mean 'before she has safely docked the breakfast'—καθίζων, active. This is a good sense, but there is no evidence for

the phrase. (We might also change the metaphor and say, 'before she has safely landed the breakfast.') The question is whether ἐπὶ ξηροῖσι can possibly mean 'on dry land' in face of the fact that ξηρά (fem. sing.) and τὸ ξηρόν (sing.) are the standing phrases. Cf. also Thucyd. i. 109; viii. 105.

(3) Changing the accent to ἀκράτιστον, verb. adj., the only explanation possible is 'before she set him down to starveling fare to get his breakfast.' ξηρός = 'wasted,' 'used up'; see Eurip. *Androm.* 637; Callim. vi. 113 οἶκον ἀνεξήρανον. The use of the verb. adj. is then strange and scarcely parallel even to Thucydides' μεντοὶ καιροὶ ('inclined to wait') bk. i. 142. 1.

(4) Interpreting ἐπὶ ξηροῖσι as in (3), we should get a good sense by substituting for ἀκράτιστον a verbal in -τος formed with ἀ-privativum. Nearest would be ἀκράστιστον, a non-existing word but formed regularly from κρασίστομαι, 'to eat green stuff.' Tr., 'Before she set him down to a starveling fare with not a bite of green stuff.'

[The explanation recorded in Liddell and Scott, 'having breakfasted on dry stuff,' i.e. 'having made no breakfast,' joins ἀκράτιστον and ἐπὶ ξηροῖσι in a way that is hardly Greek; we should at least have ἀπὸ ξηρῶν.]

53. μέλειται: for μέλει. So in Soph. *Elect.* 74; Oppian, *Pisc.* i. 117 μέλειται δὲ οἱ οὔτι μύροιο τόσσον. Late authors play havoc with the forms and constructions of this verb.

54. περὶ πλέγματι. Verbs of rejoicing take ἐπὶ not περὶ, with dative, in Classical Greek. περὶ here expresses not only joy at his work, but 'joy engrossed in his work.'

56. αἰολικὸν θάημα, 'a dazzling sight.' αἰολικόν is a collateral form of αἰόλον (see a note by the editor in *Classical Review*, July, 1896); cf. Schol. k αἰολικόν, ἀπατητικόν, ποικίλον, Αἰολίζειν γὰρ τὸ ἀπατάν. So Ap. Rhod. i. 765, perhaps in imitation of this:

κείνους κ' εἰσορόων ἀκείois, ψεύδοιό τε θυμόν,
ἐλπόμενος πυκινὴν τιν' ἀπὸ σφείων ἑσακοῦσαι
βάξιν, ὃ καὶ δηρὸν περ' ἐπ' ἐλπίδι θηήσαιο.

57. πορθμεὶ Καλυδωνίῳ: a coaster from Calydon to Sicily; not from Calydon to Peloponnesus. πορθμεὺς is used of one making a long voyage in Herod. i. 24 (Sicily to Corinth); in Lucian, *V. H.* ii. 29, of the pilot who brought Lucian home from the μακάρων νῆσοι. The objection should not have been raised that the word is only used of a ferryman across a strait. The v. l. of the Scholiast, πορθμῆι Καλυδονίῳ, is interesting. Calydnæ is the name of a group of islands near Cos. The reading is apparently due to some critic who wished to fix the scene of the poem in Cos, not Sicily. See however Addenda, note on l. 44.

60. πρόφρων, 'with all my heart.'

ἀρεσαίμαν, 'would fain please thee'; cf. xvi. 67, note.

62. κερτομέω, 'I do not mock,' i.e. I do not say what I do not mean. Soph. *Philoc.* 1235:

ΟΔ. πότερα δὴ κερτομῶν λέγεις τάδε;
ΝΕ. εἰ κερτόμησ' ἐστὶ τάληθ' ἔλεγεν.

63. τὸν ἐκλεάθοντα: accent and sense mark this as a present, not an aorist form. Homer has a causal reduplicated aorist; cf. *In Aphrod.* 40 Ἥρης ἐκλεαθοῦσα, 'making to forget Hera.' The form used here would seem to belong to the number of presents formed from the perfect stem, of which Theocritus has several: πεπόνθω (x. 1), δεδοίκω (xv. 58). So κεκλήγοντες, ἐμέμικον, *Odys.* ix. 438; τετύποντες, Callim.; ἐπέφυκον, Hesiod. Naturally we should have λελήθω: the stem is shortened as in λελακνῖα (λεληκνῖς), ἐικνῖα (λοικνῖς), σεσαρνῖα (σεσηρνῖς), &c. It is immaterial whether we take the verb as causal or neutor. If the latter, cf. Horace's 'oblivioso Massico'; Ovid, *Fast.* iv. 341 'furiosa tibia.'

64. The refrain as used here and in *Idyll* ii is said to be specially characteristic of Sicilian poetry. So in the drama it is frequent in Aeschylus (*Agam.* 117 sqq.; *Choeph.* 955; *Eumenid.* 1016; *Persae* 665, &c.). But it is found in all ages and all languages in varying forms, cf. Aristoph. *Birds* 1731; *Peace* 1334. In Hebrew, in the Psalms, 'For His mercy endureth for ever.' In Latin, Verg. *Ecl.* viii. 21; the *Pervigilium Veneris*, 'Cras amet qui numquam amavit, quique amavit cras amet'; Catull. 61, 62; and in direct imitation of Theocritus, Bion, *Epil. Adon.* ἀλάζω τὸν Ἀδωνιν . . . ἐπαιάζουσιν ἔρωτες: Auctor, *Epil. Bion.* Ἀρχετέ Σικελικαὶ τῷ πένθεος ἀρχετέ Μοῖσαι. In English it appears especially in the ballad.

65. ἄδεια = ἡδεῖα, the Ionic form, cf. *Odys.* xii. 374. The variant ἄδ' ἄ besides lacking good MS. support spoils the rhythm and is weak.

66. Cf. Verg. *Ecl.* x. 9; Milton's *Lycidas*:

'Where were ye, Nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas?'

67. Πίνδω: sc. καλὰ τέμπεα, the last word being used in the general sense of valleys.

68. εἶχετε, 'were ye dwelling in.' Aesch. *Eumenid.* 24 Βρόμοις δ' ἔχει τὸν χώρον. So *teneo* in Latin, Verg. *Aen.* vi. 788 'omnes suprema alta tenentes.'

'For neither were ye playing on the steep,
Where your old bards, the famous Druids, lie;
Nor on the shaggy top of Mona high,
Nor yet where Deva spreads her wizard stream.'

Lycidas.

72. χῶκ δρυμοῖο = καὶ ὁ ἐκ, 'the lion in the thicket'; the double crasis as in 109 χῶδωνις. The Scholiast has a delightful variant ἄν ἐκλαυσε, and note: 'There were no lions in Sicily. If there had been they would have wept!'

77. Hermes first, who according to the legend was father of Daphnis, then the herdsmen, seeing Daphnis' misery, come in pity to know the cause. ἀπ' ὄρεος, 'from the hill.' The article is omitted as in ii. 36; vii. 74; i. 140.

78. ἐράσαι: from ἐράσμαι a rare middle form of ἐράω cf. ii. 149; Bion x. 9 ἀλλ' ἐράω καλὸν δέ τ' ἐρασασμένῳ συνεράσθαι (al. συνέρασθαι); Constant. Anacreont. i. 75 παρὰ θιν' ἄλδς βαδίζειν

πολιῆς τανῦν ἐρῶμαι (Hiller). The use of the middle for the active is common in Alexandrian Greek. Theocritus himself has σκοπιάζεται (iii. 26), ἀρτίζοντο (xiii. 43), ποτελέγατο (i. 92), ἐτινάξατο (xxii. 185), and others; see Legrand, *Étude*, p. 229.

81. τί πάθοι. Note that while the use of the optative in dependent statements is confined to Attic Greek and Herodotus, the use of this mood in dependent questions is universal.

Πρίηπος. Priapus comes in a different mood; knowing the reason of Daphnis' misery, and the object of his love, he taunts him for not giving himself up to the love which might be his.

82. τί τὸ τάκεαι, ἃ δέ τε, κ.τ.λ., 'why dost thou sit pining while the maid hastens through all the springs and all the groves'—begin dear Muse, begin the woodland song—'seeking thee. Ah! thou art feckless and a fool in love. Thou art no neatherd as thou wast called, but a sorry goatherd, who can do no better than mope and pine for what he is not; thou hast the girls gay before thee, and all thou dost is to mope and pine.' The key to this difficult passage is right understanding of (1) δύσεως, not 'perdite amans,' as most translate, but, as the Scholiast explains, οὐκ εἰδὼς ἐρᾶν: cf. δύσθυμος. (2) τάκεται ὀφθαλμῶς = 'you pine and hold aloof from the pleasure you might have, because you are too mawkish or prudish to go and enjoy yourself,' i.e. here you are in love, the girl is seeking you, and for a silly vow you waste your life away instead of taking the good things offered. [For δύσεως cf. vi. 7.]

δέ τε joins the sentence closely to the preceding, so that here τί τὸ . . . ἃ δέ τε is equivalent to the Attic τί σὺ μὲν τῆκει ἡ δὲ κόρη . . . φορεῖται cf. xxiv. 38; xv. 120; *Odys.* vi. 108 ρεῖά τ' ἀριγνώτη πέλεται, καλαὶ δέ τε πᾶσαι. The ordinary punctuation of these lines would make δέ τε couple two sentences of dissimilar form contrary to the right use of the particles.

85. ζάτειο: an Aeolic form = ζατούσα. The interposition of the refrain verse adds to the emphasis of the word.

86. αἰπόλῳ ἀνδρί: cf. vi. 7; Longus, iii. 18 ἀγροῖκος καὶ αἰπόλος. The word is used contemptuously.

88. ἔγεντο, 'that he was not born.' *Odys.* viii. 311 οὐνέκ' ἔγωγε ἡπεδανὸς γενόμεν. This syncopated form occurs first in Hesiod; then frequently.

92. ἀλλὰ τὸν αὐτῷ. 'But continued on his bitter way of love, and continued thereon to the end of fate—begin ye Muses—but Aphrodite came.'

αὐτῷ (not αὐτῶ) according to the Epic use. Monro, *Hom. Gram.* § 252; Tyrtæus, x. 3 τὴν αὐτοῦ προλιπόντα πόλιν.

93. ἀννε: note the tense. It is not finished but 'journeyed along'; cf. *A. Pal.* vii. 316 ἡ μὴ τὴν ἀνύσεις τελέσαις ὁδόν.

καί: Herod. i. 124 ποίει ταῦτα, καὶ ποίει κατὰ τάχος.

95. γε μάν: strongly adversative. 'But ere he reached the end Aphrodite also came, smiling with kindly heart, hiding her smile, but feigning dire wrath.' Much unnecessary trouble has been caused here by a misunderstanding of the situation. Venus has tormented Daphnis rather in jest than earnest of

revenge; she makes pretence of anger and is in heart kind to him and would save him from destruction if only he will confess his love (cf. 139). ἄδεῖα is therefore not 'glad at Daphnis' plight,' but 'kind' as in Soph. *O. T.* 82. For λάβρη cf. Soph. *Philoct.* 1272 πιστός, ἀτηρὸς λάβρα. ἀνέχοισα not 'restraining' as most editors translate, ruining the sense, but 'keeping up'; cf. Eurip. *Medea* 482. With the whole cf. Nonnus, *Dion.* xxxiv. 303 εἶχε νόον γελῶντα, χύλον δ' ἀνέφηνε προσώπῳ. In 95 ἄδεῖα is to be construed closely with γελῶισα: cf. Pindar, *Pylh.* viii. 12 τραχεῖα ὑπαντιάσαισα and Aesch. *Eumenid.* 223 πρᾶσσουσιν ἡσυχαιτέραν as if it were an adverb. To construe ἃ Κύπρις ἄδεῖα καὶ γελῶισα is unnatural.

97. κατεύχεο, 'vowed.' Λυγίζειν: a metaphor from wrestling; cf. Lucian, i. 249 τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους θεοὺς κατηγονίσσω ἅπαντας.

101. νεμεσσιτά: probably 'vengeful.' In Homer of persons = 'revenged.'

102. Daphnis feels that the struggle is over for him, and that death is the price of his resistance. He takes Venus' words in l. 98 as spoken in earnest; hence his bitter cry against her cruelty, and vow of further battle.

δεδύκειν: infin. from δεδύκω cf. 63. For the metaphor cf. Livy, xxxix. 26 'elatus deinde ira adiecit, "nondum omnium dierum solem occidisse."'

105 sqq. οὐ λέγεται. 'Where the herdsman is said to have won Cyprius, get thee to Ida, get thee to Anchises; there are pleasant spots enough; Adonis too is ripe for thy love, for he too is a herdsman and hunts the beasts of the field. Then hie thee and stand before Diomedes and say, I have conquered the herdsman, Daphnis; fight thou with me.' The italicized words give the key to the sense. Venus has, thinks Daphnis, boasted of her unbroken victories. He retorts in bitter scorn, 'Thy victories have been gained over poor shepherd folk in soft places—over Anchises, Adonis, Daphnis; but remember that thou art not invincible, but fled from Diomedes.' 'Go then and win thy easy triumphs; then in the strength of them challenge a stronger foe on the battlefield and be disgraced, and boast no more.'

There are many difficulties in the detail of the lines; in line 106 τηνεί δρύες, ὥδε κύπριος (the MS. reading) gives a pointless antithesis. In the parallel passage v. 45 τουτεί δρύες, ὥδε κύπριος the two together form a pleasant spot. There is no comparison of the merits of the two. As therefore τηνεί appears here in place of τουτεί of v. 45 it is probable that ὥδε has wrongly displaced the real word. I have accordingly substituted ἃ τε. This is supported by a passage in Plutarch, *Quaest. Nat.* 36, quoted in Ahrens' edition.

l. 107 is probably merely interpolated from *Id.* v. loc. cit. So arranged the text will fall into pairs of verses, divided by the refrain.

l. 110 is rejected by many editors, but without need. It is partly repeated from v. 107, but such partial repetitions are common in Theocritus.

In l. 112 αὐθις = not 'a second time,' but 'after that'; cf.

Demosth. *Phil.* i. 13 μετὰ ταῦτα Πύδραν, πάλιν Ποτείδααν, Μεθώνην αὖθις: Soph. *O. T.* 1403. See further *Class. Review*, July, 1896.

115. Θῶες: the lengthening of the syllable is justified by the pause and stress of the verse, cf. viii. 65; vi. 22, &c. With this farewell of Daphnis cf. Soph. *Phil.* 936-939:

ὦ λιμένες, ὦ προβλήτες, ὦ ξυνουσίαι
θηρῶν ὀρείων, ὦ καταρρώγες πέτραι,
ὑμῖν τὰδ', οὐ γὰρ ἄλλον οἶδ' ὅτ'φ λέγω,
ἀνακλαίωμα παροῦσι τοῖς εἰωθόσιν,

and *ib.* 1453.

118. Θύμβριδος. The spelling is uncertain in the MSS. both here and in Servius on *Aen.* iii. 500 who mentions this as 'fossam circa Syracusas' (k has θύβριδος, p θύβριδος, Serv. *loc. cit.* Thibrin or Ybrin). It is doubtful whether Servius' description of the place as 'fossa' is correct. The context does not favour it, but points rather to a well-watered valley. Whatever it was it seems to take its name from Apollo Thymbraeus.

120. Daphnis in these two lines merely proclaims himself aloud to the Nature to which he has bidden farewell. The couplet is not a sepulchral inscription as is Vergil's adaptation, *Ecl.* v. 43, for if so to whom would Daphnis commend the duty of writing the epitaph? He has refused communication with his fellow men.

123 *sqq.* Daphnis calls finally on Pan, the herdsmen's god, and delivers to him his shepherd's pipe.

Λυκαῖω: Mount Lycæus in south-west Arcadia, on the boundaries of Elis. A great centre of Pan worship.

τύ γε. The pronoun is used thus in either of two alternative clauses, without special emphasis; cf. Herod. ii. 173 λάθοι ἂν ἦτοι μανείς ἢ ὃ γε ἀπόπληκτος γενόμενος. Conversely in first clause, *Odys.* iv. 821; in both, *Odys.* viii. 488.

ἐνθ' = ἐνθε = ἐλθέ.

125. Ἑλίκας, 'and leave the tomb of Helice and the high cairn of Arcas.' Arcas was son of Callisto, translated to the heavens, and made into the constellation Ἑλίκη (The Bear). Callisto was daughter of Lycaon. Λυκαονίδας therefore = 'grandson of Lycaon,' not 'son of.' These tombs are described by Pausanias viii. 35 τάφος Καλλιστοῦς χάμα γῆς ὑψηλόν, δένδρα ἔχον πολλά: cf. viii. 9. 2 πρὸς δὲ τῆς Ἥρης βωμῶ καὶ Ἀρκάδος τάφος τοῦ Καλλιστοῦς ἐστί. Meineke maintains that the name Helice is only used when the constellation is meant. If it were necessary to find two instances of every usage in Greek a parallel might be quoted from Callim. i. 41 νῖωνοι Λυκαονίης ἄρκτοιο.

129. ἐκ κηρῶ: join with μελίπνουν: honey sweet with its fragrant wax.

ἐλκτάν has gerundival force; 'that can be moved across the lip,' not 'curved to fit round the lip.' See Jebb, Appendix to *Oed. Tyr.* p. 298; cf. γνωτός, ρηκτός, &c., Monro, *Hom. Gram.* § 246. 2.

130. Ἄιδαν: one of the few instances of a neglect of the 'rule' of the bucolic caesura in the pastoral idylls. The effect is to give the line a sudden heavy cadence, suited to the sense.

132. Daphnis is dead; let all nature change and go awry to show his loss. Conington (on *Ecl.* iii. 89) is hardly right in regarding the lines as a curse invoked by Daphnis.

134. ἐναλλα, 'and let all change'; cf. Ovid. *Trist.* i. 8. 5 'Omnia naturae praepostera legibus ibunt.' Vergil seems to have mistranslated the line: *Ecl.* viii. 58 'omnia vel medium fiant mare,' taking ἐναλλα as = ἐνάλια. The line is however of doubtful authenticity. It breaks the here regular arrangement of four-line strophes; and among the specified changes the general πάντα ἐναλλα is weak.

135. ἔλκοι, 'worry.' Herod. i. 140 ἐλκυσθῆναι ὑπὸ κυνῶν: cf. the proverb ὁ νεβρὸς τὸν λέοντα, Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* viii. 1.

136. κῆξ ὀρέων, 'and let the owls cry to the nightingales upon the hills,' i.e. cry in rivalry.

140. ἔβα ῥόον, 'went down to the stream of death.' ῥόον is accus. of motion to; cf. xiii. 29; xxv. 141.

141. A favourite form of 'closing line' in Theocritus, divided into two rhythmic parts, balanced, and antithetical; see *Introd.*, and cf. i. 126; xv. 86; xiii. 7, &c.

145. ἐς ὑστερον . . . ᾄσω: an echo of the ending of the Homeric hymns; e.g. h. *Demet.* 495 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ σείο καὶ ἄλλης μνήσομ' αἰοδῆς.

147. ἀπ' Αἰγίλῳ ἰσχάδα, 'figs from Aegilus.' For construction cf. xxiv. 111; ix. 34; Aesch. *Eumenid.* 183; Arist. *Acharn.* 146 ἀλλὰντας ἐξ Ἀπατουρίων: *ib.* 192 πρεσβέων ἐς τὰς πόλεις.

Αἰγίλῳ. Theocritus probably means Aegilia in Attica, where figs of special excellence were grown, and calls the place by the name of its eponymous hero Aegilus (Hiller).

150. Ὠρᾶν. The Hours are the givers of all beauty and fragrance, cf. xv. 104; cf. a fragment of the Cypria quoted by Athenaeus (xv. 682 d)

εἶματα μὲν χρὸς ἔστο τὰ οἱ Χάριτες τε καὶ Ὠραι
ποίησαν καὶ ἔβαψαν ἐν ἄνθεσιν εἰαρινοῖσιν,
οἷα φέροντο ὦραι, κ.τ.λ.:

Pindar, *Nem.* viii. 1.

151. Κισσαίθα: name of a goat.

αἱ χίμαιραι. The article with the nom. plural is not uncommon in place of vocative; cf. v. 100; Arist. *Clouds* 601. With singular, iv. 45, note. So in Shakespeare:

'The jewels of our father, with washed eyes
Cordelia leaves you.'—*King Lear*, i. 1. 263.

II.

I have discussed the literary aspects of this poem in the *Introduction*, p. 32.

Vergil imitates it in the eighth eclogue, but with singular lack of taste makes of it merely an 'amoeban exercise' put into the mouth of a shepherd, Alpheisiboeus, thereby destroying all the pathos of the original! Horace (*Epode* 5) has a few

verbal resemblances, but the spirit of his work is utterly different, as presumably was that of Sophron's mime, from which Theocritus is said by the Scholiast to have borrowed the form of the poem.

Nearer to Simaetha in the pathos of loneliness, than any previous creation of Greek literature, is the nameless speaker in Mr. Grenfell's 'Erotic Fragment.' Cf. the following fragments: ὁδὴν μ' ἔχει ὅταν ἀναμνησθῶ ὥς με κατεφίλει ἐπιβούλως μέλλων με καταλιμπάνειν . . . ἄστρα φίλα καὶ συνερῶσα πότνια νύξ μοι παράπεμψον ἔτι με νῦν πρὸς δὴν ἢ Κύπρις ἐγδοτον ἄγει με καὶ ὁ πολὺς ἔρως παραλαβών· συνοδηγὸν ἔχω τὸ πολὺ πῦρ τὸ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ μου καύμενον Nearer still in spirit is a modern Greek love chant which Mr. Andrew Lang quotes (Intr. to Trans. p. xvi): 'Bright golden Moon that now art near thy setting, go thou and salute my lover, that stole my love and kissed me, and said, "never will I leave thee." And lo, he has left me like a field reaped and gleaned, like a church where no man comes to pray; like a city desolate. Therefore I would curse him, and yet again my heart fails me for tenderness. Nay even so I will lay my curse upon him, and let God do even as he will, with my pain and with my crying, with my flame and mine imprecations.'

The date of the idyll is before 264, as is to be gathered from line 115. The Philinos there mentioned is perhaps Philinos of Cos, winner of the Stadium at Olympia in 264, 260. From the manner in which Philinos is spoken of it is obvious that he had not attained pan-Hellenic fame (cf. Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, *Aratos von Kos*, p. 184).

From this and from the mention of the *Myndian* Delphis, i.e. from Mynda in Caria, the scene of the idyll is determined as Coan. [See however Addenda, where these conclusions are criticized.]

1. δάφναι: see on l. 11.

Thestylis. The writer of the Greek argument says that Theocritus τὴν Θεστυλίδα ἀπειροκάλως ἐκ τῶν Σώφρονος μετήνεγκε Μίμων, apparently meaning that while in Sophron there was dialogue between women in Theocritus Thestylis is a mute, and that this is ἀπειρόκαλον (see Jahn, *Hermes* 2). The literary criticisms of the Scholiasts are not as a rule very acute; this one is no exception. Thestylis is needed to make the opening of the poem more than idle talk; what place there could be for speech on her part let the Scholiast see.

2. τὰν κελέβαν. The cauldron in which the magic brew was made; cf. *Macbeth*, iv. 1. 11.

φοινικέω. Crimson was especially associated with magical rites; cf. *Lysias*, vi. 52 καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἱέρειαι καὶ ἱερεῖς στάντες κατηράσαντο πρὸς ἐσπέραν καὶ φοινικίδας ἀνέσεισαν κατὰ τὸ νόμιμον τὸ παλαιὸν καὶ ἀρχαῖον.

οἶος ἄωτος: fine wool (the original Homeric sense, *Iliad* xiii. 599; of linen, *Iliad* ix. 661; contra, Theocr. xiii. 27).

3. τὸν ἐμὸν βαρὺν εὖντα φίλον . . . ἄνδρα, 'my cruel sweet lover.' The pathos is spoilt by making φίλον predicate; cf. Eurip. *Phoeniss.* 1446 φίλος γὰρ ἐχθρὸς ἐγένετ', ἀλλ' ὅμως φίλος: and Catullus' 'Odi et amo.'

ὥς, 'since,' not 'in order that'; cf. l. 9 note.

καταθύσομαι: cf. ll. 10, 159. There is no variant in the MSS., and on l. 159 Schol. k has καταδήσω φησὶν αὐτὸν τοῖς φαρμάκοις (a clear proof that he did not read καταδήσω). καταδήσομαι is generally read in all three places from a 'restoration' of the Scholiast here by Toup—falsely. καταδέω is the usual word for 'binding by magic' (cf. κατάδεσμος, κατάδεσις), and would never be changed to the unusual καταθύεσθαι. The word must = ἐκ θυέων καταμαγεύειν, 'charm by fire magic,' and is supported by Aesch. *Eumenid.* 328:

ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ τεθυμένῳ
τόδε μέλος . . .
ὕμνος ἐξ Ἑρινύων
δέσμιος φρενῶν.

4. δωδεκαταῖος ἀφ' ᾧ τάλas. The twelfth day is frequently mentioned as critical; *Odys.* ii. 374, iii. 391; Ap. Rhod. i. 1079. Tr., 'Who hath not been near me, for twelve days since'; cf. l. 157. The full construction would be ὅς μοι οὐδέποθ' ἔκει—δωδεκαταῖος (ἔστιν) ἀφ' ᾧ ἔκει. In l. 157 νῦν δὲ τέ νιν οὐδέποθ' εἶδον—δωδεκαταῖος (ἔστιν) ἀφ' ᾧ εἶδον. For ἀφ' οὐ added to these adjectives in -αῖος, cf. Xen. *Hellen.* v. 3. 19 ἐβδομαῖος ἀφ' οὐ ἔκαμεν ἐτελεύτησε: Lucian, *Halcyon* 5 τὰ πεμπταῖα ἐκ γενετῆς βρέφη. 'Time since which' is constantly expressed in Greek by a parenthetical πολὺς χρόνος ἐξ οὐ, cf. Isocrates, 91 d οὗτοι γὰρ ἀρχοντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων οὐ πολὺς χρόνος ἐξ οὐ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν: Soph. *Ajax* 600 (Lobeck, *ad loc.*). Here that form of expression is personalized; Eurip. *I. T.* (e conj. Heath):

χρόνιοι γὰρ ἦκουσ' οἷδ' ἐπεὶ βωμὸς θεᾶς
Ἑλληνικαῖσιν ἐξεφοινίχθη βοαῖς.

For τάλas see Ahrens, *Dial.* ii. 174.

5. ζοοί. The plural masculine is used by a woman referring to herself. Eurip. *Androm.* 357:

ἐκόντες οὐκ ἄκοντες, οὐδὲ βώμιοι
πίτνοντες αὐτοὶ τὴν δίκην ὑφέρομεν.

6. θύρας. The -ας (Doric acc. plural) is lengthened in arsis cf. viii. 65, vii. 104. The plural would not be used in Classical Greek of a house door; but cf. Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* ix. 2. (Cobet reads θύραν.)

ἀνάρσιος, emphatic by its position, and almost amounting to a curse. Cf. the Homeric νήπιος . . . σχέτλιοι: Ap. Rhod. i. 1303:

εἰ μὴ Θρηκίσιον δῶν νῆες Βορέας
... ἔρητύεσκον ἔπεσσιν
σχέτλιοι· ἧ τέ σφιν στυγερὴ τίσις ἔπλετ' ὑπίσσω.

7. See on iv. 6; cf. xxii. 168 and Demosth. *De Fals. Leg.* § 21 εἶπε δὲ τοιοῦτους λόγους ὥσθ' ἅπαντας ὑμᾶς λαβὼν ᾤχετο, 'he carried you away with him.'

9. ὥς νιν ἴδω, καὶ μέμφομαι. μέμφομαι is parallel with βασεῦμαι: it cannot be taken as dependent on ὥς, 'in order

that I may blame,' since there is no instance of *ὥς* with the fut. ind. in a purely *final-adverbial*-sentence. The apparent instances are all to be taken as noun clauses (as *ὥς* and fut. indic.) dependent on the main verb. Lucian, *Βίων Πράσις* 1 κοσμήσας *ὥς* φανούνται: Lysias, xx. 23 παρεσκεύασαν *ὥς* ἂν εἴημεν: Arist. *Frogs* 1121:

καὶ μὴν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τοὺς προλόγους σου τρέφομαι
ὥπως . . . βασανιῶ.

In all there is expressed or implied a notion of 'striving' or 'precaution' (see Sonnenschein, *Syntax*, 369 a, and additional examples in Liddell and Scott, *ὥπως*, B. 2. b).

10. ἐκ θυῶν, will enchant him by fire magic; Ap. Rhod. iii. 845. ἐκ expresses the source of the spell, and is more graphic than would be the dative (of instrument). Soph. O. C. 848:

οὐκ οὐν ποτ' ἐκ τούτων γε μὴ σκήπτρον ἐτι
ὑδοιπορήσεις.

11. ποταίεσθαι ἄσυχά, δαῖμον: altered by Kiessling and subsequent editors to ἄσυχῃ δαῖμον. But the sense is not 'submissa voce tibi, Luna, dolores meos conquerar' (Meineke); but 'I will sing my invocation in a hushed voice of awe.'

Nor has δαῖμον been rightly understood. Simaetha is not addressing the moon as the peaceful goddess of night but the daemon of magic; the counterpart in heaven of Hecate in hell. Lines 14-16 are this very incantation addressed to the 'diva triformis,' Hecate. Cf. Lucian, *Νεκρομαντ.* 465 ῥῆσιν τινα μακρὰν ἐπιλέγων ἣν οὐ σφόδρα κατήκουον· ἐπίτροχον γάρ τι καὶ ἀσαφὲς ἐφθέγγετο πλὴν ἐφίκει γέ τινας ἐπικαλεῖσθαι δαίμονας: ib. 466 τὴν ἐπαυδὴν ἐκείνην ὑποτονθορύσας: cf. ib. 469.

In the magic formulae preserved to us we have constant invocations of the νεκυδαίμων, 'demon of the dead' (Brit. Mus. Papyrus XLVI) νεκυδαίμων ὅστις εἴ, παραδίδομι σοὶ τὸν δαίνα ὥπως μὴ ποιήσῃ τὸ δαίνα πρᾶγμα: Paris Pap. Z. 1496 (see E. Kuhnert, *Rhein. Mus.* 1894, p. 37) ὀρκίζω σε νεκυδαίμον κατάδησον τὴν δαίνα φιλοῦσαν, ἐρῶσαν.

The Magic Ceremonial of Id. II. [See Addenda.]

Throughout the first part of the poem Theocritus reproduces accurately the rites and symbolisms of the two branches of 'Fire magic' and 'Philtro-Witchcraft' (classed generally in l. 1 under (a) δάφναι, (b) φίλτρα).

(1) In 'fire magic' some quickly burning substance (ἀλφίτα, 18; δάφνα, 23; κηρός, 28; πίτυρα, 33) or some relic (κροσπέδον, 53) was taken as a symbol of the object of the charm, and consumed in the fire while a charm or curse was pronounced, that as the symbol consumed so might the person consume (see ll. 21, 26, 31). So the Paris Pap. Z. 1496 foll. gives a form of charm to be used with ζύμρνα—myrrh—and fire. Ἀγωγή ἐπὶ ζύμρνης ἐπιθυομένης . . . πέμπω σε πρὸς τὴν δαίνα τῆς δαίνα . . . ἵνα μοι ἄξῃς αὐτὴν . . . εἰ κοιμᾶται μὴ κοιμάσθω ἀλλ' ἐμὲ μόνον τὸν δαίνα κατὰ

νοῦν ἐχέτω, ἐμοῦ μόνον ἐπιθυμῶ, ἐμὲ μόνον στεργέτω (cf. Theoc. ii. 44-46) ἐξορκίζω σε ζύμρνα κατὰ τῶν τριῶν ὀνομάτων ἀνόχῳ ἀβράσας τρῶ—ὥς ἐγὼ σε κατακάω καὶ δυνατὴ εἴ οὕτω ἦς φιλῶ κατὰκωσον τὸν ἐγκέφαλον (ll. 26, 29) ἐκκαυσον καὶ ἐκστρεψον αὐτῆς τὰ σπλάγχνα, ἐκσταξον αὐτῆς τὸ αἷμα ἕως ἂν ἔλθῃ πρὸς ἐμέ. Or an old German charm: 'Schrieb auff ein weyss glas dyse wartt . . . und leg das glas zu dem feure, und sprich dise wartt: Als hayss das glas ist als hayss sy der N nach mir' (quoted by Kuhnert *loc. cit.*).

The object burned might be made into a rough image of the person, but there was no need for this. Althaea wrought the doom of Meleager by burning a log of wood identified with him.

καί τε δαιδαλέας
ἐκ λάρνακος ὠκύμορον
φίτρον ἀγκλαύσασα· τὸν δὲ
μοῖρ' ἐπέκλωσεν τότε
ζῶας ὕρον ἀμετέρως ἔμμεν.—Bacchyl. v. 140.

(2) Charms without fire were (1) potions (l. 58); (2) spells wrought by herbs possessing occult virtues (θρόνα, 59: ἵππομανές, 48), or by representative objects acting by sympathy, Brit. Mus. Papyrus XLVI = Cambr. Antiq. Soc. Publication, ii. § 3 παραδὸς τὸν κλέπτην τὸν κλέψαντά τι· ὅσον κρούω τὸ οὐάτιον (a rough drawing) σφύρῃ ταύτῃ ὃ τοῦ κλέπτου ὀφθαλμὸς καὶ φλεγμαινέσθω ἄχρι οὐ ἂν αὐτὸν μὴνύσῃ: cf. the use of the ῥόμβος, Theoc. ii. 30.

14. Cf. Ap. Rhod. iii. 1210 Βριμὼν κικλήσκων Ἐκάτην ἐπαρωγὸν ἀέθλων: cf. ib. 860.

15. 'Making these spells as potent as those of Circe'; brachylogical comparison. Herod. ii. 134 πυραμίδα δὲ οὗτος ἀπελίπετο πολλὸν ἐλάττω τοῦ πατρός.

16. *Perimedē*: Propert. ii. 4. 18 (if reading there is sound) 'Perimedae gramina cocta manus.' Apparently the same as Agamede of *Iliad* xi. 740:

ξανθὴν Ἀγαμήδην
ἢ τόσα φάρμακα ἤδη ὅσα τρέφει εὐρεῖα χθών.

17. Ἴνγξ: the 'wryneck,' which was bound by the sorceress to a wheel, and spun rapidly in one direction (αἱ ταῖς φαρμακίαις γυναιξὶν προσφιλεῖς Ἴνγγες, Dionys. *Paraph. de Avibus*, i. 23); then used of the wheel itself, *A. Pal.* v. 204 (Asclepiades?)

Ἴνγξ ἢ Νικοῦς, ἢ καὶ διαπόντιον ἔλκειν
ἄνδρα, καὶ ἐκ θαλάμων παῖδας ἐπισταμένη,
πορφυρέης ἄμνου μαλακῇ τριχὶ μέσσα δεθείσα
τῆς Λαρισαίης ξείνια φαρμακίδος.

Lastly of any charm, Pind. *Ol.* iv. 35; Verg. *Ecl.* viii. 68 rather tamely 'ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.'

18. ἄλφίτα . . . τάκεται. Here begins the use of the fire magic. τάκεται is rather strange with ἀλφίτα, but cf. Hesiod, *Theog.* 867 ὥς ἄρα τήκετο γαῖα σέλα πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο: cf. 861 καίετο

γαῖα (καίεται is given as v. l. in Scholiast, but is probably a mere gloss: *τύφεται*, Meineke, Frit. Hill.).

19. 'Whither are thy wits flown'; cf. xi. 72; Arist. *Eccl.* 156 *τάλαινα, ποῦ τὸν νοῦν ἔχεις*;

20. ἦ ῥά γέ . . . τέτυγμαι; a question suits the context better than an (aside) statement; but ἦ ῥά γέ τοι (MS.) is not used in interrogations.

τίς = σοί.

ἐπίχαρμα: (an object of) scorn; cf. xii. 11, note.

21. πάσσο' ἅμα, not πάσσο', ἅμα καί: cf. *A. Pal.* vi. 202 *ζώνην τοι ὁμοῦ καὶ τόνδε κύπασσιν*.

τὰ Δέλφιδος ὀστία. The meal is taken as a symbolical representation of Delphis, as the laurel and wax in 23, 28.

23. Verg. *Ecl.* viii. 83. For the chiasmus cf. v. 145. ἐπὶ Δέλφιδι, 'against Delphis'; cf. xxii. 134, 142; Propert. ii. 28. 35:

'Deficiunt magico torti sub carmine rhombi,
Et tacet extincto laurus adusta foco.'

24. λακεῖ μέγα, 'crackles loud.'

καππυρίσασα = καταπυρίσασα: intransitive 'catching fire.'

25. οὐδὲ . . . εἶδομες. There is no stumbling-block in the use of the aorist here; 'the laurel burnt so quickly that we saw not even the ashes.'

26. σάρκ' ἀμαθύνει: 'so may Delphis waste his body in the flame (of love).' For the active form of expression cf. xxiv. 124; xv. 85, note.

28. κηρόν: not necessarily an image of Delphis in wax, as Horace, *Ep.* xvii. 76 'cereas imagines'; Ovid, *Heroid.* vi. 91 'Devovet absentes simulacraque cerea fingit.'

σὺν δαίμονι, 'with the aid of the daemon'; *vid. supra* on ll. 11, 14. For σὺν cf. vii. 12; *Iliad* xi. 792 τίς δ' οἶδ' εἴ κέν οἱ σὺν δαίμονι θυμὸν ὀρίναυ, 'whether you would with the favour of God.'

30. ῥόμβος ὁ χάλκεος: see note on l. 17; Horace, *Ep.* xvii. 7 'retro solve turbinem'; Ovid, *Fasti* ii. 575 'tum cantata ligat cum fusco licia rhombo' (Fritzsche).

30. ἐξ Ἀφροδίτας: cf. vii. 112; vii. 55 ὀπτεύμενον ἐξ Ἀφροδίτας. The preposition here expresses the agent, as in l. 7 the means.

33. πίτυρα, 'bran' is mentioned as used in mystic rights, though differently to this ceremonial, Demosth. *De Cor.* § 313. θυσώ, not 'sacrifice' but 'burn'; cf. note on l. 11 (first extract). The sense of the passage is well given by Wuestemann, 'furfures in ignem conficiam ut ad me revocem illum, te adiuvante, Hecate; tu enim firmissimum quodvis movere possis.'

τὸν ἐν Ἄϊδα κινήσεις ἀδάμαντα: ἐν Ἄϊδα, cf. i. 103. The dative ᾧδα has no good MS. authority.

κινήσεις (k), 'thou could'st move.' The bare optative to express possibility in a main clause is common enough in Homer and all but Attic Greek; cf. *Odys.* iii. 231 *ρεῖα θεός γ' ἐθέλων καὶ τηλόθεν ἄνδρα σώσσει*: *Ap. Rhod.* i. 767 *δ καὶ δηρὸν ἐπ' ἐλπίδι θηήσαιο*, *vid. Index, s. v. Optative*.

τὸν ἐν Ἄϊδα was altered to ἀναιδῇ by Taylor, whom most

of the modern editors follow. MSS., Scholia, and sense are against this.

τὸν ἐν Ἄϊδα ἀδάμαντα = the adamant in hell = the gates of hell; cf. Propert. v. 11. 4 'non exorato stant adamante viae'; Verg. *Aen.* vi. 552; Ovid, *Metam.* iv. 452 'carceris ante fores clausas adamante'; cf. v. 160. These are appropriately mentioned as yielding to the power of Hecate, queen of hell. Cf. also Lucian, *Νεκρομαντ.* 6 *ἤκουον δὲ αὐτοῖς* (the Zoroastrians) *ἐπὶ δαῖς τε καὶ τελεταῖς τισι ἀνοίγειν τοῦ Ἄϊδου τὰς πύλας*.

34. εἴ τί περ: cf. vii. 4.

35, 36. A sign that the invocation is answered is given by the barking of the dogs through the town; 'the goddess is at the cross-roads: sound the brass cymbal quickly.'

ἀνὰ πτόλιν, 'up through the town'; one dog starts barking, and the rest take it up in turn. *κατὰ πτόλιν* would = about the town.

ἄχει is not used elsewhere with an accusative of the thing struck (a cognate acc. of the sound made is common enough with all verbs of the kind, e.g. *Soph. Trach.* 871), but cf. *Pind. Ol.* x. 93:

αἰδέτο δὲ πᾶν τέμενος τερπναῖσι
θαλίαις.

The custom of striking gongs, &c. at eclipses still prevails as in ancient times (*Tacitus, Annals* i. 28); at Athens this tom-tom music was used in connexion with the rites of Persephone.

39, 40. *Vid. Intro.* The lines express beautifully the contrast between the calm of sea and air, and the wild unrest of the girl's heart; cf. Tennyson, *In Mem.* xi:

'Calm and deep peace in this wide air,
These leaves that redden to the fall;
And in my heart, if calm at all,
If any calm, a calm despair.'

And in Greek where such contrasts are rare (though there is no lack of deep felt descriptions of nature's moods, *Aelman* 60, *Aesch. Agam.* 565) read Simonides' *Danae* (fr. 37, Bergk); cf. *Statius, Silv.* v. 4; Verg. *Aen.* iv. 522.

40. ἐπὶ τήνῃ: cf. x. 31.

43. ἐς . . . τρίς: i. 25, note. A triple call was used in all ritual, Verg. *Ecl.* viii. 76; *Pind. Pyth.* iv. 109 *ἐς τρίς αὐδάσασα*. *Dia* = *Naxos*. The magic is here exchanged for prayer and curse.

45. τόσσον ἔχει λάθας: sc. αὐτόν. Greek says: *ἔχει με ὕπνος φλυαρία* (*Plato, Rep.* 336 c), *ἔρως* (*Pind. Isth.* viii. 64, &c.); so Latin 'quae te dementia cepit?'

46. A different form of the legend, *Odys.* xi. 321. Catullus (64) agrees with Theocritus. *λάθας . . . λασθῆμεν*. Theocritus is fond of expressing his comparisons thus with the same or analogous words in both clauses, i. 23; ii. 28, 108, 114; vii. 97; x. 2; v. 52, &c.

48. ἵππομανές. It is not clear whether Simaetha here makes any use of this philtre or merely refers to its power. It is

rather tempting to transpose the stanza with the next, in order to bring the ἵππομανές into connexion with the θρόνα of l. 59. The change from φιλτροκαταδεσμός here to fire magic again in 53, and again to philtres in 58, is awkward.

51. μαινομένῳ ἱκέλος: cf. Ap. Rhod. i. 634 θυιάσιν ὠμοβόροις ἱκέλαι.

Λιπαράς: Ovid, *Heroid.* xvi. 149 'nitida'; ib. xix. 11 'uncta palaestra' (Renier).

53. Verg. *Ecl.* viii. 91; Lucian, *Dial. Meret.* iv. § 5 ταύτας (τὰς κρηπίδας αὐτοῦ) κρεμάσασα ἐκ παττάλου ὑποθυμῆ τῷ θεῷ, πάττουσα καὶ τῶν ἀλῶν ἐπὶ τὸ πῦρ. λέγει δὲ ἀμφοῖν τὰ ὀνόματα καὶ τὸ ἐκείνου καὶ τὸ σόν· εἶτα ἐκ τοῦ κόλπου προκομίσασα βόμβον ἐπιστρέφει ἐπ' αὐτὴν τινα λέγουσα ἐπιτρόχῳ τῇ γλώσση, βαρβαρικὰ καὶ φρικώδη ὀνόματα, with the result that the possessor of the shoes forthwith appeared.

58. ποτόν κακόν, 'a deadly draught.' Simaetha overcome by her grief and pain gives way to despair. If he will not come, to-morrow I will make an end of him and all. Then she rouses herself to one more attempt by the power of magic herbs smeared on the doorway; see Legrand, *Étude*, p. 117, note.

59. δέ: in clause after vocative; *Iliad* i. 282 Ἀτρεΐδῃ, σὺ δὲ παῦε τῶν μένος; Eurip. *Hecuba* 372. Not in Comedy or Orators (Jelf, p. 134).

θρόνα: magic herbs, or a brew prepared therefrom; as ἀνθεα for 'honey' in Pseudo-Phocyl. 174:

μέλισσα
μυριότρητα κατ' ἀνθεα κηροδομοῦσα

Cf. Nicander, *Alexiph.* 153:

ἢ καὶ σιραίοιο πόσιν διπλήθεα τεύξαις
σὺν δέ τε πηγανόεντας (of rue) ἐνιθρύψειας ὀράμους
ὀργάζων (kneading) λίπει βροδέω θρόνα.

60. καθ' ὑπέρτερον, 'on the upper part of the lintel'; cf. Aratus 497 καθ' ὑπέρτερα γαίης. MSS. have καὶ νῦν, and then insert (except k) ἐκ θυμῷ δέδεμαι, ὃ δὲ μὲν λόγον οὐδένα ποιεῖ. This line is ungrammatical (ποιεῖ should be ποιεῖται), and breaks the regularity of the four line verses; it is also nonsense. καὶ νῦν must therefore be altered to make a finite clause. Buecheler's καὶ νύξ, or Ribbeck's ἄς ἐτι νύξ ἦ, or Fritzsche's καιρός, are all possible, and might all be supported by Schol. k ἕως ἐτι ἐνδέχεται καταδεθῆναι αὐτόν. ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν, C. Hartung.

ἄς = ἕως.

61. ἐπιφθύσοις, 'to avert the evil of the spell from yourself'; cf. vii. 127 and vi. 39.

64. Thestylis goes away on her errand, and Simaetha tells the story of her love to the still night: how at a sacred procession she had seen Delphis, had loved at once, had won him and lost him. Such monologues are common in the Greek drama; cf. Soph. *Trach.* 1; Eurip. *Androm.* 91 sqq.:

χώρει νῦν ἡμεῖς δ', οἷσπερ ἐγκείμεσθ' ἔτι
θρήνοισι καὶ γόοισι καὶ δακρύμασι,
πρὸς αἰθέρ' ἐκτενοῦμεν.

Here Simaetha appropriately takes into her confidence the Moon-goddess who had helped her in the working of her spell.

66. ἄμυν, 'to my woe'; but μοι in 65, 'brought on me.'

τῷ βούλοιο = τῷ Εὐβούλοιο, 'the daughter of Eubulus.'

κανηφόρος = ἄλσος ἐς Ἀρτέμιδος. The occasion was a public festival in honour of Artemis. In the procession to the shrine unmarried girls were chosen as bearers of the sacred baskets (κανᾶ). The passage is made clear by Xen. *Ephes.* ii. 2 ἤγετο δὲ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἐπιχώριος ἑορτὴ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ τὸ ἱερὸν . . . ἔδει δὲ πομπεύειν πάσας τὰς ἐπιχωρίους παρθένους . . . παρήεσαν δὲ κατὰ στίχον οἱ πομπεύοντες. πρῶτα μὲν τὰ ἱερὰ καὶ δᾶδες καὶ κανᾶ καὶ θυμιάματα· ἐπὶ τούτοις ἵπποι καὶ κύνες καὶ σκευὴ κυνηγετικὰ τὰ μὲν πολεμικὰ τὰ δὲ πλείστα πολεμικὰ . . . ἤρχε δὲ τῆς τῶν παρθένων τάξεως Ἀνθεια: cf. Ovid, *Met.* ii. 712.

67. πολλὰ μὲν . . . ἐν δέ; a variant on the usual expression ἄλλα τε . . . καί: cf. Cebes *Tabula*, ad init. πολλὰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλα ἀνάθηματα ἐθεωροῦμεν ἀνέκειτο δὲ καὶ πίναξ τις.

τῷ = Ἀρτέμιδι 'in whose honour.'

68. θηρία: see the extract from Xenoph. *Ephes.*, *supra*. Hartung holds the extraordinary opinion that the beasts were represented in painting.

70. Θεοχαρίδα = Θεοχαρίδου.

Θράσσα: probably to be taken as proper name; cf. Herondas, i. 1 θρείσσα ἀράσσει τὴν θύρην τις.

τροφός: not 'my nurse,' but 'Th.'s.'

ἄ μακαρίτις, 'now gone to her rest.' Hiller quotes Aristoph. frag. in Stobaeus, *Flor.* cxxi. 18:

διὰ ταῦτα γὰρ τοι καὶ καλοῦνται μακάριοι
πᾶς γὰρ λέγει τις, ὃ μακαρίτης οἰχεται.

Cf. Herondas, vi. 55 τούτῳ Κυλαίθις ἢ μακαρίτις ἐχρήτο. The expression was therefore one in popular use.

72. ἄ μεγάλωτος. A person commenting on his or her own action uses the adjective with the article; cf. iii. 24; ii. 138; Soph. *Antig.* 274; *Oed. Tyr.* 1379.

73, 74. 'How we remember such trifles in such awful moments! the scrap of the book that we have read in a great grief, the taste of that last dish that we have eaten before a duel, or some such supreme meeting and parting.'—Thackeray, *Esmond*.

76. 'And now halfway along the road, at Lycon's gardens, I saw Delphis.'

μέσον clearly means 'midway between home and my destination,' and is further defined by τὰ Λύκωνος: cf. *Odys.* vii. 195:

ὥς . . . μὴ . . . τι μεσσηγύς γε κακὸν καὶ πῆμα πάθῃσι
πρὶν γε τὸν ἦς γαίης ἐπιβήμεναι.

(= between here and Ithaca). The adverbial use of μέσον is rare, but occurs Eurip. *Or.* 983. The ellipse of one of the two extremes between which a thing is μέσος is common. Arist. *Aves* 187 ἐν μέσῳ δῆπουθεν ἀήρ ἐστι γῆς: sc. καὶ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

77. 'Love at first sight at a religious procession' is part of the stock-in-trade of the New Comedy and the Romancists; cf.

Plautus, *Cist.* i. 1. 91 (Hiller); Herondas, i. 56 Γρύλλος . . . ἰδὼν σε καθόδῳ τῆς Μίσσης ἐκύμηνε τὰ σπλάγχν' ἔρωτι καρδίην ἀνοιστρηθείς: Musaeus, *Hero and Leander*, 42 sqq.: Charito, *A.* i (a passage closely modelled on Theocritus) Ἀφροδίτης ἑορτὴ δημοτελής· καὶ σχεδὸν πᾶσαι αἱ γυναῖκες ἀπῆλθον εἰς τὸν νεῶν· τότε δὲ Χαιρέας ἀπὸ τοῦ γυμνασίου ἐβάδιζεν οἰκαδε στίλβων ὥσπερ ἀστήρ· ἐπὶ νηθεὶ γὰρ τῷ λαμπρῷ τοῦ προσώπου τὸ ἐρύθρημα τῆς παλαιστῆρας ὥσπερ ἀργύρῳ χρυσός.

80. ἀπό belongs to λιπόντων (tnesis) not to γυμνασίου.

82. ὡς ἶδον, ὡς ἐμάνην, ὡς μεν, 'I saw, was fascinated, my heart was fired'; the three actions followed one on the other immediately. Note that the second ὡς is not accented, and we are not to translate, 'as I saw so I was fascinated.' The explanation of the construction is doubtful. Similar passages are found—

(1) With ὡς: Theocr. iii. 42; *Piada* xix. 16 ὡς εἶδ' ὡς μιν μᾶλλον ἔδν χόλος: *Ib.* xx. 424 ὡς εἶδ' ὡς ἀνέπαλτο (*alii* ὡς): *Ib.* xiv. 294: Mosch. ii. 74: Coluth. 251 ὡς ἶδεν ὡς ἐνόησε. Possibly *Odyss.* xvii. 218; Oppian, *Hal.* iv. 97.

(2) ὅσσον: Theocr. iv. 39 ὅσσον αἶγες ἐμὴν φίλαι, ὅσσον ἀπέσβης, 'dear are my goats, dear thou in death.'

(3) ὅς: Theocr. xv. 25 ὡν ἶδες, ὡν εἶπες ('si sic legendum'): Theognis 169 ὡν δὲ θεοὶ τιμῶσ' ὡν καὶ μωμένενος αἰνεῖ (? *Ib.* 800 ἀλλ' ὅς λώιος ὅς μὴ πλεόνεσσι μέλοι: Ap. Rhod. iv. 1051 ὄντινα γυνάξοιτο ὅς μιν θαρσύνεσκε).

(4) Latin: *ut*, Verg. *Ecl.* viii. 41 'ut vidi, ut perii, ut me malus abstulit error!'

(5) *dum*: Catullus, lxii. 45 'dum . . . dum' is usually taken to be 'while,' 'so long,' but wholly unnecessarily. The verb to 'sic virgo' is understood from above, and each 'dum' = while. The reading is conjectural in Anon. ap. Hesych. ἦ μὲν κλέος ἦ δὲ καὶ ἦσθα. The passages are so curiously alike that a single explanation of them all seems to be required. M. Haupt (*Opusc.* ii. 467) took ὅσσον . . . ὅσσον in Theocr. iv. 39 as *both demonstrative*, but used by false analogy. This will hardly do for the ὡς examples; certainly not for Vergil's 'ut vidi,' and hardly for the ὅς cases, since the demonstrative use of ὅς is limited to its employment in the *nominative* + μέν. or δέ, or preceded by καί or οὐδέ, Monro, *Hom. Gram.* 265. The Theognis example (169) will not be explained.

(b) To take all as direct exclamations is impossible in view of the fact that ὅς is not so used, and in view of the sense required.

(c) It remains then to recognize all as *relatives*. Now ὡς ἶδον = when I saw (or as I saw) = the time of seeing (or the manner of seeing). So ὡς ἐμάνην, 'my fascination.' ὅσσον αἶγες ἐμὴν φίλαι = how dear my goats are = the dearness of my goats. So ὅσσον ἀπέσβης, 'the dearness of thee.' ὡν θεοὶ τιμῶσ', 'the man loved of heaven.' *ut vidi* = 'my seeing,' &c. Put these *noun equivalents* in simple juxtaposition, and we get:

(1) Seeing, madness, fire of love.

(2) The dearness of my goats, the dearness of thee.

(3) The man loved of heaven, the man praised of others.

I.e. the things identified are put alongside of one another

abruptly where logically we might have had τὸ ὡς ἶδον ἴσον ἐδύνατο τῷ ὡς ἐμάνη.

83. τὸ . . . κάλλος, 'my colour paled from me.' Not as Seyffert would have it, 'the beauty of the scene swam before my eyes.'

84. ὡς, 'how,' for ὅπως, 'as often,' Isocr. 74 e οὐκ ἄδηλον ὡς ἂν διατεθείεν.

88. ὁμοῖος . . . θάψω: cf. Sappho, ii. 14 χλωρότερα δὲ ποίας ἔμμι, τεθνάκην δ' ὀλίγῳ πιδεύης φαίνομαι: Catullus, lxiv. 100 θάψος: Arist. *Wasps* 1413 γυναῖκι κλητεύειν ἔοικας θαψίνῃ, where the Scholiast quoting Theocritus says ὡχρὸς γὰρ ὁ Χαιρέφῶν καὶ ἡ θάψος τοιαύτη. πολλάκι seems here to lose its temporal meaning; cf. vi. 31; xxvii. 41; Meineke, *ad loc.*

89. ἔρρευν = ἔρρεον: cf. *Odyss.* x. 393 τῶν ἐκ μὲν μελέων τρίχες ἔρρεον: Eurip. *Medea* 1281.

αὐτά: only bones and skin. For the expression cf. Callim. *Ep.* 30 ὁστέα σοι καὶ μῶνον ἔτι τρίχες: *Ib.* vi. 93:

ἐτάκετο μέσφ' ἐπὶ νευράς
δειλαίφ' ἱνές τε καὶ ὁστέα μῶνον ἔλειφθεν.

90. ἐς τίνος: *sc.* δόμον, cf. xv. 22.

91. ἅ τις ἐπῆδεν, 'who knew the use of spells.'

92. ἀλλ' ἥς οὐδὲν ἐλαφρόν, '*sensu transitivo*: id quod levat.' Wuestemann: compare Bacchyl. fr. 20:

τί γὰρ ἐλαφρόν ἔτ' ἔστ' ἀπραχθ'
ὥδ' ὀδυρόμενον δονεῖν
καρδίαν.

But there the sense must rather be 'what gladness is there' (cf. the use of ἐλαφρός = 'gay spirited,' l. 124). So here, 'there was no gladness found'; and the adjective is no more transitive than κοῦφον in xi. 3.

96. πᾶσαν, 'wholly'; cf. ii. 40, iii. 33.

δ Μύνδιος, *vid.* preface to this idyll and Addenda.

101. κείφ' ὅτι. This use of ὅτι, followed by direct quotation, is an Atticism; cf. Plato, *Protag.* 356 a εἰ γὰρ τις λέγοι ὅτι Ἄλλὰ πόλυ διαφέρει ὦ Σώκρατες.

ὑφαγέο = ὑφηγέο: *sc.* εὐκλέα, κράτεσκε, Pindar; τέλεσκον, Callim.; ἤγεο, *A. Pal.* ix. 403; αἰτίσκοντο, *Odyss.* xxiv. 209, cf. *infra*, l. 107.

103, 104. The rhythm of the lines is to be noted: the quick dactylic lines here—the sense interrupted by the refrain—then the heavier cadence of the next stanza.

106. The lines recall Sappho, fr. 2:

ὡς γὰρ εὖιδον βροχέως σε, φώνας
οὐδὲν ἔτ' εἴκει
ἀλλὰ καμ μὲν γλώσσα ἔαγε λέπτον δ'
αὐτίκα χρῶ πῦρ ὑπαδερόμακεν,
ὀππάτεσσι δ' οὐδὲν ὄρημ', ἐπιρρόμ-
βεισι δ' ἀκοναί·
ἀ δέ μ' ἴδρως κακχέεται τρύμος δὲ
πᾶσαν ἄγρει.

Cf. Theognis, 1017:

αὐτίκα μοι κατὰ μὲν χροὴν βέει ἄσπετος ἰδρῶς
πτοιῶμαι δ' ἐσορῶν ἄνθος ὀμηλικίης.

Persius, *Sat.* ii. 53:

'Si dona feram sudes et pectore laevo
Excutiat guttas laetari praetrepidum cor.'

110. ἐπάγην, 'torpui'; δαγύς, 'a doll.'

112. ὤστοργος (ὁ ἄστοργος), 'he who loved me not. Simaetha applies the term to Delphis, not because he has now deserted her, but because he can never have cared for her

ἐπὶ χθονός . . . πῆξας: not coordinate with ἐσιδών. 'Seeing me, he dropped his gaze upon the ground and sate him down.' The words expressed *assumed* bashfulness on D.'s part, preparatory to his confession. So Musaeus, 160:

παρθενικὴ δ' ἄφθογγος ἐπὶ χθόνα πῆξεν ὀπωπὴν
αἰδοῖ ἐρυθρίωσαν ὑποκλέπτουσα παρείην.

But of pondering thought, *Iliad* iii. 217: of fear, Ap. Rhod. ii. 683 στὰν δὲ κάτω νεύσαντες ἐπὶ χθονός: of grief, Eurip. *Iph. Aul.* 1123; *h. hymn Demet.* 194.

115. Philinus: see Addenda. ἐφθασας ἢ με παρήμην. For the const. cf. Herod. vi. 108 φθαίητε ἂν ἐξανδραποδισθέντες ἢ τινα πυθέσθαι ἡμέων. The comparative sense of the word is seen also in ἐφθης περὶς ἐὼν ἢ ἐγὼ σὺν νηὶ μελαίνῃ, *Odys.* xi. 58.

118. ἦνθον . . . ἦνθον: *vid.* *Introd.* p. 41.

κῆγώ (= καὶ ἐγώ) MSS., but the *ἄν* or *κεν* could not be omitted where there is no *if*-clause expressed; *contra*, v. 126.

119. ἢ τρίτος ἢ τέταρτος: for the omission of the usual αὐτός Hiller compares Plutarch, *Pelop.* 13 εἰς οἰκίαν δωδέκατος ἀπελθών.

αὐτίκα νυκτός, 'at the first hour of night.' The genitive depends on αὐτίκα, as xi. 40, and such expressions as ποῦ γῆς, ὅπῃ τῆς ἡμέρας: cf. xxv. 18.

120. μᾶλα. The usual presents of lovers, cf. iii. 10 ff.

Διωνύσοιο. Dionysus 'invented' the apple and all fruit, as well as the vine. Athenaeus, iii. 23 (quoting this passage): Νεοπτόλεμος δ' ὁ Παριανὸς ἐν τῇ Διονυσιάδι καὶ αὐτὸς ἱστορεῖ ὡς ὑπὸ Διονύσου εὐρεθέντων τῶν μήλων καθάπερ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀκροδρόνων. The Scholiast quotes Philetas:

τά οἱ ποτὲ Κύπρις ἐλοῖσα
μήλα Διωνύσου δῶκεν ἀπὸ κροτάφων.

121. κρατί: locative, 'on my brows.'

124. 'And had ye received me, this had been dear to both—; for gay am I called and fair.

τάδε = 'your receiving me.' The plural is used as in *Iliad* xiv. 98:

ὄφρ' ἔτι μᾶλλον
Τρωσὶ μὲν εὐκτὰ γένηται, &c.

[τὰ δ' ἦς φίλα, Ahrens, which Fritzsche translates *sodales mei amicos se praestitissent*; even if τὰ δ' could refer to the sodales implied in 119 τρίτος, the sense would be absurd.] The syntax is strange but by no means without parallel as Hartung thinks. For εἴ κε with indic. cf. Ap. Rhod. i. 197 εἴ κ' ἔτι μόνον . . . μετετράφη Αἰτωλοῖσι: *Iliad* xxiii. 526: Ap. Rhod. iii. 377 εἴ δέ κε μὴ προπάροιθεν ἐμῆς ἤψασθε τραπέζης.

126. εὐδόν τ' εἴ κε. For εὐδόν without κε cf. *inter alia*, Eurip. *Hecuba* 1111:

εἰ δὲ μὴ Φρυγῶν
πύργους πεσόντας ἦσμεν Ἑλλήνων δορί,
φόβον παρέσχεν οὐ μέσως ὅδε κτύπος.

The action is represented for the moment as actually happening: then this impression is corrected by the *if*-clause; cf. Theocr. xvi. 43.

εὐδόν. The sense is simply 'I would have felt assured of your love, and therefore *would have slept happily*, instead of lying awake for love' (ἀγρυπνήσαι δι' ἔρωτα, x. 10). It is not 'nihil fecissem,' as Wunder (on Soph. *O. T.* 65) and others explain, nor is there any need of alteration as εὐαδε, L. Schmidt.

εἴ κε: see *last note*; for sense cf. *A. Pal.* v. 296:

ἦν δ' ἄρα μοι τὰ λάφυρα καλὸν στόμα, καὶ τὸ φίλημα
σύμβολον . . . εἶχον.

128. 'Axes and torches had been brought against you.' The entrance would have been forced by these Mohocks. Cf. Horace, *Odes* iii. 26. 7; Arist. *Eccles.* 977:

Γ. καὶ τὴν θύραν γ' ἤραττες. Ν. ἀποθάνοιμ' ἄρα.
Γ. τοῦ δαὶ δεόμενος δᾶδ' ἔχων ἐλήλυθας;

130. νῦν δέ, 'but now, as it is.'

ἔφην (ἔφην): cf. v. 120 ἢ οὐχὶ παρήσθεν. The aorist is used 'referring to the moment just past where English uses the present' (Sonnenschein, *Syntax*, 485); especially in referring to a judgement of one's own or another's. *Iliad* xvii. 173 νῦν δέ σευ ἄνοσάμην πάγῃ φρένας οἶον εἶπες: Arist. *Peace* 520 ἀπέπτυσ' ἐχθροῦ φωτὸς ἐχθιστον πλέκος. Elsewhere ἔφην or ἐφάμην is used = 'I used to say—contrary to what has turned out'; *Iliad* xvii. 171; *Odys.* xi. 430. The connexion forbids us to take it so here. The form of expression is frequent, cf. Demosth. *De Cor.* 153, and a passage curiously like this in Julian Apost. καὶ πολλὴν ὁμολογήσας χάριν τοῖς οὐρανίοις θεοῖς ἐν δευτέρῃ τῇ σῇ μεγαλοψυχίᾳ χάριν ἔσχον.

133. αὐτως, 'just'; cf. v. 40.

134. σέλας φλογερώτερον: cognate accusative, 'burns with a fiercer flame.' *A. Pal.* xii. 93:

τοῖον σέλας ὄμμασιν αἴθει
κούρος.

Of the rhetorical expression here, M. Legrand says well: 'Ce n'est pas, je pense, fortuitement que ces fleurs de rhétorique

galante sont réservées à l'homme sans amour (ἀστοργος): en les lui attribuant, Théocrite entendait démontrer par contraste combien le jargon sentimental diffère du langage de la passion vraie.

136. σύν. The madness is regarded not as the means but as the accompaniment; cf. xxv. 251 note.

137. ἐφόβησε: gnomie, 'drives headlong.' This reading is justified against the emendation ἐσόβησε by Bacchyl. xi. 43:

τὰς ἐξ ἐρατῶν ἐφόβησε
παγκρατὴς Ἥρα μελάθρων
Προίτου, παραπλήγι φρένας
καρτερὰ ζεύσας ἀνάγκη.

138. οἱ. The dative is odd with ἐκλίνα following, and is hardly paralleled by vii. 25 (? ἐγὼ δέ τοι).

142. ὥς κά . . . μὴ θρυλέοιμι, 'and not to tell all at length'; scilicet, 'I say only this.' For ὥς κεν + opt. in primary sequence, cf. *Odys.* ii. 52; xxiii. 134. μακρὰ λέγειν, usually to speak aloud; here, to speak at length: Callim. *Ep.* xi. 1 οὐ μακρὰ λέξω (*Soph. Antig.* 446 σὺ δ' εἰπέ μοι μὴ μήκος ἀλλὰ σύντομα).

145. ἃ τε Φιλίστας μάτηρ . . . ἃ τε Μελίξους, 'the mother of Philista and Melixus.' One person is meant not two. The repetition of the article in this way with conjunction is classical but very rare. Xenoph. *Anab.* iii. 1. 17 τοῦ ὁμομητρίου καὶ τοῦ ὁμοπατρῖου ἀδελφοῦ: Plato, *Rep.* 334 e τὸν δοκοῦντά τε, ἧ δ' ὅς, καὶ τὸν ὄντα χρηστὸν φίλον: Antiphon, i. 21 τῷ τεθνεῶτι καὶ τῷ ἡδίκημένῳ: Demosth. *De Cor.* 205 τὸν τῆς εἰμαρμένης καὶ τὸν αὐτόματον θάνατον.

146. The MSS. have τὰς ἐμὰς αὐλητρίδος, k, p; τὰς ἀμὰς, s. Ameis keeps the latter = 'quae nobiscum in eodem loco habitat'; but this is hardly possible, and certainly not defended by xi. 4. Lobeck conjectured Σαμίας. What I have ventured on (ἀλαὰς) is nearer to the MSS.

149. ὥς ἄρα, 'that surely'; Plato, *Soph.* 230 d λεκτέον ὥς ἄρα μέγιστη καὶ κυριωτάτη τῶν καθάρσεων ἐστὶ, and constantly in quoting; often with ironical force, 'that as they said . . .'

ἐρᾶται: cf. i. 78.

151. Ἐρωτος ἀκράτῳ ἐπεχείτο. ἀκράτῳ is partitive genitive, 'poured unmixed wine.' οἶνω is always omitted in this phrase; cf. Arist. *Acharn.* 1229 ἀκρατον ἐγχέας.

Ἐρωτος, as οἱ (l. 153) shows, must = 'his love' (*amores*), not 'love' (*amor*). The genitive is used to express the object of a 'toast,' cf. xiv. 19: *A. Pal.* v. 109 ἐγχει Λυσιδίκης κνάθους δέκα: *ib.* v. 135 (Meleager) ἐγχει καὶ πάλιν εἰπέ πάλιν πάλιν Ἥλιοδώρας: Horace, *Odes* iii. 19. 9 'da lunae propere novae.' The genitive depends on the noun expressed or suppressed which forms the object of the verb.

153. πυκάσδειν. And he (Delphis) declared he would wreath the loved one's (οἱ) doors with wreaths. πυκάσδειν (present) instead of πυκασσεῖν (future, which Paley reads) is most unusual after a verb like φημί. But we find the aorist and present (rarely) after verbs of promising and hoping: ἐλπίζει δυνατόν εἶναι, Plato, *Rep.* 573 c. As Euripides (*Alcest.* 372) has

λέγοντος μὴ (not οὐ) γαμεῖν ἄλλην, as if λέγω = ὁμνυμι, we may be justified in keeping πυκάσδειν as if φάτο = ὤμοσε or ὑπέσχετο. For the custom here alluded to, see Lucretius, iv. 1171:

'Lacrimans exclusus amator limina saepe
Floribus et sertis operit.'

A. Pal. v. 280:

φιλακρήτους μετὰ κώμους
στέμμασιν αὐλείας ἀμφιπλέκοντι θύρας.

157 sqq. Cf. line 4. Simaetha comes back wearily to the thoughts wherewith she began, and her last utterances echo the first; cf. 158-71. Her plaint really ends with the sad heavy cadence of ἀμῶν δὲ λέλασται. Then a long pause; at last she rouses herself fiercely once more to thoughts of magic, and revenge by magic, echoing grimly in the words τὰν Ἀἰδαο πύλαν ἀραξεῖ her former words (l. 6) οὐδὲ θύρας ἀραξεν ἀνάρσιος. Yet this is only for a moment. She has lost her faith in all means of help, and stands face to face again with the reality of her loneliness. 'And I must bear my load as I have borne it now'; οἰσῶ τὸν ἐμὸν πόνον ὥσπερ ὑπέσταν. She ends not in wild words of revenge nor in rest, but in a calm despair, heightened by the pitiless calm of nature, the 'bright-faced Moon and stars that follow on the silent wheels of Night'; εὐκήλοιο κατ' ἀντὶγα Νυκτὸς ὀπαδοί.

159. καταθύσομαι: not with reference to the intention expressed in 58. Still less is κατέθυσά νιν (Meineke) to be read. The past spells are not thought of now, only a new effort of revenge.

160. ναὶ Μοίρας: a well chosen expression in this passage. Herondas vulgarizes it, iv. 30 πρὸς Μοιρέων.

166. κατ' ἀντὶγα: *secundum*. Following after the chariot as in κατ' ἵχνος. The stars are the escort of Night. Wuestemann quotes well Tibullus, ii. 1. 87:

'Iam Nox iungit equos currumque sequuntur
Matris lascivo sidera fulva choro.'

But the *lascivo* there is in quite a different spirit to the sad calm of these lines.

III.

This idyll is again pastoral. A nameless goatherd appeals for favour to his Love, who is hiding herself in a grotto shaded with fern, but in vain; then from direct appeal he turns to the indirect persuasion of a love song, but still without result. The poem falls into three parts:

(a) 1-5 are addressed by the goatherd to his companion Tityros, bidding him tend the herd while he is away.

(b) The scene changes to a spot before the grotto where Amarylhis hides. To her the goatherd appeals.

(c) Encouraged by a favourable sign, he makes a new attempt, and sings of legendary heroes and their success in love. Then, wearying of his appeal, again despairs.

The idyll has been generally brought into connexion with iv, as there (l. 38) the words, ὦ χαρίεσσ' Ἀμαρυλλί, reoccur in the mouth of Battos. Hence critics, ancient and modern, would make the κωμαστής of this poem = Battus (εἰκάσειε δ' ἄν τις τὸν ἐπικωμάζοντα Βάττον εἶναι, Schol.). But Battus is very different from the love-lorn singer of this idyll. The scene of *Id.* iv is South Italy; of this Sicily or Cos (see Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, *Aratos von Kos*, p. 183, note).

Theocritus frequently repeats half lines from idyll to idyll without any intention of uniting the one to the other; see i. 38 = vii. 48; xviii. 46 = xxii. 76; ii. 19 = xi. 72; vi. 17 = xiv. 62.

The Scholium on line 8 is interesting: τινὲς διὰ τὸ σιμός τὸν Θεόκριτον κωμάζειν φασί, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἐν τοῖς Θαλυσίοις (*Id.* vii) Σιμιχίδας ἀνόμασται· πλὴν οὐκ αἰπόλος ὁ Θεόκριτος οὐδὲ Σιμιχίδας ἀπὸ τοῦ σιμός, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ Σιμίχου πατρωνυμικόν.

The meaning of the name Simichidas has been discussed in the Introduction, pp. 8, 9; while the idea that Theocritus is the κωμαστής is absurd, it is not absurd to see in the σιμός of line 8 a hit at himself.

The date of the idyll must be sought in the Coan period, 290-280, *vid.* *Introd.* p. 23. In style it approximates to vii, vi and i: all Coan poems.

1. Κωμάσδω: cf. Alcaeus, 56 (Bergk) δέξαι με κωμάζοντα δέξαι λίσσομαι σε λίσσομαι: Callim. *Ep.* 42:

εἰ μὲν ἐκὼν Ἀρχὴν ἐπεκώμασσα, μυρία μέμφου
εἰ δ' ἄκων ἤκω τὴν προπέτειαν ἔα:

and Bion, xi. 4:

ἔσπερε . . .
καὶ μοι ποτὶ ποιμένα κῶμον ἄγοντι
ἀντὶ σεληναίας τὸ δίδου φάος:

in both cases of a serenade. The word is Latinized as 'comisor,' Horace, *Odes* iv. 1, and has the sense of κῶμον ἄγειν, 'to lead a rout of revellers.'

ταὶ δέ: deictic; *vid.* i. 31.

1, 2 must be spoken by the κωμαστής to himself, not to Tityros, as the change from nominative to vocative in line 3 shows.

3. τὸ καλὸν πεφιλαμένε: cf. i. 41; iii. 18. This use of the neut. adj. and article, in place of an adverb of quality, seems hardly to occur before Theocritus. The use is imitated in *A. Pal.* vii. 219:

ἢ τὸ καλὸν καὶ πᾶσιν ἐράσμιον ἀνθήσασα,
ἢ μούνη Χαρίτων λείρια δρεψαμένη:

by Herond. i. 54 πλουτέων τὸ καλόν: and by Callim. *Ep.* 52 τὸν τὸ καλὸν μελανέοντα Θεόκριτον: but it is grammatically merely an extension of the cognate accusative (cf. Arist. *Acharn.* 1201:

φιλήσατόν με μαλθακῶς, ὦ χρυσίω,
τὸ περιπεταστὸν κάπιμανδαλωτόν):

and differs from the common καλόν or καλά just as τὴν καλὴν φιλίαν πεφιλημένος differs from καλὴν φιλίαν πεφιλημένος, and indicates therefore a definite standard.

[In i. 15, &c., τὸ μεσαμβρινόν as adv. of time is different. In *Soph. O. C.* 1640 τλάσας τὸ γενναῖον φρενί. τὸ γενναῖον is object to τλάσας.] These lines are reproduced in Verg. *Ecl.* ix. 23:

'Tityre, dum redeo—brevis est via—pascē capellas,
Et potum pastas age, Tityre, et inter agendum
Occursare capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto.'

But it is noticeable that the untranslatable τὸ καλὸν πεφιλαμένε is omitted, a point which struck Aul. Gellius (*N. A.* ix. 9) 'caute omissum quod est in graeco versu dulcissimum: quo enim pacto dicebat τὸ καλὸν πεφιλημένε verba hercle non translaticia, sed cuiusdam nativae dulcedinis' (quoted by Meineke).

3, 4. On repetition of Τίτυρος, Τίτυρε, Τίτυρε, see *Introd.* p. 43.

5. κνάκωνα: a new formation, from κνακός (*Id.* vii. 16). Babrias has κνηκίας, of a wolf (yellow boy), 122, 12; cf. πυρρίας (πυρρός), Ξανθίας (ξανθός), αἰολίας (αἰόλος, the name of a fish).

κνάκων seems to be formed on analogy of such names as Ἀγάθων, Τίμων, Φίλων. Libyan sheep were famous from the time of the *Odyssey* (*Odys.* iv. 85).

6, 7. Verg. *Ecl.* ii. 6.

τοῦτο κατ' ἄντρον to be joined with παρκύπτουσα, 'leaning out through the entrance of your bower.' κατ' ἄντρον . . . καλείς (= 'call to your bower') is not a use of the preposition which can be supported [xvii. 112 ἱεροὺς κατ' ἀγῶνας = 'for'; cf. *Thucyd.* vi. 31 κατὰ θέαν ἦκειν, 'to come for the spectacle'] except in very late prose (*vid.* Jannaris, *Hist. Gk. Grammar*, § 1586). In the sense given to κατὰ here, see Lycurgus, § 86 ὑποδύντα κατὰ τὰς πύλας: *Iliad* xii. 469.

7. ἐρωτύλον. τὸν ἐρωτικὸν ὑποκοριστικῶς καὶ οὐχ ὡς τινες κύριον: Schol. = 'the love lorn swain.' The word is used by Bion, v. 10 ἀλλὰ μοι αὐτὸς αἰδεῖν ἐρωτύλα = 'songs of love'; cf. *ib.* 13:

ὅσσα δ' ἔρως μ' ἐδίδαξεν ἐρωτύλα πάντ' ἐδιδάχθην.

We have a by-form, ἐρωτίς (fem.), iv. 59, which shows that it is not formed immediately from ἔρως. For the diminutive termination -ύλος, cf. δριμύλος, μικκύλος, Moschus, Ἐρως δραπετής (8, 13).

8. ἐγγύθεν, 'at near view': not ἐγγύς, since Greek marks the point from which we look; cf. xxii. 16: Mosch. *Europa*, 155 Ζεὺς εἰμὶ καὶ ἐγγύθεν εἶδομαι εἶναι ταῦρος: Plato, *Phaedr.* 255 b προσεμένου δὲ καὶ λόγον δεξαμένου, ἐγγύθεν ἡ εὐνοία γιγνομένη τοῦ ἐρώντος ἐκπλήττει τὸν ἐρώμενον.

9. προγένειος: 'cui mentum prominet,' Kiessling; but Vergil (*Ecl.* viii. 35 'Hirsutumque supercilium promissaque barba') certainly took it to denote a scrubby projecting beard; that this was the meaning of Theocritus is rendered certain by Longus, i. 16 οὗτος δὲ πυρρός ὡς ἀλώπηξ καὶ προγένειος ὡς τράγος . . . κἂν δέη σε φιλεῖν ἐμοῦ μὲν φιλήσεις τὸ στόμα, τούτου δὲ τὰς ἐπὶ τοῦ γενείου τρίχας. Vergil, *Ecl.* iii. 7 ('mori me denique coges')

follows both sense and rhythm; cf. *supra* on 4 and 6. xi. 72 = *Ecl.* ii. 69; *vid.* *Introd.*

10. *τηνῶθε* = 'thence'; cf. *Arist. Acharn.* 754; *A. Pal.* vi. 354; *τοντῶθεν*, *Id.* iv. 48, which establish the form against the variant *τηνῶ δέ*. For the long vowel, cf. *ἀμφοτέρωθεν*, &c., but Theocritus has also *τοντόθε*, iv. 10; *τηνόθι*, viii. 44; like *αὐτόθι*, *αὐτόθεν*, *ἄλλοθεν*.

11. *ἄλλα*: i.e. *ἄλλα δέκα*: *Verg. Ecl.* iii. 70.

12. From here to l. 23 the lines drop naturally in groups of three; as above they fell into couplets. This change and the abruptness of some of the transitions from thought to thought have led commentators to rearrange the lines, and by dint of much shuffling and rejecting of lines to get a mathematical symmetry into the poem. On the Theocritean symmetry of verse, see *Introd.* p. 39. On the second point—the abrupt transitions—the sequence of thought is not logical, but it represents a natural change from sentiment to sentiment as each is suggested by circumstance. At 11 an answer is expected, and not given: so 12 proceeds, 'Yet regard my grief if nothing else,' the thought is changed by the passing bee: in 15 it returns to the complaint of cruelty: 18 is a more piteous appeal, 'I do not ask much, only a little kiss': 21—an expression of peevishness which works itself up to thoughts of self-destruction.

12. *ἔμόν*: cf. viii. 14; xxv. 203; and *Index*.

13. *ἄ βομβεύσα*, 'that bee'; cf. *A. Pal.* v. 83:

*εἶθε ῥόδον γενόμην ὑποπόφυρον ὄφρα με χερσὶν
ἀρσαμένη χάριση στήθεσι χιονέοις.*

And a modern Greek song, Legrand, *Chansons popul. grecques* 41:

*χιλιδονάκι νὸ γενῶ τὴν κλίνην σου νὰ ἔλθω
νὰ κτίσω τὴν φωλίτσαν μου ἐς τὰ προσκέφαλά σου,
νὰ κηλαδῶ, νὰ σ' ἐξυπνῶ, πάντα νὰ με θυμάσαι,
νὰ με θυμάσαι, λυγερή, ἔως τε ζῆς καὶ εἶσαι.*

Cf. *Anacreonta* 22, Bergk.

14. *ᾧ τὸ πυκάσδῃ*, 'wherewith you shut yourself in,' i.e. the bower is covered with ferns.

15. *Verg. Ecl.* viii. 43; *Catullus*, lxiv. 154 'quaenam te genuit sola sub rupe leaena?'; *Iliad* xvi. 34. Similar expressions are common enough in Greek and Latin.

16. *ἐθάλαξε*: see on xiv. 15.

δρυμῶ: loc. dative; cf. ii. 121; *Soph. O. T.* 20 *ἀγοραῖσι θακεῖ*.

17. *ἐς... ἄχρις*. In the Classical period we find *ἄχρις* or *μέχρις* ἐς occasionally (*Xen. Anab.* v. 5. 4). The order used here seems to be only Alexandrine, but becomes very frequent, e.g. *ἐς γόνυ μέχρις*, *Callim.* iii. 12; *ἐς αἰθέρα δ' ἄχρι*, *Mosch.* i. 19; *ποτὶ τὸν θεὸν ἄχρις*, *Callim.* vi. 129; *ἐς ὁστίον ἄχρις*, *Quint. Smyrn.* ix. 376; *ἐς αἰθέρα μέχρις*, *Id.* ix. 69. The other order appears, *Theocr.* vii. 67 *ἔστ' ἐπὶ πᾶχυν*, cf. xxv. 31; *Aratus* 599 *μέσφα παρ' Id.* 602 *ἄχρι παρ'*; *Theophrast. Char.* xi. *ἄχρις ἐπὶ πολὺ τῶν πλευρῶν*: and often.

18. *κυάνοφρυ*: cf. xx. 24 *καὶ λευκὸν τὸ μέτωπον ἐπ' ὀφρύσι λάμπε μελαίναις*; *Anacreont.* xvi. 11 *ἀπαλὸν δὲ καὶ δροσῶδες στεφέτω μέτωπον ὀφρὺς κυανωτέρη δρακόντων*.

τὸ καλὸν ποθορεῦσα: see on xiii. 45.

τὸ πᾶν λίθος is difficult. The Scholiast gives a variety of explanations: (1) *ὅλη λευκὴ οἶον ἄγαλμα μαρμάρινον*: (2) *ἡ σκληρὰ καὶ ἀτεγκτος*: (3) *ἡ μόνον οὐχὶ ἀποδιδούσα τοὺς ὀρῶντας τῷ κάλλει*. The third is obviously ridiculous. The first would give a good sense, but it is doubtful if *λίθος* could be so used without further designation; cf. vi. 38 *λευκοτέραν αὐγὰν Παρίας ὑπέφαινε λίθοιο*; *Anacreont.* 15:

*ὑπὸ πορφυραῖσι χαίταις
ἐλεφάντινον μέτωπον.*

Nicet. Eugen. ii. 208 *λαμπρὸν τὸ βλέμμα' χαῖρε λαμπρότης λίθων*, although as description of beauty precedes and follows it would be natural to take *λίθος* as compliment rather than as upbraiding. This is, however, the sense most easily given to *λίθος* by itself; cf. *A. Pal.* v. 228:

*αὐτὰρ ἐμὲ στενάχοντα τόσης κατὰ νυκτὸς ὀμίχλην
ἔμνηος Εὐίπης οὐκ ἐλέαιρε λίθος.*

Id. xii. 151:

*εἰ δ' ἐσιδὼν ὦ ξεῖνε πυριφλέκτοισι πόθοισιν
οὐκ ἐδάμης, πάντως ἢ θεὸς ἢ λίθος εἶ.*

In that case we have a sudden transition from praise of beauty to complaint of coldness; cf. *A. Pal.* xii. 12 *ἄρτι γενειάσδων ὁ καλὸς καὶ στερρὸς ἐρασταῖς*: and verse 39 of this idyll will refer back to the line. *Herondas*, vi. 4 *μᾶ, λίθος τις οὐ δούλη*, of a person standing stock still. *Calverley* translates rightly, 'O thou whose glance is beauty and whose heart marble.' For the neuter *τὸ πᾶν* attached to *λίθος*, cf. xv. 20 *ἅπαν ῥύπον*: *Lucian, Deorum Judic. de Paride* *τὸ πᾶν βουκόλος*. Usually we have attraction, *Soph. Philoc.* 622 *ἡ πᾶσα βλάβη*: *ib.* 927 *πᾶν δέϊμα*. *λίπος* is mentioned as v. l. in Scholiast, but is not justified by the use of *λιπαρός*, *Bacchyl.* v. 169 *λιπαρὸν θέϊμαν ἀκοῖτιν*. *J. A. Hartung* reads *λέπας*. "Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig."

19. *πρόσπνυξαι*: cf. *Odys.* iv. 647 *ἐπεὶ προσπύξατο μύθῳ*.

τὸν αἰπόλον: (see on xiv. 56), me, your own herdsman.

20. *ἔστι καὶ ἐν*. The line is repeated by the author of xxvii. 4, and quoted by *Eustath. Philos.* § 105 *τί σοι κέρδος εἶπεν ἐκ τοῦ φιλήματος. ἐγὼ δὲ πρὸς τὴν κόρην μεθ' ἡδονῆς ἔστι καὶ ἐν κενεοῖσι φιλήμασιν ἀδέα τέρψις*.

21. *τὸν στέφανον τίλαί με κατ' αὐτίκα λεπτὰ ποησεῖς* (s. *Junt. Call. καταυτίκα* p, k). There is no word *καταυτίκα*, though we have *καταντόθι*, *Iliad* x. 273; *Theocr.* xxv. 153, *καθάπαξ* (*Attic*), &c. *παραυτίκα* (xxv. 222) and new compounds are made by the Alexandrian writers with great freedom: *εἰσετι*, xxvii. 17; *συνάμα*, xxv. 126; *κατεναντία*, *Ap. Rhod.* ii. 1116; *εἰσοπίσω*, *Quint. Smyrn.* i. 243; *ἐκποθεν*, *Ap. Rhod.* iii. 262. So *divisim*: *κατ' ἐκτοθι*, *Quint. Smyrn.* ii. 413; *ἐκ τόθεν*, *Ap. Rhod.* ii. 533; *κατ' ἀντίον*, *Quint. Smyrn.* ii. 328; *εἰς ἅλιν*, 25; *ἀπ' ἐντεύθεν*, *Polyb.* (*Jannaris*,

§ 1516). Ahrens reads here καὶ αὐτίκα, but we can keep κατὰ if we take it as tmesis with τίλαι: cf. *Odys.* x. 567 ἐξόμενοι δὲ κατ' αὐθι γῶν: Moschus, *Eurota* 4:

ὕπνος
λυσιμελὲς πεδάα μαλακῶ κατὰ φάεα δεσμῶ.

The construction then is ποησεῖς με κατατίλαι τὸν στέφανον λεπτά, 'to pluck the wreath in bits'; ἦτοι κατατίλαι τὸν στέφανον εἰς λεπτά, Schol. To a neuter plural thus used as predicate the preposition εἰς may be added, but is usually omitted; but then it is customary to make the adj. immediately dependent on a second verb; cf. Theocr. ix. 27; *Odys.* xii. 174:

κηροῖο μέγαν τροχὸν . . .
τυτθὰ διατμήξας . . . πείζον.

Similar to this passage are Aratos 1054:

. . . καὶ γάρ τ' ἀροτήσιον ὥρην
τριπλόα μείρονται . . .

Quint. Smyrn. xiv. 534:

. . . ἄφαρ δέ μιν ἄλλυδις ἄλλη
ἐσκέδασαν διὰ τυτθὰ.

Cf. Demosth. 182 διελεῖν ἐκάστην πέντε μέρος.

24. ὁ δύσσοος: *vid.* on ii. 138.

ὑπακούεις: see on xi. 78.

25. τῆνῶ: *vid.* on iii. 10.

26. The tunny fishery was practiced throughout Greek waters (Oppian, *Hal.* iii. 620 sqq.). Oppian, l. c. 637 describes a watcher for the school as here εἶθ' ἦτοι πρῶτον μὲν ἐπ' ὄρθιον ὕψι κολωνὸν ἴδρις ἐπαμβαίνει θυννοσκόπος, ὅστε κινούσας παντοίας ἀγέλας τεκμαίρεται, αἶτε καὶ ὅσσαι, πιφαύσκει δ' ἐτάροισι.

25. τὰν βαίταν ἀποδύς shows a delightful idea of economy: he may be drowned, but spoil his plaid—no fear!

27. The MSS. have καῖκα μὴ ποθάνω, keeping which Paley translates 'etiam si non moriar at saltem tibi iucundum erit': so the Scholiast. The sense is feeble and the Greek dubious since γε μάν is not used to introduce an apodosis. Graefe read δὴ for μὴ (a not uncommon confusion): Meineke and Hiller take this and translate 'si obiero tua tibi voluntas effecta est.' But τὸ τεδν ἀδύ in both these is very doubtful and could only mean 'your sweetness,' not 'what is pleasant to you'; cf. τῶ ἐμῶ αἰσχροῦ, Andocid. ii. § 9; τὸ σεμνὸν τὸ σόν, Eurip. *Hippol.* 1064; τὸ σὸν γενναῖον, Soph. *O. C.* 569; τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπές, Thucyd. vi. 11; τὸ ὑμέτερον εὐσεβές, Antiphon. 141. 2; τῶ συμφέροντι τῶ ὑμετέρῳ, Aesch. *Ktes.* § 8; ἡμετέρῳ μεδέοντι, Callim. i. 86; especially τὸ αὐτοῦ γλυκύ, Plato, *Phaedr.* 240. I take δὴ and mark an aposiopesis after ἀποθάνω, 'and if I die (well it will all be over), and yet (γε μάν) thou art sweet to me.'

ἀδύ is predicate. τὸ . . . τεόν is little more than τὸ (= what thou art); cf. xxii. 61; Arist. *Thesm.* 1170 τὰ μὲν παρ' ἡμῶν ἴσθι

σοι πεπεισμένα: Plato, *Theaet.* 161 e τό γ' ἐμὸν οὐδὲν ἂν προθυμίας ἀπολείποι: cf. Soph. *Ajax* 1313; Arist. *Thesm.* 105:

εὐπίστως δὲ τοῦμὸν
δαίμονας ἔχει σεβίσαι.

(Vergil may have taken the lines as Hiller, *Ecl.* viii. 60; but probably he represented iii. 54 and xxiii. 20, not this line, when he writes 'extremum hoc munus morientis habeto,' *vid.* Conington, *ad loc.*)

28. The object of ἔγγων is not the following clause, ὅκα (*vid.* in vi. 21), but the clause supplied from the context, 'that thou care not for me': hence the καί in 31. 'I knew it of old, and the old witch too told me sooth.'

μεμναμένῳ εἰ φιλείς με: thinking of thee and wondering if thou lovest me (Haupt). There is an exactly similar usage in Ap. Rhod. iii. 535:

τῆς μὲν ἀπὸ μεγάροιο κατὰ στίβον ἐνθάδ' ἰόντες
μνησάμεθ', εἴ κε δύναίτο, κασιγνήτη γεγανῖα,
μήτηρ ἡμετέρη πεπιθεῖν ἐπαρῆσαι ἀέθλα:

cf. Mosch. *Ἔρως δραπ.* 2; Xen. *Anab.* vi. 1. 31 ἐθούμην εἰ βέλτιον εἶη.

29. οὐδὲ τὸ τηλέφιλον, κ.τ.λ. According to usual explanation we have here described a popular method of augury. A leaf (? poppy, τηλέφιλον) was held between the fingers and slapped against the arm or hand. If a sharp cracking noise (πλατάγημα) was made the sign was favourable; πληττόμενον εἰ ψόφον ἀπετέλει, ἐδίδου αὐτοῖς σημειοῦσθαι ὅτι ἀντερῶνται, Schol.: cf. Pollux, *Onom.* ix. 127. But ποτεμάζατο and ἐξεμαράνθη are both very obscure with this explanation. Haupt translates 'impingit crepitum': a sense which can hardly be extracted from ποτεμάζατο = to press close, xii. 32; to press into, Nicander, *Therm.* 772, 181 αἶδα προσμάσσεσθαι: so ἐνεμάζατο κέντρον, *ib.* 767; ἐμμάζει ὀργήν, Callim. *Dian.* 124; *A. Pal.* ix. 548; in all the original sense of 'smearing,' 'rubbing in,' is latent. Schol. k gives another rendering: φύταριόν τι δ' τινὲς τῶν ἐρωτικῶν τιθέντες ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων ἢ τῶν καρπῶν ἐπικρούουσι, καὶ ἐὰν μὲν ἐρυθρὸν γένηται καλοῦντες αὐτὸ ρόδιον νομίζουσιν ἀγαπᾶσθαι, τοῦ χρώτος (χρώματος MSS. quidam) δ' ἐμπρησθέντος ἢ ἐλκωθέντος μισεῖσθαι. . . . πλατάγημα τὸ πλατὰ γώνιον . . . μήκανος φύλλον. This gives quite a new interpretation, and one which is free from objection. There is no authority for πλατάγημα = 'crack.' The word only occurs here and in a mistaken imitation, *A. Pal.* v. 296. Take τὸ τηλέφιλον and τὸ πλατάγημα in apposition, and translate πλατάγημα, 'leaf' or 'cracking leaf,' si lubet.

30. ἀπαλῶ ποτὶ πάχεος MSS. optimi: ἀπαλῶ ποτὶ πάχει vulgo: πάχει is not a Theocritean form. Read ἀπαλῶ ποτὶ πάχεος, 'on the soft part of the arm.' Tr., 'the love-in-absence, the leaf, did not make the (red) smear, but withered dead on the flesh of my arm.' ποτὶ in Doric does not put back its accent when it follows its case.

31. There is again considerable doubt as to the right reading (*vid.* note crit.). We want a proper name with the definite

reference to some particular witch (cf. ii. 145; vi. 40). Meineke's *Παραβάτις* is therefore probable: it is a feminine form of the name *Παραβάτης* (Herod. v. 46). The *lectio vulgata* is *Ἀγροῖω*. k has *ἄγροῖω*, and Schol. k gives *Γροῖω ὄνομα κύριον*. Hence Ziegler (Hiller) *ἄγροῖω*; but the place of the article is hardly justified for Theocritus by the Homeric *τὸν Χρύσην ἀρητῆρα* (which Hiller quotes). Greek says *ὁ ῥήτωρ Δημοσθένης* or *ὁ Δημοσθένης ῥήτωρ ὤν*, not *ὁ Δημοσθένης ῥήτωρ*: see on xiii. 19; xv. 97. *ἄγροῖα* is only conjecture and does not explain the MSS. reading. I adopt therefore Warton's conjecture *ἄγροῖωτις ἀλαθέα*, 'And a country-woman too divining by the sieve told me sooth, Paraebatis who the other day was gathering her herbs, that I dote on thee.'

32. *ποιολογεῖσα*: 'haec de spicilega (gleaner) viri docti interpretantur messorum subsequente . . . at neque *ποιολογεῖν* idem est quod *σταχυολογεῖν* neque *Παραβάτις* dici potest quae messorum sequitur' (Meineke). *Paraebatis* is therefore an old hag like Cotytaris (cf. vi. 40) who was gathering her herbs to make into charms and simples.

35. *ἐριθακίς*: *μισθώτρια ὑποκοριστικῶς*, Schol.: cf. Eustath. *ad Iliad.* i. 162. 23 *ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὄρνειον ἀφ' οὗ τὸ ὄνομα*. Again a double explanation: (1) *ἐριθακίς* is a diminutive formed from *ἐριθος*, 'a maidservant' (so Liddell and Scott, s. v.); (2) it is a proper name formed from *ἐριθακος*, 'the name of a bird.' But the diminutive of *ἐριθος* would be *ἐριθίς* (fem.), *vid.* on v. 50. The majority of editors therefore take the word as proper name. Tr. 'Erithacis, daughter of Mermnon.' Theocritus often gives the parent's name, ii. 146; x. 15; Herondas, vi. 25 *ἡ Βιτάτος εἰβούλει*: v. 3 *Ἀμφυταίη τῇ Μένωνος*: i. 76 *τὴν Πυθέω δὲ Μητίρην*.

37. The twitching of the eyelid was a favourable omen. Plautus, *Pseud.* i. 1. 105 'ita supercilium salit'; Eustath. *Philos.* § 322 *ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις πᾶσιν ὀφθαλμὸς ἤλατο μὲν ὁ δεξιός*. Wuestemann quotes a fragment from a work by one Melampus addressed to Ptolemy Philad. *ὀφθαλμὸς δεξιὸς ἐὰν ἄλληται, ἐχθροὺς ὑποχειρίους ἔξει*. The goatherd is encouraged by the sign to believe that he will see Amaryllis, and resolves to try to entice her by a song.

ἰδησῶ: a new future form; see Synopsis of Dialect, § 43.

38. *ἀποκλινθεῖς*, 'leaning back.'

39. *ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄδαμαντίνα* refers back to *τὸ πᾶν λίθος*, l. 18. Cf. the similar reference from ii. 157 to ii. 4; Stat. *Silv.* i. 2. 69 'duro nec enim ex adamante creati.'

40-51. The song consists of four groups of three verses each, touching briefly on country stories of love. The idea reappears in the *Leontion* of Hermesianax, and, pretty though this ballad is, it might be regarded as hardly in keeping with the character of a country swain. But Theocritus' shepherds are not all clowns, and, as shown in Introd. p. 37, Theocritus' realism is not particularly attentive to detail of style or expression. The idea is appropriate enough in the country lad, only the form is worked up by the author to give a more artistic setting. What is important is that Theocritus' country folk do not utter moral sentiments or criticisms of current events out of keeping with their station. We have similar appeals to legend in xx. 33; viii. 52.

40, 41. For the story of Hippomenes and Atalanta see Ovid, *Met.* x. 560.

41. *δρόμον ἄννευ*: not 'finished the course,' but 'sped on the course'; see i. 93.

42. See note on ii. 82; for hiatus see Index, s. v.

43. Neleus, king of Pylus, imposed on him who would wed his daughter Pero the task of bringing to Pylus the oxen of Iphiclus. Melampus undertook the quest for his brother Bias, and having rendered service to Iphiclus received the herd as a present; cf. *Odyss.* xi. 281; Propert. ii. 3. 51.

ἽΟθρυς, Mount Othrys in Thessaly.

44. *ἄ δέ*, 'and she' (Pero); *μάτηρ ἄ χαρίσσα* follows in apposition. Cf. *ὁ δ' εἶπ' Ὀδυσσεύς*, Soph.; and the frequent deictic use of the article in Theocr. i. 30; vii. 7, 80, &c.

46. Verg. *Ecl.* x. 18 'et formosus oves ad flumina pavit Adonis'; cf. Theocr. i. 109 *ὠραίος χῶδωνις, ἐπεὶ καὶ μᾶλα νομεύει*.

47. *ἐπὶ πλέον ἄγαγε λύσσας*. For the genitive see on i. 20; Herond. iii. 8 *συμφορῆς δ' ἤδη ὀρμῇ ἐπὶ μέσον*: Aratus 1047:

*πρῖνοι μὲν θαμνῆς ἀκύλου κατὰ μέτρον ἔχουσιν
χειμῶνος κε λέγοιεν ἐπὶ πλέον ἰσχύοντος.*

Thucyd. ii. 53 *ἐπὶ πλέον ἀνομίας ἤρξεν τὸ νόσημα*. The second limb of the comparison is with *ἐπὶ πλέον* only vaguely understood; and may be '(more) than now is,' or '(more) than usual,' or '(more) than previously.' So here *ἐπὶ πλέον ἄγαγε λύσσας* = 'led her on in madness.' Oppian, *Hal.* iv. 147 *σῆπται αὐτὸν δυσέρωτες ἐπὶ πλέον ἔδραμον αἵτης*.

48. 'That not even in death does she cease to clasp him to her breast.' The Scholiast understood the line to be descriptive of a picture. It rather expresses the legend given by Bion, *Eph. Adon.*:

*πάχει δ' ἀμπετάσασα κινύρετο, μείνον Ἀδωνί
δύσποτμε μείνον Ἀδωνί, πανύστατον ὥς σε κιχείω,
ὥς σε περιπτύξω καὶ χεῖλεα χεῖλεσι μίξω.*

49, 50. *ζαλωτὸς . . . ζαλῶ*: Introd. p. 43, § ii.

ὁ τὸν ἄτροπον ὕπνον ἰαύων: the accus. is cognate. *Λάτμιον κνώσσεις*, Herond. viii. 10. See Nairn *ad loc.*

ἄτροπον: dist. xxiv. 7 *εὐδετ' ἐμὰ βρέφει γλυκερὸν καὶ ἐγέρσιμον ὕπνον*: Mosch. *Eph. Bion.* 117 (of sleep of death) *εὐδομε εὐ μάλα μακρὸν ἀτέρμονα νήγρετον ὕπνον*. Endymion loved by Selênê was thrown by her into an endless sleep that she might ever look on him and kiss him sleeping; cf. *A. Pal.* v. 164 (Meleager):

*ὁ δ' ἐν κόλποισιν ἐκείνης
ῥιπτασθεὶς κείσθω δεύτερος Ἐνδυμίων.*

50. Iasion, loved by Demeter; see *Odyss.* v. 125; Hesiod, *Theog.* 970:

*Δημήτηρ μὲν Πλοῦτον ἐγείνατο, διὰ θεῶων,
Ἰασίῳ ἥρωϊ μγείσ' ἐρατῇ φιλότῃ.*

See Paley, *ad loc.*

51. τοσσὴν' ἐκύρησεν. The accusative is used also by Oppian, *Hal.* i. 34 ἀτερπία δ' αὖλιν ἐκύρσαν; Aesch. *Sept.* 699 βίον εὖ κύρησας. τόσσων k is therefore probably due to an emending copyist. Iasion is said to have been associated with Demeter in the mysteries of Eleusis (παρεμφαίνει δὲ μυστικὸν τὸν ἔρωτα Ἰασίωνος καὶ Δήμητρος, Schol.), but only on the authority of this passage.

The words ὅσ' οὐ πευσείσθε βέβαλοι (cf. xxvi. 14) can only mean 'which ye shall not learn who are unacquainted with love's mysteries.' To make them refer to any supposed religious rites involves the absurdity of making the singer himself one of the initiated. Catullus imitates the line lxiv. 260 'orgia quae frustra cupiunt audire profani.'

52. τίν=σοί, Dialect. § 2.

ἀείδω: for present cf. Aeschines ii. 183 μικρὰ εἰπὼν ἤδη καταβαίνω: Krüger, liii. 1. 8.

53. κεισεῦμαι δὲ πεσών: cf. Arist. *Clouds* 126 ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐγὼ μέντοι πεσών γε κείσομαι: *Ecclesiast.* 963 (to fall and lie where one has fallen).

54. 'Let this be honey for thee in thy throat'; an expression of bitter vexation. The change of style in 52 from smooth running lines to jerky clauses suits the change of temper to cross disappointment.

IV

This and the following idyll, together with x, are realistic sketches of the rougher side of Greek country life, while in iii we had the sentimental side. Poetic ornament is less apparent here: in its place we have a genial humour in the presentation of character which makes Battus and Corydon, Milo and his companion, Lacon and Comatas stand out each an individual drawn in a few sharp strokes without elaboration of detail (cf. *Introd.* p. 32).

Battus is by way of being a wit in this idyll, and finds an easy butt for his jibes in Corydon, his master, and all his belongings; Corydon is quite unconscious that he is being made fun of, and preserves his naive vanity and sententiousness throughout.

The scene of the poem is fixed for South Italy by v. 17, 33. The date is uncertain, but probably before 282 (*vid.* on line 31).

Recent critics have found in Battus the poet Callimachus, starting from the fact that Callimachus called himself *Βαττιάδης*, but *vid.* *Introd.* p. 28.

On the supposed connexion with *Idyll* iii see preface to that idyll.

1. Verg. *Ecl.* iii. 1:

'M. Dic mihi, Damoeta, cuium pecus? an Meliboei?
D. Non, verum Aegonis; nuper mihi tradidit Aegon.'

Φιλώνδας: the Boeotian patronymic form like Epaminondas, Herondas.

3. ψε=σφε by *metathesis*.

τὰ ποθέσπερα, 'o' evenings'; cf. v. 113 accus. of time. The singular is more usual cf. i. 15; τὸ μεσαμέριον, vii. 21; τὸ ἀρχαῖον, Thucyd. ii. 99. 2; τὸ πάλαι, *Ib.* i. 5. 1; τὸ αὐτίκα, *Ib.* vi. 69. 4. But τὰ νῦν, τὰ πρῶτα are common in all periods, Krüger, l. 5. 13; and cf. Theocr. v. 13.

4. ὀφίητι, sc. ταῖς βουσί: cf. ix. 3 (=ὀφίησι). κῆμε. καί+ε gives in Ionic η, in Attic α: cf. ii. 100; xv. 74, &c. κῆπι, κῆς are attested by inscriptions (Ahrens, *Dial. Dor.* p. 221).

5. ἄφαντος: rather more than φρουδός: cf. Soph. *O. T.* 560:

Λαῖος . . .

ἄφαντος ἔρρει θανάσιμῳ χειρώματι;

'was swept from men's sight' (Jebb); Aesch. *Agam.* 624:

ἀνὴρ ἄφαντος ἐξ Ἀχαιῶν στρατοῦ,
αὐτὸς τε καὶ τὸ πλοῖον.

Hence here we have a colloquial exaggeration of speech.

6. To Battus the prowess of his master should be famous καθ' Ἑλλάδα καὶ μέσον Ἄργος.

οὐκ ἀκουσας; 'you haven't heard the great news?'

Ἀλφειόν: the famous river of Elis.

Μίλων: the famous athlete, Milo of Croton, thirty-one times victor in the great games, lived in 510 B.C. In l. 31 of this idyll Theocritus mentions song writers of his own day. It is hardly likely then that the scene of the poem is imagined as taking place in Milo's time; Shakespeare may allude to Elizabethan politics in *King Lear*, but he would not make his fool talk of Essex by name. The exploit of Aegon mentioned in l. 33 *sqq.* was according to the Scholiast recorded of a certain Astyanax of Miletus, but is transferred by Theocritus to Aegon. But a similar feat on the part of Milo is alluded to by Dorieus (Appendix to *Anthologia* 20; Brunek, *Analecta*, ii. p. 63):

τοῖος ἔην Μίλων ὅτ' ἀπὸ χθονὸς ἤρατο βρῖθος
τετραένη δαμάλην, ἐν Διὸς εἰλαπίναις
ᾧμοις δὲ κτήνος τὸ πελώριον ὡς νέον ἄρνα
ἤνεγκεν δι' ὅλης κούφα πανηγύρεως
καὶ θάμβος μέν' ἀτὰρ τοῦδ' πλέον ἤνυσσε θαῦμα
πρόσθεν Πισαίου, ξείνε, Θυηπολίου
ὃν γὰρ ἐπόμευεν βοῦν ἄζυγον εἰς κρέα τόνδε
κόψας πάντα κατ' οὖν μόνος ἐδαίσαστό νιν.

It would seem then that Aegon was setting himself to break Milo's record for a single meal. As therefore there is in that passage a reference to the famous Milo it is difficult to make the name here merely fictitious. I take this line to mean therefore 'the fame of Milo has sent him to Elis' to become

a second champion of Croton. There is no difficulty in applying the words *ῥῥετο ἄγων* to an abstraction (the memory of Milo) cf. ii. 7; Theognis 1295:

ὦ παῖ μὴ με κακοῖσιν ἐν ἄλγεσι θυμὸν ὀρίνης
μηδέ με σὴ φιλότης δώματα Περσεφόνης
οἴχεται προφέρουσα.

The verb *οἴχομαι* in all these expressions only emphasizes the completion of the action, as in *ῥῥετο φεύγων*, *οἴχεται θανών*.

7. *ὀπώπει* may be either pluperfect or a Doric tense from *ὀπώπω* (cf. i. 63, note), so far as form goes: *ὀπώπω* = 'I know by having seen,' not 'I see' nor 'I saw' (aorist); cf. Theocr. xxii. 55; Aesch. *Eumenid.* 57 τὸ φύλον οὐκ ὀπώπω τῆσδ' ὀμυλίας; Arist. *Lysist.* 1157 οὐπα γυναῖκ' ὀπώπω χαϊώτεραν. So the pluperf. 'I knew by experience,' τὸ μὴ ὀπώπασαν θηρίον, Herod. vii. 125.

ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι: Homeric, *Odys.* viii. 459; x. 385; also without ἐν, *Odys.* iii. 373; x. 197, &c.

ἔλαιον: the oil used by the competitors.

'iuventus

Nudatos umeros oleo perfusa nitescit.—Verg. *Aen.* v.

8. Ἡρακλῆι βίην καὶ κάρτος. The Homeric forms are used intentionally (*Odys.* iv. 415 κάρτος τε βίη τε: v. 213 ἀθανάτησι δέμας καὶ εἶδος ἐρίζειν). Corydon rises to the occasion and eschews the vulgar Doric.

10. κῶχετ' ἔχων, 'he took with him,' the emphasis being on the participle; καταγελῶν τῆς πόλεως ἀπεισιν, *Lysias*, xv. 10.

σκαπάναν: δίκελλαν . . . ἢ ἄμην' οἱ γὰρ γυμνασται τοῦτοις ἐχρῶντο ὑπὲρ γυμνασίας (for exercise) τῇ σκαπάνῃ σκάπτοντες καὶ τὰ ἀνω μέρη τοῦ σώματος ἀναρρωνύντες, Schol. The athletes trained for thirty days at Elis before going to Olympia (Frazer on Pausanias, vi. 23. 1). The twenty sheep are of course provisions for the month. Briggs quotes well from St. Chrysostom αἰτεῖται τὴν πάλην καὶ φεύγει τὸ σκάμμα.

τουτόθε: see on iii. 10.

11. πείσαι τοι Μίλων. The reading is supported by all MSS. except k, which has πείσαι κε. This gives a satisfactory sense if we take the optative to express, not a wish, but a 'concession.' The sequence of thought is, Aegon has gone off leaving his flocks and even devastating the fold to provide him food. Milo might as well, says Battus, set the wolves on to the flock at once (αὐτίκα) and make short work of it (καί, the wolves as well as Aegon). For this use of the optative to express indifference cf. Aesch. *Prom.* V. 1048:

χθόνα δ' ἐκ πυθμένων
αὐταῖς ῥίξαις πνεῦμα κραδαίνοι·
πάντως ἐμέ γ' οὐ θανατώσει:

'Let the whirlwind shake the earth from her foundations if it will.'

λυσσῆν: we should doubtless expect to have added something like ἐπὶ τῇ ἀγέλῃ to define the verb; but the sense is

given by the ῥῥετ' ἔχων εἴκατι μᾶλα of the preceding line: moreover λυσσῆν expresses a much more active madness than μαίνεσθαι: cf. Pseud. *Phocyl.* 215 πολλοὶ γὰρ λυσσῶσι . . . πρὸς ἔρωτα: Eurip. *H. F.* 846 Λύττα, personified, says of herself, οὐδ' ἤδομαι φοιτῶσ' ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων φόνους; cf. Plato, *Rep.* 329 c ἀσμεναῖτα μέντοι αὐτὸ (sc. ἔρωτα) ἀπέφυγον ὥσπερ λυττωντά τινα καὶ ἄγριον δεσπότην ἀποφυγών. Tr., therefore, not 'to be mad,' but 'to go raving.'

14. ἦ μὲν . . . γε: Arist. *Frogs* 104 ἦ μὲν κόβαλά γ' ἐστὶν ὡς καὶ σοὶ δοκεῖ. Corydon understands τὸν βοικόλον to refer to Aegon who has left his farm. Battus intended a double hit at Aegon and Corydon. The author of the *Epit. Bion.* imitates the line (v. 23):

καὶ αἱ βόες αἱ ποτὶ ταύροις
πλαζόμεναι γοῶντι καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλοντι νέμεσθαι.

λῶντι: Doric 3rd pers. plur., from λᾶω.

15. Cf. ii. 89; *A. Pal.* vii. 31 Σμερδίη ὦ ἐπὶ Θρηκὶ τακείς καὶ ἐπ' ἔσχατον ὀστεῦν.

αὐτά, 'only.'

16. The cicada fed according to popular belief on dew; Verg. *Ecl.* v. 77:

'fluvios dum piscis amabit,
Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicadae.'

Anacreont. 42.

17. οὐ Δᾶν: cf. vii. 39. The accusative is used with no particle; cf. v. 17, iv. 29: Soph. *O. T.* 1087 οὐ τὸν Ὀλυμπον: *Ant.* 758 οὐ τόνδ' Ὀλυμπον. Δᾶ is traditionally explained as Doric for γᾶ (γῆ), and Δημήτηρ as Γημήτηρ. There is no evidence for an interchange of γ and δ in the dialects, and the word is rather to be connected with δῖος, Διός, Ζῆνα; see Ahrens, *Dial. Dor.* pp. 80, 81 (= by Gad).

Αἰσάρος: a river of Croton (cf. Lycophron, 911; and note on 33). Latymnus, a hill near the same (Schol.).

20. πυρρίχος: a diminutive from the adj. πυρρός (cf. ὀσσίχος, iv. 55), expressing contempt. The termination is otherwise known only in nouns—ὀρτάλιχος (Theocr. xiii. 12); especially in names—Ἀμύντιχος (vii. 132); Σίμχος, Ἀσώπιχος (Pind. *Ol.* xiv. 15); Λεόντιχος (*A. Pal.* vi. 103); cf. Ahrens, *Dial.* i. 216.

20-22. 'I hope Lampriades' folk, the demesmen, may get, when they sacrifice to Hera, one like that. They are dirty blackguards all.'

The point may be (1) if they sacrifice a skinny beast, their offering will be rejected and they will suffer from Hera's wrath.

(2) If they offer this beast, there will not be a good feast afterwards and they will be paid out (cf. Schol. vii. 107 ὅταν λεπτὸν ἱερεῖον θύσωσι καὶ μὴ ἱκανὸν ἢ τοῖς ἐσθίουσι).

Beware of translating 'the demesmen of Lampriades.' The repetition of the article shows that the two phrases are in apposition (see note on l. 33). Who Lampriades was is wholly unknown; perhaps an eponymous hero of the deme.

ὄκκα: cf. Nossis, *A. Pal.* vi. 353 ἡ καλὸν ὄκκα πέλῃ τέκνα

γονεύειν ἴσα: Theocr. i. 87 ὅκκ' ἐσορῇ (and often so elided): Epicharm. fr. 90 οὐκ ἔστι διθύραμβος ὅκκ' ὕδωρ πίης. ὅκκ' in Theocr. viii. 68; Epicharm. fr. 115 is doubtful.

κᾶ (= κεν) is always long (Theocr. i. 4, iii. 27, &c.). ὅκκ' should therefore be regarded as = ὅκα with double consonant (cf. ὅττι, ὀππόκα, &c.; contra, Ahrens, *Dial.* ii. p. 382) and ὅκκα θύωντι = ὅτε θύωσι: the κα or ἄν being omitted (cf. v. 98).

Hera was the special deity of Croton, and was worshipped with sacrifice of kine; Liv. xxiv. 3 'sex millia aberat a Crotone templum, ipsa urbe nobilior. Laciniae Iunonis: lucus ibi frequenti silva . . . laeta in medio pascua habuit ubi . . . sacrum Deae pascebatur pecus' (Hartung).

22. τοῖόνδε—the object of λάχουεν is held over to the end—as a παρά προσδοκίαν.

κακοχράσμων. So all MSS. except Q which has κακοσχράμων. The word cannot be derived from χράσμαι which preserves η throughout and would give -χρήμων: nor from χρήσω which would have -χρήσμων. Hiller reads κακοχρήσμων (needy), but this does not give a good sense. Ahrens (ed. ii), κακογράσμων = κακόφαγος from γρά, γραστίς = gluttonous; formerly he suggested κακοσχάμων (hyperdorized for κακοσχήμων) = ἀσχήμων. This would refer to the penalties imposed on 'unseemly conduct' at festivals (Inscr. Messenia, Collitz and Bechtel, 4689 ὁμνύω τοὺς θεοὺς ἐπιμέλειαν ἔχειν ὅπως γένηται τὰ κατὰ τὰν τελετὰν θεοπρεπῶς καὶ μήτε αὐτὸς μηθὲν ἀσχήμων . . . ποιήσῃ μηδὲ ἄλλω ἐπιτρέψῃ). κακοδράσμων, Hermann, 'malus sacrorum administrator.' κακοχράσμων may, however, be right; it must be derived from χραίνω, 'to defile' (cf. φάσμα from φαίνω), and is a new coinage meaning, as I have translated, 'dirty blackguards . . .'

23. καὶ μάν takes up and answers 20 λεπτοὺς μάν.

Στομάλιμον: apparently the same marshy lake as is mentioned in v. 146 Συβαρίτιδος ἐνδοθι λίμνας. The word occurs only here, but cf. Oppian, *Hal.* iv. 506:

Μαιῶτις ὅπη συμβάλλεται ἄλμη
ἀγρόμεναι λιμναῖον ὑπὸ στόμα.

23. τὰ φύσκα: cf. ii. 76.

24. Νήαιθον: cf. Lycophron, 919:

Κράθις (cf. Theocr. v. 16) δὲ τύμβους ὄφεται δεδουπότος
εὐράξ' Ἀλαίου Παταρέως ἀνακτόρων
Ναύαιθος ἐνθα πρὸς κλύδων' ἐρεύγεται.

Ovid, *Met.* xv. 51 'Praeterit, et Sybarin, Salentinumque Neaethem' (Briggs).

φύοντι (= φύουσι), rarely intransitive; cf. vii. 75: (Moschus) *Epit. Bion.* 108 ὅστερον αὐ ζῶντι καὶ εἰς ἔτος ἄλλο φύοντι: and the famous passage, *Iliad* vi. 149: cf. Mimnermos, fr. 2 ἡμεῖς δ' οἶά τε φύλλα φύει πολυανθέος ὤρη ἔαρος, ὅτ' αἰψ' αὐγῆς αὐξεται ἡελίου. In all these the sense might indeed be 'puts forth foliage': but the intrans. sense is fixed by Alcaeus, fr. 97 ἐλάφω δὲ βρόμος ἐν στήθεσι φύει φοβερός.

26. Cf. *Epigram* vi. 3.

27. ὅκα: causal; cf. Arist. *Frogs* 22; Lysias, xii. § 36; xix. § 5 ὅτ' οὖν τοιαῦτα πολλὰ γεγένηται . . . εἰκὸς ὑμᾶς μήπω τοὺς λόγους ἡγείσθαι πιστοὺς.

27. ἡράσσο: a Homeric form. See *Dial.* § 35 (b).

28. ἐπάξα: ἐπάξω, aor. middle.

30. ἐγὼ δέ τις εἰμὶ μελικτᾶς: a singer of some note; 'a minstrel in my way' (Calv.): cf. i. 32; Demosth. *Ol.* iii. § 4 'Ολύνθιοι δύνανται τινα κεκτημένοι. More commonly with adjectives, cf. vii. 38; Plato, *Protag.* 334 c ἐγὼ τυγχάνω ἐπιλήσμων τις ὢν ἄνθρωπος (disparaging) or used alone = 'some one of importance' (Eurip. *Electra* 939 εὐχέι τις εἶναι τοῖσι χρήμασιν σθένων: cf. Theocr. xi. 79), in which case instead of τινες for the plural τι is generally used, Plato, *Gorgias* 472 a ὑπὸ πολλῶν καὶ δοκούντων τι εἶναι (so οὐδέν, a 'nobody').

31. Glaucē of Chios, a contemporary of Theocritus, mentioned by Hedylus in *App. Anthol.* 34 'Theon the flute player

ἦλκε δὲ Γλαύκης μεμεθυμένα παίγνια Μουσέων,
καὶ τὸν ἐν ἀκρήτοις Βάτταλον ἠδυπότην":

obviously a writer of popular songs.

Of Pyrrhos nothing is known; 'Ερυθραῖος ἢ Λέσβιος μελῶν ποιητής, Schol. J. A. Hartung in his note here and *Introd.* p. xv, strangely makes τὰ Πύρρῳ = 'the deeds of King Pyrrhos.' Such a conjunction of τὰ Γλαύκας, 'the songs of Glaucē,' with τὰ Πύρρῳ, 'the deeds of Pyrrhos,' is wholly impossible. We can, however, get a date for the idyll from the history of the king of Epirus. Pyrrhos entered Italy, 279; Croton was utterly destroyed at the same time. The scene of this poem should therefore be imagined as before 279, and the time of writing probably the same.

32. αἰνῶ τὰν τε Κρότωνα: the sentence begins as if τὰν τε Ζάκυνθον followed. The interposition of καλὰ πόλις changes the latter to the nominative.

καλὰ πόλις may possibly be the actual beginning of the song (? anacreontic in rhythm, καλὴ πόλις Ζάκυνθος), but is more probably to be taken as iii. 15 νῦν ἔγνω τὸν Ἔρωτα βαρὺς θεός (Hiller).

Ζάκυνθος: conjectured to be some place near or some part of Croton, the position of the words between Κρότωνα and Λακίνιον making the commentators adverse to referring the name to the island Zacynthus. But that the island is meant is rendered almost certain by Holm (*Hist. of Greece*, iii. ch. 3, Appendix). He points out that Croton and Zacynthus (and no other town in Western Greece) in the fourth century adopted a coinage identical with that used by the commercial and political league of Rhodes, Ephesus, Cnidus, and Samos (the type is Heracles strangling the serpents), only omitting the ΣΤΝ (συνμαχία) which appears on the coins of the league. Some intimate relations must, therefore, have existed between Croton and Zacynthus, and to these Corydon refers.

33. τὸ Λακίνιον (the temple of Juno Lacinia): *vid. supra*, v. 22; and cf. Dionys. Perieg. 368:

ἔγγυθι δὲ σφῶν
ἱμερτὸν ποταμὸν εὐστεφάνοιο Κρότωνος
καίόμενον χαρίεντος ἐπ' Αἰσάρου προχόῃσι
ἐνθα κεν αἶψιν ἴδοιο Λακωνιάδος δόμον Ἥρης.

The double article here is strange, and can only be explained by taking τὸ ποταμὸν substantivally and in apposition to τὸ Λακίνιον, the eastward part, the temple of Lacinia (so Hermann), cf. iv. 21; Eurip. *I. T.* 250 τοῦ συζύγου δὲ τοῦ ξένου τί τοῦνομ' ἦν; = his comrade, the stranger. For though the order art. adj. art. adj. noun is good Greek (see on xiii. 5), the supposed order art. adj. art. noun is not Greek at all. The Scholiast quotes a proverbial saying, μάταια τάλλα παρὰ Κρότωνα τᾶστεα (*lege* παρὰ Κρότωνα γε or παρὰ Κρότων' ἐστ' ἄστεα with Duebner).

33-36. *Vid.* note on iv. 6.

34. ὀγδώκοντα μόνος: with the verbal antithesis; cf. ix. 26; xvi. 87, &c.

36. ὀπλᾶς: gen. with πιάξας (πιέσας), catching it by the foot; cf. xxv. 145; v. 133.

37. χῶ βουκόλος = Aegon's laughing at the way in which he had frightened the women.

38. ὦ χαρίεσσ' Ἀμαρυλλί. Battus is recalled by the mention of Amaryllis to the memory of his dead love, and for the moment drops his banter (σέθεν is only used here in the pastorals).

39. For the construction cf. note on ii. 82, but the sentence is here rendered more difficult by the elliptical form of the comparison, which in full would be ὅσον αἶγες ἐμὴν φίλαι, ὅσον φίλα τὸ ἀπέσβης, 'dear are my goats, so dear art thou in death'; cf. Thucyd. vii. 71 διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον καὶ τὴν ἐποψιν ἰναγκάζοντο ἔχειν: Longus, iii. 21 τοσοῦτο ἐπαύετο βράδιον ὅσον ἤρξατο (Haupt. *Opusc.* ii. 467).

ἀπέσβης: of death, *A. Pal.* vii. 20, 422, 295.

40. τῷ σκληρῷ: genit. with exclamation, Herond. iv. 21 μὰ καλῶν ἀγαλμάτων, and often in Attic μαλά follows the adjective as in Arist. *Acharn.* 851 ὁ ταχὺς ἄγαν.

λελόγχει: probably pluperf. not 'Syracusan' present perfect 'which then possessed me,' Plato, *Phaedo* 107 d ὁ ἐκάστου δαίμων ὅστις ζῶντα εἰλήχει (*dist.* Soph. *O. C.* 1337 τὸν αὐτὸν δαίμον' ἐξειληχότες). The form λελόγχα is archaic (Krüger, i. 40, p. 169).

41 sqq. Consolation by means of proverbs is characteristic of the class to which Theocritus assigns Corydon.

42. On form of verse cf. *Introd.* p. 40(b). The proverb is used by Lycurgus, *Contra Leocr.* § 60 ἀνθρώπων ζῶντι μὲν ἐλπίς ἐκ τοῦ κακῶς πράξαι μεταπεσεῖν τελευτήσαντι δὲ συναιρεῖται πάντα δι' ὧν ἂν τις εὐδαιμονήσειεν.

43. Ζεὺς: in the original sense 'the sky god,' Theognis 25:

οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ Ζεὺς
οὐθ' ὕων πάντεσσ' ἀνδάνει οὐτ' ἀνέχων.

Arist. *Aves* 1501:

ΠΡ. τί γὰρ ὁ Ζεὺς ποιεῖ;
ἀπαιθριάξει τὰς νεφέλας ἢ συννεφεῖ;

Verg. *Georg.* i. 418 'Iuppiter uvidus austris.'

44. κάτωθε, 'up to the hill.'

45. τὰ δύσσοα: cf. iii. 24.

ὁ λέπαργος: not a proper name. Suidas quotes a proverb ἀνά σοι τάδε πάντα λέπαργε' ἐπὶ τῶν οὐδὲ μετὰ τὸν κάματον ἀνιμένων, ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τῶν βοῶν. See Meineke, p. 455.

46. See on i. 151. The article with a proper name in the singular is very unusual; cf. however Lucian, *Deor. Dial.* 20 σὺ δὲ πρόσιθι ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ (k here has σίττ' ὦ Κυμαίθα).

48. εἰ μὴ ἄπει, 'if you won't go away'; cf. Arist. *Aves* 759 εἴρε πληκτρον εἰ μαχεί. εἰ with the fut. indic. has always this modal sense; see Sonnenschein, *Greek Syntax*, § 354 obs.

49. εἴθ' ἦν μοι βοικόν τὸ λαγωβόλον, ὥς τυ πάταξα MSS. (p has βοικόν τυ). If Theocritus wrote this and meant τὸ βοικόν λαγωβόλον, as even Hiller thinks, then he learnt but little Greek from Philetas. Hermann reads τι, cutting the knot. It is worth while to examine the passages where the article takes an abnormal position.

(1) Homer has τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέος, *Iliad* i. 340; τὸν ξείνον δύστηνον, *Odys.* xvii. 10, &c. The order is always art. noun adj., never adj. art. noun. The article is probably merely a demonstr. pron. 'him, the hapless stranger.' This then is no support for the order here; so Bion, *Ep. Ad.* 34 οἱ δ' ὑπὸ μαζοὶ χιόνεοι.

(2) Soph. *Ajax* 572 ὁ λυμεὼν ἐμός: Athenaeus, vii. 126 τῇ Ἐκάτῃ τριγλανθίνῃ: Collitz and Bechtel, *Inscr.* 4427 τῷ Διὶ Ὀλυμπίῳ. In all these the article stands first, and the order may be explained by bracketing the two following words—τῷ [Διὶ Ὀλυμπίῳ]—as a single notion. ὁ λυμεὼν ἐμός means then not 'my destroyer,' opposed to 'some one's else,' but 'this destroyer of me.' Cf. such passages as Aesch. *In Ctes.* 78 ὁ μισότεκνος καὶ πατὴρ πονηρός: Charito, *B.* iii. 7 θεὸν εἶναι νομίζων τὴν οὐδὲ ἀνθρώπον εὐτυχῇ.

(3) τὰς ἄλλας ταύτας πραγματείας προστεταγμένας κατὰ ψήφισμα, Aesch. *In Ctes.* 13. Divided attribute, normal; Krüger, 50. 9. 8.

(4) Wide extensions of the predicative adjective, especially in Lucian, e.g. *Quomodo Hist. Conscrib.* § 4 εἴ γε καὶ συγγραφέας τοσοῦτους ἀνέφυσε (ὁ πόλεμος) ὑπὸ μᾶ τῇ ὀρμῇ ('at one go'). In the present passage the sense 'would that my staff were crooked that I might have struck thee' is barred by the sense. Since it is quite easy to hit a cow with a straight stick. If the text is sound we must translate 'Would that I had a crooked staff' (taking βοικόν as a loose predicate as in example (4), and laying the emphasis on ἦν, not on βοικόν, as we might say βοικόν εἶχε τὸ λαγωβόλον): but I am not sure that we should not read 'βοικόν τὸ λαγωβόλον, 'my staff, Crookie.' For the shepherd's staff, used for throwing, cf. vii. 21; *A. Pal.* vi. 37; *Iliad* xxiii. 845.

ὥς τυ πάταξα must be attached to the preceding, 'that I might have struck thee.' To take it absolutely 'how I would

have struck thee' (Hiller) is impossible 'Greek. For the construction cf. Soph. O. T. 1392:

τί μ' οὐ λαβὼν
ἔκτεινας εὐθὺς ὡς ἔδειξα μήποτε, κ.τ.λ.

Dinarchus, i. § 10 ἐχρῆν ζητεῖν ἵνα ἀπηλλάγμεθα (pluperf.) τοῦτου τοῦ δημαγωγού: Theocr. vii. 86; Ap. Rhod. i. 281.

52. = ταὶ ἀτρακτυλλίδες.

κακῶς ἂ πόρτις ὄλουτο, 'dang the beast'; Lucian, i. 204 Prometheus says τῷ Κανκάσῳ προσηλωμένος τὸν κάκιστα ὀρνέων ἀπολούμενον αἰετὸν τρέφων τῷ ἥπατι.

53. ἐς ταύταν ἐτύπην χασμεύμενος. For the order cf. i. 47; *Odys.* xiii. 267 τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ κατιόντα βάλον χαλκήρεϊ δουρὶ ἀγρόθεν.

54. τε is unusually late in the sentence, but cf. Bacchyl. xviii. 53:

χιτῶνα πορφύρεον
στέρνοισι τ' ἀμφὶ καὶ οὐλίον
Θεσσαλὰν χλαμύδα).

55. ὀσσίχον, 'a wee bit wound'; cf. *πυρρίχος*, iv. 20. Meineke quotes Boissonade's *Anecd.* ii. 424 δέξον ὀσσίχον τὸ τύμμα καὶ λέοντα δαμάξον ἡλίκον φαίη γ' ἂν Θεόκριτος.

58. μ' = μοι: elided according to Homeric usage, *Iliad* ix. 673; x. 544; cf. on xv. 112.

59. ἐρωτίδα: see on iii. 7.

τὰς ποκ' ἐκνίσθη, 'about whom he was excited.' In gen. as in Lucian, *Dial. Meret.* x. 4 κέκνισται γὰρ κάκεινος τῆς Νεβρίδος.

62. εὐ γ': Lucian, i. 228 εὐ γε ὁ γενναῖος.

62, 63. γένος with ἐρίσδεις as in the Homeric βίην καὶ κάρτος ἐρίζειν: cf. iv. 8. So k. ἐρίσδει MSS. ceteri.

V.

This idyll like the fourth presents a living sketch of rough country character, without idealization or mere ornament of language. The characters are Comatas, a goatherd, and Lacon, a shepherd. The idyll opens with badinage between the two, with coarse rustic humour; then proceeds to a singing-match, in which Comatas is adjudged the winner. The scene is South Italian, *vid.* 16, 73, 124, 146. See further *Intro.* p. 37.

1. τῆγον, 'the rascally shepherd.'

τόνδε, 'here.'

2. τό μεν νάκος: for τὸ νάκος μεν (μου), a post-classical order, cf. Herondas, v. 7 τό μεν αἶμα: vi. 41 τὴν μεν γλώσσαν: Callim. iii. 139 οἱ σεν πάντες ἀεθλοι.

3. οὐκ . . . κράνας; sc. ἀπιτε, cf. v. 102, and the Aristophanic οὐκ ἐς κόρακας; cf. *Frogs* 185.

5. τὰν ποίαν: cf. Arist. *Acharn.* 62:

Κ. οἱ πρέσβεις οἱ παρὰ βασιλέως
Δ. ποίου βασιλέως. ('King indeed!')

ποιός is thus used with a word repeated from the previous speaker to express contempt. The article is generally omitted in this idiom; attached when information is really sought.

7. καλάμας αὐλόν, 'a pipe of straw'; cf. Verg. *Ecl.* iii. 27 'Stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen'; Milton, *Lycidas* 'Grate on their serannel pipes of wretched straw.'

10. ἐνεύδειν, 'even your master Eumaras had not a rag to sleep in'; cf. *Odys.* iii. 349:

ᾧ οὔτι χλαῖναι καὶ ῥήγεα πόλλ' ἐνὶ οἴκῳ,
οὔτ' αὐτῷ μαλακῶς οὔτε ξείνοισιν ἐνεύδειν.

This use of the infin. of a verb compounded with ἐν-, dependent on a substantive, is common even in prose; cf. Herod. vi. 102 χωρίον ἐπιτήδειον ἐνιππεύσαι. Cf. also Hesiod, *Erg.* 781 'the thirteenth day is φντὰ ἐνθρέψασθαι ἀρίστη': Eurip. *Bacchae* 508 ἐνδυστυχήσαι τούνομ' ἐπιτήδειος εἶ.

13. τὰ λοιπὰ, 'now last of all.'

14. τὸν ἄκτιον = τὸν ἐπὶ ταῖς ἀκταῖς ὑπὸ τῶν ἀλιέων ἰδρυμένον (*Et. Mag.*); cf. *A. Pal.* x. 10:

Πανά με τόνδ' ἱερῆς ἐπὶ λισσάδος, αἰγιαλίτην
Πάνα, τὸν εὐόρμων τῶνδ' ἐφορον λιμένων.

Aesch. *Persae* 449:

νήσος . . . ἦν ὁ φιλόχορος
Πὰν ἐμβατεύει, ποντίας ἀκτῆς ἐπὶ.

15. ἦ . . . 'or, if I did, may I go mad'; cf. Arist. *Knights* 410:

οὔτοι μ' ὑπερβαλεῖσθ' ἀναιδείᾳ μὰ τὸν Ποσειδῶ,
ἦ μή ποτ' ἀγοραίου Διὸς σπλάγχνοις παραγενοίμην.

Isocr. *Dem.* § 48 τοῖς δὲ σπουδαίοις οὐχ οἷόν τε ἀμελεῖν τῆς ἀρετῆς, ἢ πολλοὺς ἔχειν τοὺς ἐπιπλήττοντας.

16. Κράθιν: a river flowing into the gulf of Tarentum near to Sybaris (*Thurii*, *vid.* v. 74).

20. αἶ . . . πιστεύσαιμι, 'if I believe you, may I earn the sufferings of Daphnis.' For construction cf. xiv. 50; vii. 108; v. 150, &c.

21. 'However, if you care (λῆς) to stake a kid,—it's no great thing, but still I'll sing against you till you cry enough.' The form of the sentence is broken, and altered by the parenthesis.

ἀλλά γε is an unusual combination of particles (cf. Plato, *Rep.* 331 b ἀλλά γε ἐν ἀνθ' ἐνός οὐκ ἐλάχιστον ἐγωγε θείην ἄν: *A. Pal.* iii. 6 ἀλλά γε τόξῳ θῆρα καθαιμάσσει Φοῖβος ἀπὸ σκοπιῆς). A word usually intervenes, as Isocr. 95 d διαμαρτῶν δὲ τῆς προσδοκίας ἀλλ' οὖν τὴν γε εὐνοίαν κτήσει.

οὐδὲν ἱερὸν: παροιμία ἐπὶ τῶν μηδενὸς ἀξίων, Schol.

24. τὸν . . . ἀμνόν: sc. θείς, understood from αἶκα λῆς θέμεν.

ἐρίσδε, 'begin your challenge.' The command is repeated impatiently in l. 30; hence Lacon's answer there, μὴ σπεύδε. The *vulgata lectio* ἀμνὸν ἐρίσδε is not Greek: ἀμνὸν ἐρίσδε (k corr. D^B) is a very doubtful expression ('set your lamb against my kid'). Ahrens conj. ἔρισδε.

25. κίναδος τύ, 'you fox.'

ἐξ ἴσω, 'how shall that be fair?'

27. δῆλετο = ἐβούλετο.

28. The line forms an indirect answer to the question of Lacon: 'Why, such an one as trusts to beat his neighbour as you trust.'

σφάξ ('a hornet') is in apposition to the ὅστις clause.

πεποίθεις (πεποίθω): the verb has to be supplied from subordinate to main clause; cf. Theognis, 541:

δειμαίνω μὴ τήνδε πόλιν Πολυπαῖδ' ὕβρις
ἥπερ Κενταύρους ὠμοφάγους ὄλεσεν (sc. ὀλέσῃ):

Megara, 45 σὺ δ' ἤντε λείβεται ὕδωρ (sc. λείβεται): Thucyd. i. 82; iii. 68.

29. ἀλλὰ γάρ, 'but since the kid is not enough see there's the goat. Begin.' (τυῖδε = τῇδε, Aeolic form Dial. § 59.)

34. στιβάς: cf. vii. 67; Longus, ii. 31. ἰ ἐκ φυλλάδος στιβάδας ὑποστορέσας.

36. τοῖς ὀρθοῖσι, 'if you dare look at me with such bold eyes.' The article has deictic force, cf. iii. 13 ἃ βομβεῦσα μέλισσα: Soph. O. T. 1371:

ὄμμασιν ποίοις βλέπων
πατέρα ποτ' ἂν προσείδον:

ib. 1385 ὀρθοῖς ἐμελλον ὄμμασιν τούτους δρᾶν.

37. ἴδ' ἃ χάρις, 'see what becomes of kindness.' Cf. Theognis, 105 δειλοὺς εὖ ἔρδοντι ματαιοτάτῃ χάρις ἐστίν.

38. θρέψαι, 'rear wolf cubs, and rear dogs—to be devoured by them.' We might expect either θρέψαι καὶ λυκιδεῖς καὶ κύνας, or θρέψαι λυκιδεῖς, θρέψαι κύνας (anaphora); but even when anaphora is used, an anticipatory καί (or τε) is occasionally found in the first clause: cf. Soph. Antig. 296:

τοῦτο καὶ πόλεις
πορθεῖ, τόδ' ἄνδρας ἐξανίστησιν δόμων:

cf. ib. 673: αὕτη πόλεις τ' ὄλλουσιν, ἥδ' ἀναστάτους οἴκους τίθησιν.

So in Vergil, 'Iam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna.' (See M. W. Humphreys, in *Class. Rev.* April, 1897.)

κύνας: the dog in Greece was kept in a half wild state; cf. *Odys.* xxi. 363; Xenoph. *Agesil.* i. § 22 ὡς μήτε ὑπὸ κυνῶν μήτε ὑπὸ λύκων διαφθείροντο.

40. ἀνδρίον, contemptuous.

αὕτως with an adjective bears the force of 'just' or 'as you are'; cf. ii. 133.

44. ὕστατα, 'and you shall sing for the last time'; Verg. *Ecl.* iii. 51 'efficiam posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas.'

45. See note on i. 106. These lines of Comatas answer to Lacon's 31-34.

48. οὐδὲν ὁμοία: i.e. 'much better than'; Isocr. 179e ἐκτῶντο γὰρ δύναμιν οὐδὲν ὁμοίαν τῇ πρότερον ὑπαρχούσῃ.

49. κώνους: a great recommendation, because these pine cones were used for food.

51. ὕπνω μαλακώτερα: cf. xv. 125; Vergil, *Ecl.* vii. 45 'somno mollior herba'; Herond. vi. 69:

τὰ βαλλί' οὕτως ἄνδρες οὐχὶ ποιέουσι;
αὐταὶ γὰρ ἐσμέν, ὀρθά, κοῦ μόνον τοῦτο
ἀλλ' ἡ μαλακότης ὕπνος, οἱ δ' ἱμαντίσκοι
ἐρι' οὐχ ἱμάντες.

57. τῶν . . . ἰρνῶν: brachylogical comparison; = τῶν παρὰ σοι δερμάτων τῶν ἰρνῶν, cf. ii. 15. The dialogue here shows strict correspondence between speaker and speaker even though this is before the match begins; cf. *Id.* viii. *ad init.*

60. αὐτόθε, 'from where you stand.' Comatas seems at last to have succeeded in making Lacon lose his temper, as a first preliminary to making him lose the match.

61. τὰν σαυτῶ: sc. χώραν. Soph. *Phil.* 1060 χαίρει τὴν Ἀθηναίων πατῶν. Cf. xviii. 20. ἔχε τὰς δρύας, 'and keep your blooming oaks.'

65. τὰς παρὰ τίν, 'over yonder near you.'

69. κρίνης: sc. ἀρεῖα βουκολιαστῶν εἶναι.

ἐν χάριτι, 'as a favour'; cf. Plato, *Phaedo* 115 b τί δὲ ἐπι-στέλλεις ἡ περὶ τῶν παίδων ἡ περὶ ἄλλου του, ὅτι ἂν σοι ποιοῦντες ἡμεῖς ἐν χάριτι μάλιστα ποιοῦμεν; Isocr. xviii. c τὰς κρίσεις ποίου μὴ πρὸς χάριν μὴδ' ἐναντίας ἀλλήλαις; Pseudo-Phocyl. ix. πᾶσι δίκαια νέμειν μὴδὲ κρίσιν ἐς χάριν ἔλκε.

71. τὸ πλεον ἰθύνῃς: *vid.* Liddell and Scott under ἰθύνω: but the phrase is an intentional oxymoron, since ἰθύνειν can only be used strictly of a right judgement (opp. to σκολιὰ δίκη).

72, 73. Θουρίω, 'the Thurian.' Thurii was founded in 443 B.C., near the site of the once flourishing town, Sybaris, which had been destroyed in 510 B.C. If reliance is to be placed on this passage we must conclude either that the name Sybaris remained and that a new township had sprung up (so Meineke), or that such families as traced their descent from the ancient Sybarites retained this appellation to distinguish themselves from the newcomers.

76. βέντιστε (βέλτιστε). This seems to be the only place where οὗτος is attached to a vocative case. The nominative in apposition is usual; Soph. O. C. 1627 ὦ οὗτος οὗτος Οἰδίπους or οὗτος alone; Arist. *Clouds* 723 οὗτος, τί ποιεῖς;

78. εἴ τι λέγεις: Verg. *Ecl.* iii. 52 'quin age si quid habes'; Plautus, *Stich.* v. 4. 35; Herond. vii. 47 φέρ' εἰ φέρεῖς τι.

79. ἦσθα: cf. xxx. 16. The imperfect is used to express what was always true but is only now recognized. Usually with ἄρα. Plato, *Gorgias* 478 c οὐ τοῦτ' ἦν εὐδαιμονία, κακοῦ ἀπαλλαγὴ ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν μὴδὲ κτήσις.

80. The match begins. Comatas, as challenger, opens with a couplet, to which Lacon has to respond in two lines similar in thought and expression, but better if possible than his rival's. This goes on to l. 137, where Lacon apparently is unable to cap Comatas' couplet and is ruled out.

82. καὶ γάρ. 'Aye, the Muses may love you, for a greater than the Muses loves me.'

83. Κάρνεα: the great Dorian festival of Apollo.
καὶ δὴ: *temporal* here. 'Here's the Feast just coming on.'
For position of the words—not at head of clause—cf. Arist.
Wasps 1483; *Frogs* 604 ὡς ἀκούω τῆς θύρας καὶ δὴ ψόφον.

89. παρελάντα: accus. masc. particip. παρελάω = παρελαύνω.
-άντα contracts to -άντα as in i. 90 γελάντι = γελάντι = γελάουσι.
90. λείος: Cratidas meeting me in his fair beauty. λείος
belongs of course to the predicate.

91. ἐκμαίνει: *A. Pal.* vii. 99 ἐκμαίνει χεῖλη με ροδόχροα.
λιπαρὰ δέ, κ.τ.λ. Eurip. *Bacchae* 456:

πλόκαμός τε γάρ σου ταναός, οὐ πάλης ὑπο,
γένυν παρ' αὐτὴν κεχυμένος, πόθου πλέως.

92, 93. 'Dog-rose and anemone are not to be compared with
roses; the rose-bed grows beside the garden wall.'

πεφύκει (πεφύκω) ἀνδήρα: cf. *Odys.* vii. 127 πρασιαὶ πεφύασι:
ib. v. 72; Achill. *Tat.* i. 1. 5 αἱ δὲ πρασιαὶ τῶν ἀνθέων ὑπὸ τὰ
πέταλα τῶν φυτῶν στοιχηδὸν ἐπεφύκεσαν νάρκισσος καὶ ρόδα καὶ
μυρρίναι.

94. ὁμομαλίδες. Comatas had said 'dog-roses are not to be
compared with roses, because dog-roses are inferior.' Lacon
alters the order of comparison awkwardly and says, 'medlars
are not to be compared with acorns, because medlars are
superior.'

αἱ μὲν: *sc.* ἄκυλοι.

95. Join ἀπὸ πρίνιοιο λεπύριον, as ἐκ κριθῶν μέθυ, Aesch. *Suppl.*
931, &c. The comparison in both cases refers of course to
Clearista and Cratidas, in the first couplet to appearance
(cf. Nonnus, viii. 210 καὶ ρόδα τίς μετ' αὐτῶν ἐς ὠκυμόρους ἀνε-
μώνας;) in the second to disposition.

98. ἐς χλαῖναν, 'for a cloak'; cf. i. 40; Arist. *Clouds* 612:

ὠφελούσ' ὑμᾶς ἅπαντας . . .
πρῶτα μὲν τοῦ μηνὸς ἐς δᾶδ' οὐκ ἔλαττον ἢ δραχμήν.

100. σίττ' ἀπό: cf. iv. 45.

101. The verse is repeated from i. 13, but there is absolutely
no ground for rejecting it as spurious in either place.

103. ποτ' ἀντολᾶς, 'to the eastward' (ἀντολᾶς, acc. plural);
Thucyd. vi. 2. 5 τὰ πρὸς βορρᾶν τῆς νήσου. Tr. ὧς, 'where,' as
in 101.

105. Πραξιτέλειος: 'Si Praxitelis nomen et fama ad pastores
illos pervenerat, poterat ille bonorum suorum iactator craterem
quem habebat pro illustrissimi illius sculptoris opere habere.
Cf. i. 32. Minime igitur cogitandum de iunioris aliquo Praxi-
tele neque credendum nobilissimi illius artificis cuius statuæ
maximi aestimabantur opus aliquod penes hos pastores fuisse.'—
Wuestemann. (The existence of a 'junior aliquis Praxiteles'
is stated circumstantially by the Scholiast.) Praxiteles' fame
was vigorous throughout Greece in Theocritus' day, and his
sons also were noted as sculptors; Herond. iv. 23.

109. μὴ λωβασείσθε, 'You shall not spoil.' Soph. *Antig.*
84 ἀλλ' οὐδ' προμηνήσεις γε τοῦτο μηδενί: Eurip. *Medea* 822 λέξεις

δὲ μηδὲν τῶν ἐμοὶ δεδογμένων: Aesch. *S. c. T.* 250 οὐ σίγα; μηδὲν
τῶνδ' ἐρεῖς κατὰ πτόλιν. In the last case to print οὐ σίγα τῶνδε
makes σίγα very awkward and only defers the explanation.
In the first two the aorist subj. is often read against the MSS.
Others keep the indicative and make the sentences questions,
weakening the command unnaturally. In favour of taking
all as emphatic negative proclamations (μὴ repudiantis) we
have the similar οὐ μὴ construction, and most of all an example
in Xen. *Hell.* ii. 1. 22 προεῖπεν ὡς μηδεὶς κινήσοιτο. This can only
represent μηδεὶς κινήσεται, or μὴ κινήσῃσθε, in direct speech: and
cannot represent an interrogative clause (μηδεὶς κινήσεται;).

ἄβαι: the abstract noun is used attributively, as δρόσοι,
Aesch. *Agam.* 141, for 'lion-cubs'; ἔρσαι—'young lambs'—*Odys.*
ix. 222; cf. Theocr. x. 37. So *Odys.* v. 69 ἡμεῖς ἡβώωσα. The
reading of κ, αἶαι, makes no sense, and is a mere misreading.
β in minuscule is written υ.

116. μέμνα δκα, 'remember the time when'; cf. Eurip. *Hec.*
239 οἷσθ' ἦνικ' ἡλθες Ἰλίου κατάσκοπος; *Iliad* xiv. 71, &c.

119. ἐκάθηρε: a slang term; 'dusted you down.'

121. τίλλειν: infin. for imperative; cf. x. 48.

γραῖας: gen. sing. 'from an old wife's tomb.'

σκίλλας, 'squills'; a remedy for melancholy madness.
Herbs plucked from a tomb have double efficacy; especially if
the tomb be that of a person who has died unnaturally.
Similarly in Brit. Mus. Papyrus (see on *Idyll* ii) a lead tablet is
to be suitably inscribed and buried, εἰς ἄνδρ' ἀντὶ μνήμα.

122. τινά: as above, referring to a definite person; cf. Arist.
Frogs 606 ἡκεῖ τῷ κακόν, 'there's trouble for some one.' Note
how the following line corresponds in Chiasmus with 121.

σκίλλας . . . κυκλάμινον: τίλλειν . . . ὄρνυσσε:
ἰὼν . . . ἰνθῶν: ἀπὸ σάματος . . . ἐς τὸν Ἀλεντο

Join ἐνθῶν ἐς τὸν Ἀλεντο. The Aleis here is a river of the
Sybaris district; contrast vii. 1, note.

124. Ἱμέρα: another unknown stream.

γάλα is cognate accusative; cf. v. 126; Lucian, *V. Hist.*
i. 7 ποταμῷ οἶνον ρέοντι: Theocr. xxv. 15. The dative is less
commonly used, Ap. Rhod. iii. 223 ἡ μὲν (κρήνη) ἀναβλύσκει
γάλακτι: Eurip. *Bacchae* 142:

ρεῖ δὲ γάλακτι πέδον, ρεῖ δ' οἶνον, ρεῖ δὲ μελισσῶν νέκταρι.

126. ἁ Συβαρίτις: *sc.* πηγῇ.

τὸ πότορθρον, 'at dawn.'

127. βάψαι, 'draw honey in place of water.' On this sense
of βάπτω see Dr. Rutherford on Babrius, lxxi, and cf. Nicand.
Alex. 514 τὴν ἅλα βάπτει.

131. πολλὸς δέ, 'and dog-roses flourish here like any rose.'
(The Vulg. *ροδοκισσός* is apparently a *vox nihili*.)

ἐπανθεῖ affords a good example of the fondness of the
Alexandrian poets for compound verbs instead of simple;
Theocritus has, e.g. εἰσαῖω, κατασμήχω, ἀγκλέπτω, ἐνδιαθρύπτομαι
(Legrand). Attic would use ἀνθεῖ or have a dative with ἐπανθεῖ.

133. τῶν ὤτων: Tibullus, ii. 5. 92 'oscula comprensis auribus
eripiet.'

138. παύσασθαι. Lacon apparently hesitates over his capping verse; is beginning tardily, but is at once stopped by the umpire and declared beaten.

143. ὅττι πόκ' ἤδη, 'since now at last I have won the lamb' (cf. l. 24).

144. ὕμιν, 'you shall see me leap sky high.'

145. κερούτιδες: a word recovered by Ahrens; it is feminine of κερουτής, a noun formed from the verb κερουτιάω (κερουτιᾶ = γαυριᾶ, Hesych.), 'wanton.' So in 147 κορυπτίλος = κορύπτῃς as ναυτίλος = ναύτῃς (Ahrens in *Philolog.* vii. p. 446).

148. πρὶν ἢ γ' ἐμέ: the emphatic form of the pronoun is required, not με which has been 'restored' by recent editors. The clause belongs as the use of the *accus.* and *infin.* shows to εἰ τιν' ὀχευσεῖς not to φλασσω τυ.

VI.

On the Aratus of this poem see *Introd.* pp. 16, 17 *sqq.* The date of the piece must be placed in the Coan period of Theocritus' life (*Introd.* p. 24). The poem is a companion to *Idyll xi* (see Preface there), but shows the Cyclops in a more delicate and refined character.

In form the poem is a singing-match between Daphnis and Damoetas, though rather irregular in form since the songs do not correspond in length, and there is no adjudication of prize. It is probable that the legendary Daphnis is here intended as he appears in *Idyll viii*, and not contemporary shepherds of Theocritus' own day; cf. xi (Preface).

1. χῶ Δάφνις ὁ βουκόλος. This order of words with article is common in Theocritus; cf. iv. 20 χῶ ταῦρος ὁ πύρριχος: v. 62: vii. 98: ii. 74, &c. (see Ameis' note); and *vid.* xv. 58.

2. τὸν ἀγέλαν: the singular is used distributively, 'each his flock'; cf. xxii. 191; *Iliad* x. 153:

ἔγχεα δέ σφιν

ὄρθ' ἐπὶ σαυρωτῆρος ἐλήλατο.

Ap. Rhod. i. 528:

οἱ δ' ἀνὰ σέλματα βάντες ἐπισχερῶ ἀλλήλοισι,
ὡς ἐδάσαντο πάροιθεν ἐρεσσεμένῳ ἐνὶ χώρῳ

(each in his place); cf. Verg. *Ecl.* vii. 2.

3. πυρρός: cf. Eurip. *Phoeniss.* 32 ἤδη δὲ πυρσαῖς γένυσιν ἐξανδρούμενος: Longus, i. 15 ἀρ. γένειος μειρακίσκος, λευκὸς ὡς γάλα καὶ πυρρὸς ὡς θέρος μέλλον ἀμάσθαι. πυρρὸς, 'prima lanugine pubescens,' Paley.

4. θέρος, 'in summer'; gen. of time.

5. πρῶτος for πρότερος: cf. ἄλλος for ἕτερος, vi. 46; vii. 36, &c. Daphnis addresses Polyphemus in his song, calling him to mark how Galatea tempts him, pelting his flock or his dog with apples, mocking him, and coquetting with him. Damoetas answers, in the person of Polyphemus, that he has noted Galatea's wiles, but turns a deaf ear and affects not to care, for he will move her by jealousy.

7. μάλοισιν: cf. ii. 120; Verg. *Ecl.* iii. 64; *A. Pal.* v. 79

(Plato) μῆλον ἐγὼ βάλλει με φιλῶν σέ τις, and a modern Greek folk-song (Legrand, *Chansons popul.* 15):

εἶχα μίαν ἡμέρα σκόλη
καὶ ἐμπῆκα 'στὸ περβόλι (into the garden)
κ' ἦῦρα μὲ γλυκούσσα κέρη
κ' εἶπα τῆς νὰ ζήσης κόρη
ποῖσε με κ' ἐμένα φίλον
ἦ με μῆλο ἦ μ' ἀπίδι
ἦ με τὰ γλυκὰ σου χεῖλη.

(Make me your lover with an apple or a pear, or with your sweet lips.)

δυσέρωτα: *vid.* i. 85, and note on l. 82.

τὸν αἰπόλον ἄνδρα: predicative; 'calling him a laggard in love, the goatherd.' For the article cf. xxii. 69, note. αἰπόλον is used contemptuously as in i. 86. The conjecture (Jacobs and Meineke καὶ αἰπόλον) should be rejected. Paley's order καλεῖσα τὸν αἰπόλον δυσέρωτα ἄνδρα does not commend itself.

8. ποθόρησθα: *vid.* Dial. § 3.

11. νιν: sc. τὴν κύνα, not Galatea; 'the fair waves lightly plashing show the dog's reflection as she runs on the sand.' The edge of the sand where the dog runs is just covered with the water. Most editors read καχλάζοντος from the Juntine, but this is only 'emendation' to avoid hiatus, and has no MS. support. For hiatus cf. vii. 8 and Index.

12. καχλάζοντος αἰγιαλοῖο is in itself unobjectionable, cf. Pind. *Ol.* vii. 1 φιάλαν ἀμπέλου ἔνδον καχλάζοντος δρόσφ: Propert. iv. 18. 4 'et sonat Herculeo structa labore via.'

13. φράζω μή: cf. iii. 5.

15. αὐτόθε: cf. v. 60; iii. 8, note.

διαθρύπτεται, 'coquets.'

ὡς ἀπ' ἀκάνθας, κ.τ.λ., 'like the dry thistle-down in hot summer's days.' Galatea is as fickle and restless as the thistle-down is tossed this way and that never settling; cf. *Odys.* v. 328:

ὡς δ' ὅτ' ὀπωρινὸς Βορέης φορέησιν ἀκάνθας
ἀμ πεδίον, πυκινὰ δὲ πρὸς ἀλλήλησιν ἔχονται,
ὡς τὴν ἀμ πέλαγος ἀνεμοὶ φέρον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα.

17. καὶ φεύγει, κ.τ.λ.: cf. Terence, *Eun.* iv. 7. 43:

'Novi ingenium mulierum;
nolunt ubi velis,
Ubi nolis cupiunt ultro' (Hiller).

The sentence should probably be taken universally, connecting it with διαθρύπτεται: she plays the coquette; shuns when one loves, and follows when one loves not. For the form of the line cf. xiv. 62; Nonnus, xvi. 297 κτείνεις γὰρ ποθέοντα καὶ οὐ γαμέοντα διώκεις: Nicet. *Eugen.* iii. 11 μισεῖς στέργοντα καὶ οὐ ποθέοντα ποθεῖς με.

18. τὸν ἀπὸ γραμμᾶς λίθον, 'and moves out the piece on the centre line.' The metaphor is taken from the game of πεσσοί. This was a kind of draughts played on a board divided into thirty-six squares (6×6). The central subdividing line was called ἱερὰ γραμμή, and the piece (βασιλεύς) placed thereon was

only moved as a last resource. With *γραμμᾶς* here *sc. ἱερᾶς*. ἀπό, cf. οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου ἔθρον, Xen. *Anab.* iv. 6. 25, &c.

19. καλὰ καλὰ: cf. viii. 19 ἴσον ἴσον: *A. Pal.* vii. 726 ἢ καλὰ καὶ καλῶς Πλατῶνις ὑφηναμένη: *Pind.* v. 31 Ἄρες Ἄρες: *Martial.* ix. 12:

‘Sed Graeci quibus est nihil negatum
Et quos Ἄρες Ἄρες decet sonare.’

22. τὸν ἑμὸν ἕνα τὸν γλυκύν: for the use of the article see iv. 33, note. The ellipse of ὀφθαλμόν is strange, but is softened by the following words. In *Herond.* vi. 23 μὰ τούτους τοὺς γλυκεῖας, and *Id.* v. 59 μὰ τούτους τοὺς δύο, which can now be quoted in support of this line, a gesture would complete the meaning. ἑμὸν, cf. viii. 65; i. 115. I have transposed τὸν (*vid. not. crit.*) for two reasons. (1) τὸν ἑμὸν is not in itself sufficient to balance τὸν ἕνα γλυκύν as co-ordinate attribute. (2) Eustathius refers to the phrase (*Opusc.* 346. 20) εἶποι ἂν ὁ Θεόκριτος τὸν ἕνα τὸν γλυκύν τοῦτον.

ποθόρημαι. The compound verb is justified by v. 8, ‘with which I look at her (if I please).’ The present is used with self-assurance for the future, μικρὰ εἰπὼν ἤδη καταβαίνα, *Aesch.* ii. 183. The middle of the -μι form is found *Odys.* xiv. 343 (2nd person), cf. δίζημαι (see *Hiller’s* note). [Monro, *Hom. Gram.* § 378 writes: ‘The form ὄρηαι for ὄρά-ται should possibly be ὄραῖαι: if the ending is in its original form it belongs to the non-Thematic conjugation.’ If ὄρηαι is wrong, ὄρημαι must give place to ὄρημι here. The same question arises in v. 25].

23. Τηλέμος: see *Odys.* ix. 507 sqq. Telemus had prophesied the coming of Odysseus and the blinding of Cyclops.

24. φυλάσσοι: a final clause depending on an optative of wish takes the optative, *Aesch. Eumenid.* 297 ἔλθοι ὅπως γένοιτο τῶνδ’ ἐμοὶ λυτήριος: *Soph. Ajax* 1222, &c.

27. ὦ Παιάν, ‘Polyphemus gloats.’

τάκεται: cf. v. 12.

29. The sense of the line is obviously that Polyphemus set his dog on to bark at Galatea, but there is considerable doubt as to the reading. The imperative ὑλάκει is mentioned as a variant in *Schol. k.* If this is right we might read σίττα for σίγα (so *Fritzsche*): or keeping σίγα and ὑλακτεῖν explain the infinitive by a gesture or nod (σιγῇ νευστάζοντες ὅτι χρέος ἀλλήλοισι, *Oppian, Hal.* v. 155). *Ruhnken’s* conjecture given in the text seems however the best solution; the aorist as in 21 εἶδον.

ἦρων: keeping up the pretence that he no longer cares for her.

35. πρᾶν, ‘the other day’: cf. iv. 60; xv. 15; *Verg. Ecl.* ii. 25; *Ovid, Met.* xiii. 840:

‘Certe ego me novi; liquidae in imagine vidi
Nuper aquae placuitque mihi mea forma videnti.’

ἦς δὲ γαλάνα. Parataxis: instead of ὅτε ἦν γαλήνη.

37. παρ’ ἐμίν: παρά with dative of the person judging; cf. παρὰ τοῖς εὐφρονούσι κρείττον ἐστὶ ἢ παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἄπασιν εὐδοκμεῖν, *Isocr.* ix. 74.

38. ὑπέφαινε, ‘reflected,’ *sc. πόντος*.

Παρίας λίθοιο, ‘Parian marble,’ *Pind. N. iv.* 132 στάλαν Παρίου λίθου λευκότεραν. With the whole passage cf. *Lucian.* i. 290 ἐπεὶ τά γε ἄλλα ὁπότεν ἐθέλῃς μαθεῖν οἷα τυγχάνεις οὔσα τὴν ὄψιν, ἀπὸ πέτρας τινός, εἴ ποτε γαλήνη εἴη, ἐπικύψασα ἐς τὸ ὕδωρ ἰδὲ σεαυτὴν οὐδὲ ἄλλο ἢ χροῖαν λευκὴν ἀκριβῶς.

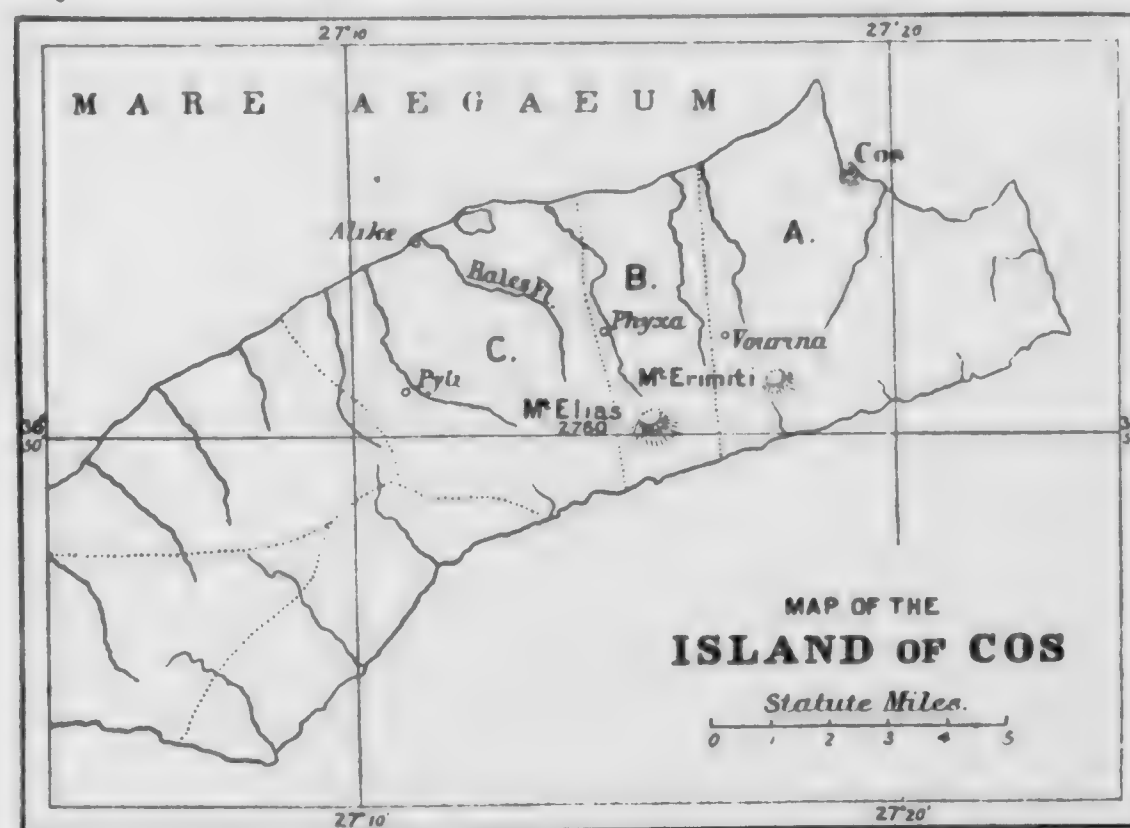
39. ἐπτυσσα: cf. xx. 11; *Tibullus*, i. 2. 96 ‘despuat in molles et sibi quisque sinus.’

46. νίκη = ἐνίκη, ‘neither was victor’; so νικῶ is used in perfect sense, ‘I am victorious.’

οὐδάλλος for οὐδέτερος: this use is constant in Alexandrian writers; *Ap. Rhod.* i. 10 ἄλλο... ἄλλο, of two; cf. *Theocr.* xxiv. 61; conversely ἕτερος for ἄλλος, xxv. 174; so ἕκαστος for ἑκάτερος, *A. Pal.* ix. 13. ἀνήσασται, ‘invincible.’

VII.

See *Introd.* p. 12 sqq. for a general discussion of the circumstances and character of this famous poem; *ib.* 13, 14 for the identification of the persons mentioned. The scene of the poem is definitely fixed as Coan by the researches of Messrs. Hicks and Paton (*Inscriptions of Cos*). The subjoined map shows the district.



The dotted lines show the divisions of the Demes. A. Κῶων: B. Φυσιωτῶν, with chief town Φύσα or Πύσα (vii. 130): C. Δήμος Ἀλεντίνων, with chief towns Pyli (Πέλη) and Alike (Ἀλεις); so Hicks and Paton, *Inscr.* 344 τοὶ κατοικεῦντες ἐν τῇ δάμῃ τῶν Ἀλεντίνων καὶ τοὶ ἐνεκτεμένον καὶ τοὶ γεωργοῦντες ἐν Ἀλεντι καὶ Πέλῃ.

The fountain Βούρινα (viii. 6) still bears the name Vourina, and is shown south-west of the town of Cos. Πόλις of line 2 is the town of Cos. Ἄλεις may be either the deme, or the river which runs down to the sea at Alike. Hicks and Paton take it as the former, but the context suits a large district less well than a more definite spot.

1. Εὐκριτος. This name and those of Phrasydamus and Antigeneis are doubtless real, and not pseudonyms.

2. εἵρπομες, 'walked.'

σὺν καὶ τρίτος: cf. Ap. Rhod. i. 74 σὺν καὶ τρίτος ἦεν Ὀϊλεύς.

3. τῇ Δηοῖ: in honour of Ceres.

θαλύσια, 'a harvest home.' *Iliad* ix. 534:

Ἄρτεμυς ὤρσε
χωσαμένη ὃ οἱ οὔτι θαλύσια γουνῶ ἀλωῆς
Οἶνεύς βέξε.

4. εἴ τί περ: cf. ii. 34; Xen. *Hellen.* v. 3. 6 ὅτι περ ὕφελος ἦν τοῦ στρατεύματος. Περ is usually added in this idiom but can be omitted; cf. *Erig.* xvii. 4; *A. Pal.* vii. 472 (Leonidas):

τίς μοῖρα ζωῆς ὑπολείπεται, ἢ ὅσον ὕσσον
στιγμὴ καὶ στιγμῆς εἴ τι χαμηλότερον;

Arist. *Frogs* 70:

πότερον εἰς Αἴδου κάτω;
καὶ νῆ Δι' εἴ τί γ' ἔστιν ἔτι κατωτέρω.

The construction is ἐσθλοὶ εἴ τί περ ἐσθλὸν τῶν χαῶν ἐστίν: cf. *Erig.* xvii. For the neuter cf. Callim. i. 70 εἰλεὶ δ' αἰζῶν ὅτι φέρτατον: Xenoph. *Hiero* i. 26.

5. χαῶν τῶν ἐπάνωθεν, 'of the good fellows of old time.' χαῶν (leg. χαῶν) τὸ εὐγενὲς καὶ ἀρχαῖον, Schol. k. The word is elsewhere only known in the longer form χαῖος, Ar. *Lys.* 91.

ἐπάνωθεν: cp. *Erig.* xxii. 3 πρῶτος τῶν ἐπάνωθε μουσοποιῶν. Commoner ἀνωθεν, Theocr. xv. 91; xxii. 164; Plato, *Timaeus* 18 d τοὺς ἔμπροσθεν καὶ ἀνωθεν. Chalcion was son of Eurypylus, a legendary king of Cos, and Clytia his wife, daughter of Merops.

6. ὃς ἐκ ποδὸς ἀνυσε, 'who made the fount Burina (Vourina) with his foot pressing his knee upon the rock.'

ἐκ: cf. ii. 10; Pind. *P.* iv. 359 εἰρεσία δ' ὑπεχώρησεν ταχεῖαν ἐκ παλαμῶν ἄκορος ('by the might of'): i.e. he created the fountain by the pressure of his foot, while he drove his knee against the upright wall of rock. A statue of Chalcion was erected over the fountain; ἵσταται ἐν Κῶ ἀνδρὶς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ποδὸς αὐτοῦ ἐκρέει πηγὴ, Schol. The fountain is mentioned also by Philetas, ἐν προχοῇσι μελαμπέτροιο Βυρίνης.

7. ταὶ δέ: deictic, 'and there hard by.'

8. ὕφαινον: cf. Milton, *P. L.* iv. 692 of Eve's bower:

'The roof
Of thickest covert was inwoven shade
Laurel and myrtle, and what higher grew
Of firm and fragrant leaf . . .'

11. Βρασίλα. This place is not identified, nor is it known who this Brasilas was. K. Tümpel (*Rhein. Mus.* 46) suggests that it is another name for Poseidon; and that the σᾶμα monument—was the same as that described by Pausanias, as standing near the Peiraeus Gate, near a temple of Demeter. This monument represented Poseidon vanquishing the Coan Polybotes, and was assigned not to Poseidon but to another; ? to Brasilas' (Kynaston). Poseidon was certainly connected with Cos in mythology, but the derivation proposed by Tümpel, βράσσω-λάας = ἐνοσί-χθων, is monstrous. Stone-thrower is not a fair substitute for earth-shaker.

τὸν ὀδῖταν: *vid.* *Introd.* p. 20.

12. σὺν Μοῖσαισι: construe with εἵρπομες: cf. ii. 28, note. 'By the grace of the Muses we found our traveller, a noble fellow of Crete.'

Κυδωνικόν: of Cydonia in Crete (*vid.* *Odyss.* xix. 176).

13. Λυκίδαν: *Introd.* p. 18.

14. αἰπόλῳ . . . ἐφκει: *Introd.* p. 13, where I have explained my view that this means, 'was dressed up as a goatherd.'

15, 16. 'For he had on his shoulders a yellow skin from a shaggy thick-haired goat.'

κνακόν: *vid.* iii. 5.

ἐκ is superfluous, as in ix. 10.

λασιόιο δασύτριχος: two epithets without conjunction, and practically synonymous; *vid.* Lobeck on *Ajax* 708: *Odyss.* vii. 34 νηυσὶ θοῇσι, ὠκείησι: *h. Apoll.* 107 ποδὴννεμος ὠκία: *h. Hermes*, 171 πλοῦσιον ἀφνειὸν πολυλήιον.

ᾠμοῖσι is locative dative, cf. ii. 121.

With the whole cf. the description of Paris in Coluthus, 107:

καὶ τις ὀρεσσαύλοιο δορὴ μετόπισθε χιμαίρης
ἐκκρεμές ἤωρητο καὶ αὐτῶν ἤπτετο μηρῶν
ποιμενίη δ' ὑπέκειτο βοῶν ἐλάτειρα καλαῦροψ.

17. γέρων: cf. xxi. 12, note.

18. πλακερῶ: πλατεῖ· πλακὼν γὰρ τὸ πλακύν· γράφεται δὲ καὶ πλοκερῶ παρὰ τὴν πλοκὴν καὶ τὴν ὑφήν, Schol.

18, 19. ροικᾶν . . . κορύναν: cf. iv. 49 λαγωβύλον.

19. μ': μοι elided, cf. iv. 58.

σεσαρῶς (σαίρω): the word loses its classical sense of 'grinning' in later authors, and is used of the lips half opened in a smile. Lucian, *Amores*, § 13 σεσηρότι γέλωτι μικρὸν ὑπομειδιῶσα.

20. εἶχετο, 'a smile played about his lip.'

21. Σιμιχίδα: *vid.* *Introd.* pp. 8 and 16.

τὸ μεσαμέριον: in the noontide; cf. i. 15.

πόδας ἔλκει: either (1) 'toil along,' or (2) simply 'walk.' The latter is supported by Herond. vii. 125:

ἦν ἔχητε χήτερων χρείην
ἢ σαμβαλίσκων ἢ ἅ κατ' οἰκίην ἔλκειν
εἴθισθε.

The former by Eurip. *Medea* 1181:

ἤδη δ' ἂν ἔλκων κῶλον ἐκπλέθρον δρόμου
ταχύς βαδιστὴς τερμόνων ἀνθήπτετο.

22. ἐν αἵμασι αἰσι (ἐν, k; ἐφ', vulg.): cf. Herod. ii. 69 οἱ κροκό-δελφοί (lizards) οἱ ἐν τῇσι αἵμασι αἰσι. The αἵμασι was a rough wall of stones built without mortar and affording plenty of holes for lizards to lie in. For the picture of noonday quiet cf. l. 15 sqq., and Tennyson's *Oenone*:

'For now the noonday quiet holds the hill:
The grasshopper is silent in the grass:
The lizard, with his shadow on the stone,
Rests like a shadow, and the winds are dead.'

(Callim. vii. 72 μεσαμβρινὰ δ' εἶχ' ὄρος ἀσυχία.)

24. μετὰ δαῖτα. Cobet would alter to κατὰ δαῖτα, but μετὰ in such phrases as this means, 'to go to join.' Cf. *Iliad* xix. 346 οἱ δὲ δὴ ἄλλοι οἴχονται μετὰ δειπνον: Theocr. xxv. 87: Ap. Rhod. ii. 460:

στόλον ἀνδρῶν
Ἑλλάδος ἐξανιόντα μετὰ πτόλιν Αἰήταο.

It is only when used with a noun denoting a moveable thing that it means 'to fetch'; cf. xiii. 16; xxix. 38; *Iliad* xiii. 248; Arist. *Acharn.* 728.

25. τοῖ . . . νισσομένοιο. τοῖ=σοι, and the construction passes from the dative (of person concerned) to gen. abs.; cf. *Iliad* xvi. 531 ὅτι οἱ ὦκ' ἤκουσε . . . εὐξαμένοιο: Ap. Rhod. iii. 371 ἐκ δὲ οἱ ὄμματ' ἐλαμψεν ὑπ' ὀφρύσιν ἱεμένοιο: Theocr. xxv. 67.

26. αἰδεῖ, 'rings.'

27. ἀμείφθην: first in Pindar, *P.* iv. 180; see *New Phrygichus*, p. 187; Babrius, xii. 19 (Rutherford, *ad loc.*).

31. θαλυσιάς, 'this journey leads to a harvest-home.' The adj. is used freely for πρὸς τὰ θαλύσια. Cf. *Karneiades* ὦραι, Callim. *Apoll.* 87; ὅχετ' ἀπαυλόσυνος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐλῆς, Leonidas, *A. Pal.* vi. 221.

34. εὐκριθον: predicatively. 'Filled up with wealth of grain.'

35. ξυνὰ γάρ, 'the way is ours together, ours together the day.'

ἀώς bears this sense frequently in Alex. writers; cf. Bion, iii. (Hermann) 18 χά νύξ ἀνθρώποισιν ἴσα καὶ ὁμοῖος ἀώς. For the style of the line, see *Introd.* p. 41, and Ap. Rhod. iii. 173 ξυνὴ γὰρ χρειώ, ξυνοὶ δὲ τε μῦθοι ἔασι.

36. ἄλλον: cf. vi. 47, note.

37. καπυρόν: orig. 'dry'; then of sound, 'clear ringing.' Cf. the Latin 'argutus.' Lucian, i. 271 μουσικός εἰμι καὶ συρίζω πάνυ καπυρόν: Longus, ii. 5. 1 πάνυ καπυρόν γελάσας.

στόμα: cf. *Epit. Bion.* Ὀμηρος τῆνο τὸ Καλλιόπας γλυκερὸν στόμα.

38. οὐ ταχυπειθής: cf. ii. 138.

40. Σικελίδαν: *vid.* *Introd.* p. 15. There is no indication of the origin of this name for Asclepiades. Hiller's notion that we have to deal with an anagram, 'since the consonants of the name Sicelidas are all found and in the same order in Asclepiades,' is most unlikely. On Philetas, see *Introd.* pp. 10 and 20.

41. βάτραχος, 'I am matched like a frog against cicadae.'

42. ἐπίταδες, 'to suit my purpose'; Lucian, i. 255 φησὶ δ' οὐν ὅτι ἄλλως ἐπελθὼν οὐκ ἐξεπότηδες ἤρετο ('she asked with no particular object but just at random'): Lysias, i. 11 τὸ παιδίον ὑπὸ τῆς θεραπαίνης ἐπότηδες λυπούμενον ἵνα ταῦτα ποιῇ.

44. πεπλασμένον, κ.τ.λ., 'thou art an olive branch moulded in truth by Zeus.'

ἔρνος: after the Homeric ὁ δ' ἀνέδραμεν ἔρνεϊ ἴσος (*Iliad* xviii. 56).

ἐκ: of agent, cf. vii. 112, &c.

ἐπ' ἀλαθείᾳ: not I think 'for truth'—ἐπί expressing the object aimed at, but keeping the metaphor of πεπλασμένον, 'made in the mould of truth.' Cf. Pindar, *P.* i. 167 ἀμυνδεῖ δὲ πρὸς ἄκμονι χάλκευε γλῶσσαν.

46. 'Who strives to raise a house as high as the crest of a lordly mountain.'

εὐρυμέδοντος: a fine epithet for a hill whose domain is as wide as the prospect from its summit. So Pindar, *N.* ii. 29 ὑψιμέδοντι Παρνασσῷ. Empedocles has the same epithet of αἰθήρ. [The v. l. ὀρομέδοντος, though better supported by MSS., is certainly inferior in itself.]

48. ἐτώσια μοχθίζοντι: cf. i. 38; Pindar, *Ol.* ii. 156:

λάβροι
παγγλωσσία, κόρακες ὦς, ἄκραντα γαρνέμεν
Διὸς πρὸς ὄρνιχα θεῖον:

vid. *Introd.* p. 20. As this idyll belongs to the first Coan period there can be no reference as so often supposed to Apollonius. The same sentiment is expressed by Callim. ii. 105:

Ὁ φθόνος Ἀπόλλωνος ἐς οὐατα λάθριος εἶπεν
οὐκ ἄγαμαι τὸν δοῖδὸν ὅς οὐδ' ὅσα πόντος αἰδεῖ, κ.τ.λ.

50. κῆγῶ μὲν. The sentence is not finished, but passes naturally into a new construction and turn of expression.

51. ἐξεπόμενα: the song, therefore, is not an impromptu, but one already elaborated like the Daphnis-elegy of *Id.* i. See *Introd.* p. 21.

53. χῶταν, 'when the Kids are in the western sky and the south wind chases the waves, and Orion stands upon the seas.'

ἐφ' ἐσπερίους ἐρίφοις. ἐπί is used here of simultaneous time, or circumstances; cf. Ap. Rhod. i. 329:

ἰλλομένοισι ἐπὶ λαίφεσιν, ἥδ' ἐκ καὶ ἰστέφ
κεκλιμένῳ, μάλα πάντες ἐπισχερῶ ἐδριόωντο

(while the sails were furling)—an equivalent of gen. absol.; cf. *Id.* i. 514 ὀρθοῖσιν ἐπ' οὐασιν ἡρεμέοντες κληθμῶ ('arrectis auribus'): *Id.* i. 1013 ἐπὶ πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο. In Attic ἐπί so used signifies succession, 'after.' ἐπὶ χιόνι πεσούσῃ, Herodot. ii. 22; ἐπ' ἀσφάκτοις μῆλοις, Eur. *Ion* 228. The Kids—a cluster of stars in Auriga—are low down in the north-west sky about one hour before sunrise on Nov. 28. Orion is at the same time just touching the horizon, so that he may be said to stand on the

sea. Theocritus here speaks of the 'cosmical' setting. Cf. Aratus, 308 τῆμος (at end of November) δύνειται ἡ ἡμέρα πρὸ ἀθρόος Ὁρίων.

ἔσπερίοις: Aratus, 1065 καὶ ἔσπερίων προπάροιθεν Πληγιάδων (i.e. early autumn). Cf. further, Theocr. xxiv. 10; Hesiod, *Erg.* 619.

54. ἴσχη (ἴσχη k) is required here as we have two coordinate time clauses, χῶταν . . . χῶριον ὅτε. Most editors read ἴσχει, *vid.* xvi. 96, note.

57. ἀλκύνες. The belief was current that while the halcyon was sitting calm weather prevailed. Simonides 12:

ὡς ὁπότεν χειμέριον κατὰ μῆνα τινύσκη
Ζεὺς ἄματα τέσσαρα καὶ δέκα
λαθάνεμόν τέ μιν ὥραν καλέοισιν ἐπιχθόνιοι
ἱρὰν παιδοτρόφον ποικίλας ἀλκύνος.

58. ἔσχατα, 'from the bottom of the sea.' Fritzsche, quoting *A. Pal.* xiii. 27 βίη νότου πρήσαντος ἐσχάτην ἄλα, which does not prove this meaning for ἔσχατος: cf. xvi. 52, note. Others translate 'from the furthest shore.'

60. ἐφίληθεν. For aorist cf. xv. 100; Arist. *Frogs* 229:

ἐμὲ γὰρ ἔστεργαν εὐλυροὶ τε Μοῦσαι
καὶ κεροβάτας Πάν.

62. ὥρια, 'seasonable.'

εὐπλοον = εἰς ὃν εὐ πλεύσειεν ἂν τις: Aesch. *Agam.* 665 ὡς μήτ' ἐν ὄρμῃ κύματος ζάλην ἔχειν: Quint. *Smym.* xiv. 623 ἐλπομένους εὐορμον ἔδος λιμένων ἀφικέσθαι.

64. φυλάσσω, 'wearing.'

65. τὸν Πτελεατικὸν οἶνον, 'our wine of Ptelea.' There were numerous places of this name, one being in Cos according to the Scholiast. Lycidas means doubtless some local vintage. The regular Coan wine was noted for its medicinal properties chiefly. The idea that Πτελεατικόν is to be derived from πτελέα, 'an elm-tree' (wine from vines trained on elms or wine flavoured with elm) is barred by the form of the word. We should have then πτελεῖτης οἶνος: cf. σταφυλίτης, ροδίτης, κεδρίτης, ροίτης, &c.; and among the many plants used to flavour wine among the Greeks elm is—happily—not mentioned.

68. For form of line cf. iv. 25—three nouns joined by τε, the last with epithet. So xiii. 45; *Odyss.* v. 64, 66; iii. 434, 451; ix. 24; xxi. 10, &c.

69. μαλακῶς, 'at my ease.'

μεμνημένος: I will drink to the memory of Ageanax; cf. *A. Pal.* vii. 452 (Leonidas):

μνήμης Εὐβούλοιο σαύφρονος ὦ παριόντες
πίνωμεν.

70. αὐταῖσιν. This has been variously explained: (1) with ἐρείδων, 'pressing my lips right into the cups' (Hartung); (2) 'exhauriens calicem ut solus relictus sit calix' (Fritzsche). This is impossible; the first is not good sense. Others emend γλυπταῖς ἐν (Jacobs), αὐαῖς ἐν Graefe (so Hiller) proleptically,

'draining the cup.' If any alteration is required I should prefer αὐτὰς ἐν κυλίκεσσι, 'idly,' but αὐταῖσιν may possibly be kept in the sense of 'merus,' 'unmixed'; cf. αὐτοκρηῆς and αὐτοκέρastos, Nicand. *Alex.* 162 δέπας ἐμπλεον οἴνης Πραμνίου αὐτοκρηῆς.

71, 72. See Introd.

εἰς μὲν for ὁ μὲν, ὁ δέ, Callim. *Ep.* i. 3 ἡ μία μὲν δὴ νύμφη καὶ πλούτῳ καὶ γενεῇ κατ' ἐμὲ ἡ δ' ἑτέρη προβέβηκεν.

73. Ξενίας: see note on i. 65.

74. ὄρος ἀμφ' ἐπονείτο, 'how the hills round about sorrowed for him, and how the oaks mourned.' Inanimate nature weeps as the beasts do in i. 71 sqq. Cf. Bion, *Epit. Adon.* 31 τὰν Κύπριν αἰαὶ ὥρεα πάντα λέγοντι καὶ αἱ δρῦες αἰαὶ Ἀδωνιν: *Epit. Bion.* 1:

αἰλινὰ μοι στοναχεῖτε νάπαι καὶ Δώριον ὕδωρ
καὶ ποταμοὶ κλαίετε τὸν ἱμερύντα Βίωνα.

Milton, *Lycidas*:

'Thee, shepherd, thee the woods, and desert caves
And all their echoes mourn.'

75. φύονται: cf. iv. 24, note.

76. For construction cf. v. 28, note, 'when he faded as fades a streak of snow under the ridge of Haemus.'

τις is unusual with χιών. For the simile cf. *Odyss.* xix. 205:

ὡς δὲ χιὼν κατατήκετ' ἐν ἀκροπόλοισιν ὄρεσσιν,
ἦντ' Εὐρος κατέτηξεν ἐπὶ Ζέφυρος καταχεύη·

ὡς τῆς τήκετο καλὰ παρήϊα δάκρυ χεύουσης.

Callim. vi. 91:

ὡς δὲ Μίμαντι χιὼν ὡς ἀελίῳ ἐνὶ πλαγῶν
καὶ τούτων ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐτάκετο.

78. Λάρναξ. The shepherd Comatas was shut in a chest by his master because he sacrificed cattle to the Muses. After a year the chest was opened and it was found that Comatas had been miraculously fed by bees and his life preserved. The fable was told by Lycus of Rhegium, an elder contemporary of Theocritus, father by adoption of the poet Lycophron.

80, 81. αἱ σιμαὶ . . . μέλισσαι. For order cf. xvi. 34, 35.

ἀνθεοσι, 'honey'; cf. xv. 116; Verg. *Geor.* iv. 39, 250 'floribus' = pollen.

82. νέκταρ: Hesiod, *Theogn.* 83:

τῷ μὲν ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ γλυκερὴν χείενσιν ἑέρσην
τοῦ δ' ἐπ' ἐκ στόματος βεῖ μέλιχα.

83. πεπόνθεις: pluperf. τερπνὰ πεπόνθεις; cf. Isocr. 199 δ συνέβη γὰρ αὐτῷ διὰ τὴν ἀφίξιν τὴν εἰς Κύπρον καὶ ποιῆσαι καὶ παθεῖν πλείστ' ἀγαθὰ.

85. ἔτος ὅριον: apparently = 'the year in all its seasons,' i.e. a whole year.

ἐξεπónασας, 'wert oppressed'; 'Comatas, licet de victu non laboraret, libertate tamen privatus et in cavea quasi inclusus erat' (Wuestemann).

86. αἶθ' ἐπ' ἐμεῦ, 'wouldst thou had been numbered among the living in my day, that I might be tending thy goats on the hillside: listening to thy voice whilst thou lay 'neath the oaks or pines sweetly singing, Comatas half-divine.'

87. ἐνόμειον: cf. iv. 49, note.

καλᾶς: Dial. § 12 (a).

91. πολλὰ μὲν ἄλλα: ii. 67, note.

93. Ζηνός. Many commentators take this as = Πτολεμαίου. On the view taken of the circumstances of this idyll this is impossible, since Theocritus had not yet sought the patronage of the Alexandrian court. Nor is it necessary to foist on the poet such a subordination of taste to odious flattery, but the words mean what they say, that the poet's song is heard of God himself; cf. *Odys.* viii. 74 οἴμης τῆς τότ' ἄρα κλέος οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἵκανε: Arist. *Birds* 215:

καθαρὰ χωρεῖ διὰ φυλλοκόμου
μίλακος ἡχῶ πρὸς Διὸς ἔδρας

(of the nightingale's song).

94. γεραίρειν: cf. *Epit. Bion.* 103:

ἄμμε γεραίρων
ἄλλοις μὲν τεὸν ὄλβον ἐμοὶ δ' ἀπέλειπες ἀοιδάν.

95. ὑπάκουσον, 'give ear'; *vid.* Liddell and Scott, s.v. In Attic usage ἐπακούω is generally 'to listen to.' ὑπακούω to 'answer when called'; cf. iii. 24; xi. 78.

96. ἐπέπταρον. Sneezing has been at all times and in all countries regarded as a lucky omen; cf. xviii. 16; *Odys.* xvii. 545; Catullus, xlv. 8:

'Hoc ut dixit Amor sinistra ut ante
Dextram sternuit approbationem.'

97. εἶπος: Dial. § 1 ἐρᾷ . . . ἐρᾶντι, *Introd.* p. 43. The point of the comparison lies in the gay carelessness of all nature in spring.

98. Ἄρατος: *Introd.* p. 16. The general idea of the song is 'I am happy and careless in my love: but my friend Aratus loves too, and Aristis knows about it. I know not whom he loves, perhaps Philinus, perhaps another. Whosoever it is may Aratus be lucky, and Pan help him, and be requited for his help.' So far ironically; then the pretended ignorance is laid aside. 'It is Philinus and he shall be made to care. Yet after all Aratus he is but an over ripe pear and not worth our toil; we can find better things to do than wearing shoe leather and wearying ourselves; let another torture himself and let us have peace.' A different version is given by Wilamowitz-Moellendorf (*Aratos von Kos*, p. 187 sqq.). See notes on 118, 123.

ἀνέρι τήνφ = Σιμυρίδα.

99. Ἄριστις . . . ἄριστος. The play on words (cf. xxvi. 26)

shows that the name Ἄριστις is either genuine or but slightly changed. Among Coan names preserved in inscriptions we have Ἄριστος, Ἄριστεύς, Ἀριστίων, and a large number with Ἄριστο- for prefix (Hicks and Paton, *Inscriptions of Cos*, Appendix, Ἀριστόβουλος, &c.). No actual identification is possible.

101. σὺν φόρμιγγι: join with αἰδεῖν. τοῦτον δὲ τὸν Ἄριστιν οὐδὲ ὁ Ἀπόλλων ἐν Πυθῶνι παρὰ τοῖς ἰδίοις τρίποσι καθαρχοῦντα ἰδὼν ἀποστραφῆσεται οὐδὲ φρονήσει αὐτῷ αἰδεῖν ἐκεῖ, Schol.

103. Ὀμόλας: a mountain in Thessaly, not otherwise known as a centre of Pan worship.

104. ἄκλητον . . . ἐρείσας, 'lay him uncalled in my friend's arms.'

105. ἄρα: for ἄρα cf. Plutarch, *Lys.* 20 οὐκ ἄρ' Ὀδυσσεύς ἐστιν αἰμύλος μόνος, *A. Pal.* vi. 147. More often with interrogative words, Herond. iv. 21:

τίς ἦρα τὴν λίθον ταύτην
τέκτων ἐποίει;

ἄρα added to εἰ or ἴαν = possibly. Plato, *Rep.* 433 α ἄκουε εἴ τι ἄρα λέγω (see Ast, *Lex. Plat.* s.v.). The Philinus in question may be the same as that of ii. 115 (*vid.* note there). If so we must lower the date of this idyll as much as possible; but there is no necessity for the identification. If the theory, proposed by Knaack, that Φιλίνος is a pet name for Φιλοκλῆς be accepted, then the Philocles might well be the same as one mentioned by Leonidas, *A. Pal.* vi. 309. [See Addenda to *Id.* ii.]

108. παρείη: general time clause; optative by assimilation to μαρτίσδοιεν, cf. vi. 24; Mimnernus 1 τεθναῖην ὅτε μοι μηκέτι ταῦτα μέλοι. On the custom the Scholiast writes Μούνατος φησιν ἐορτὴν Ἀρκαδικὴν εἶναι ἐν ᾗ οἱ παῖδες τὸν Πάνα σκύλλαις βάλλουσι: γίνεταί δὲ τοῦτο ὅταν οἱ χορηγοὶ λεπτὸν ἱερεῖον θύσωσι καὶ μὴ ἱκανὸν ᾦ τοῖς ἐσθίουσι.

110. κνάσαιο (κνήθω), 'scratch yourself.' Mark the alliteration κ, χ, χ, κν, κν, κ, κν, κ.

111 sqq. Ἥδωνῶν: i.e. in wintry Thrace, Verg. *Ecl.* x. 65. τετραμμένος, better joined with πὰρ ποταμὸν than with ἐγγύθεν ἄρκτω, 'turning in the way by the riverside'; cf. *Iliad* xxi. 603:

ὁ τὸν πεδίοιο διώκετο πυροφόροιο
τρέψας πὰρ ποταμὸν.

ἄρκτω: the 'Great Bear.' Βλεμύες ἔθνος Αἰθιοπικὸν μελανόχρων Schol. Theocritus places them beyond the sources of the Nile. The town Aenus at the mouth of the river Hebrus has a figure of Pan on its coins. The god of the Nubians (Aethiopians) was identified by the Greeks with Pan. We have therefore two pieces of curious learning in this passage (Wilamowitz). Such recondite allusions are remarkably rare in Theocritus.

115. Hyetis and Byblis are hills and fountains in the district of Miletus. Oeceus, a spot sacred to Aphrodite in the same neighbourhood; see xxviii. 4.

Διώνας = Ἀφροδίτης, not as in xvii. 36.

119. βάλλετε, κ.τ.λ.: cf. *A. Pal.* v. 86:

ἀλλὰ πόθοι πρὸς μητρὸς ἐνστεφάνου Κυθερείης,
φλέξατε τὴν ἀπιθῇ, μέχρ' ἔρει, "Φλέγομαι."

See note on 98. Wilamowitz interprets the line, 'make Philinus love another and suffer what Aratus suffers loving him.' The antithesis of l. 120 seems to suit the other version better.

121. ἄνθος, 'the bloom of thy beauty.'

122. μηκέτι τοι, 'then let us no longer watch at his door, Aratus'; cf. Charito, *A. ii.* 3 ἡμεῖς δὲ παρτάθημεν αὐλείαις θύραις προσαγρυπνοῦντες, κ.τ.λ.: Propert. i. 16. 17:

Ianua vel domina penitus crudelior ipsa,
Quid mihi tam duris clausa taces foribus?

Me mediae noctes, me sidera plena (v. l. prona) iacentem,
Frigidaque Eo me dolet aura gelu.'

φρουρέωμε. Wilamowitz-Moellendorf (*Aratos von Kos*, p. 186) regards the 1st person as due merely to an identification on Theocritus' part of himself with his friend. 'Theocritus,' he maintains, 'does not paint an actual scene—the two standing together through the night at the door—μηδὲ πόδας τρίβωμε refers to running after Philinus all day.' With due respect to so high an authority I cannot but think that this is the very reverse of the truth. τρίβωμε is to be taken literally, Aratus is accompanied by his friend for the ignorance of the object of Aratus' care was only assumed (cf. ii. 119), and ὄρθριος ἀλέκτωρ, κ.τ.λ., loses all its force if we refer it merely to the reminder that morning has come after a sleepless night in one's own bed!

123. ὁ δ' ὄρθριος, 'and let the morning cockerow resign another to cruel numb despair.'

124. νάρκαισιν might also be the chill of morning (cf. Propert. *loc. cit.*), but the word is commonly used of mental rather than physical torpor.

διδοίη: cf. *Iliad* v. 397 εὐτέ μιν . . . βαλὼν ὀδύνησιν ἔδωκεν.

125. εἰς: almost = *tis* though rather more definite. Plato, *Laws* iv. 716 c πρᾶξις μία καὶ ἓνα λόγον ἔχουσα ἀρχαῖον. Ast, *Lex.* Plat. s. v. εἰς. παλαίστρας is used metaphorically of the fruitless effort: cf. i. 97.

ἄγχοιτο: also a metaphor from wrestling. 'Let one—Molon—be gripped hard in this toil.'

126, 127. 'But let peace of mind be ours,' &c. Ap. Rhod. iii. 640 ἄμμι δὲ παρθενίη τε μέλοι καὶ δῶμα τοκῶν.

ἐπιφύζουσα: cf. ii. 62.

ἄτις . . . ἐρύκοι: a relative sentence dependent on an optative of *wish*, and defining its subject takes the optative without ἄν: cf. xv. 94: Soph. *Trach.* 954:

Εἴθ' ἀνεμόεσσά τις
γένοιτ' . . . αὔρα,
ἥ τις μ' ἀποικίσσειεν ἐκ τόπων.

This dependent clause is not final but *consecutive*, and the optative is due to assimilation, i.e. such a sentence as οὐκ ἔστι θνητῶν ὅστις ἐξεπίσταται becomes μὴ εἴη θνητῶν ὅστις ἐξεπίσταται. But such a *consecutive* relative, dependent on an optative with ἄν, takes normally the optative with ἄν. Plato, *Rep.* 360 b οὐδεὶς ἄν γένοιτο οὕτως ἀδαμάντινος ὅς ἄν μείνιεν. Examples to the contrary are dubious or capable of another explanation. [Lysias], i. 1 οὐκ ἄν εἴη ὅστις οὐκ ἀγανακτοίη: Arist. *Frogs* 98:

γόνιμον δὲ ποιητὴν ἄν οὐχ εὖροις ἔτι
ζητῶν ἄν ὅστις ῥῆμα γενναῖον λάκοι.

λάκοι may either be deliberative, dependent on ζητῶν, or conditional (= γόνιμος ἄν εἴη εἰ τις λάκοι): cf. viii. 11, note.

130. τὰν ἐπὶ Πύξας: see sketch-map in Preface. The road taken by Theocritus and his friends must therefore have lain to the north of Pyxa. For ἐπὶ Πύξας cf. Xen. *Hellen.* v. 1. 26 ἐδίακον αὐτὸν τὴν ἐπὶ Προκοννήσου.

132. Ἀμύντιχος: a diminutive of Ἀμύντας (v. 2); cf. iv. 20, note.

134. οἰναρείοσι: adj. used substantively, 'vine leaves.' *Vid.* Index, Adjectives.

135. κατὰ κρατὸς, 'and many a branch of poplar and elm swayed and dipped above our heads.' κατὰ ποτ' ὑπὲρ (τινασσομένων γὰρ ὑπερβεν καρπὸς ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς αὐτὸν ἐφειγε φυτῶν, *A. Pal.* ix. 377) because downward motion is intended.

136. ἱερὸν: cf. viii. 33.

137. κελαρύζει: cf. *Iliad* xxi. 261 τὸ δέ τ' ὤκα κατειβόμενον κελαρύζει.

138. αἰθαλίωες, 'dusky.' *A. Pal.* vii. 196 (Meleager):

ἄκρα δ' ἐφεζόμενος πετάλοις πριονώδεσι κώλοις
αἰθίοπι κλάζεις χρωτὶ μέλισμα λύρας.

The word is a diminutive form of αἶθαλος (also αἰθαλόεις, αἰθαλέος); cf. *Zwopyriōn*, xv. 13 ζώπυρος: κνάκων, κνακός.

139. ἔχον πόνον: cf. xxi. 187; Hesiod. *Scut.* 305:

παρ' αὐτοῖς ἱππῆες ἔχον πόνον ἀμφὶ δ' ἀέθλοις
δῆριν ἔχον καὶ μόχθον.

ὀλολυγών, 'the tree-frog.' ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης φησὶν ὅτι πάντ' ὀλολύζει τὸ ζῶον μάλιστα ἐν τοῖς ἐλώδεσι τόποις καὶ κατὰ νύκτα, Schol. *A. Pal.* v. 291:

καὶ λιγυρὸν βομβεῦσιν (!) ἀκανθίδες ἢ δ' ὀλολυγῶν
τρύζει τρηχαλέαις ἐνδιάουσα βάτοις.

Aratus, 948 (among signs of rain) ἡ τρύζει ὀρθρινὸν ἐρημαίη ὀλολυγῶν: where the Scholiast interprets the word to mean ὀρνεον κατὰ τὴν τρυγῶνα.

142. ξουθαί: a frequent epithet of bees, of the nightingale (Aesch. *Agam.* 1142); of wings (*h. hymn Diosc.* xiii); of wind (Chaeremon in Athen. 608 D). ξουθὸς ἱππαλεκτρῶν, Arist. *Birds* 800 (parody of Aeschyl.). In all passages but the last the word is best taken of *sound*—'shrill'—only so can we give it a consistent meaning. With ἱππαλεκτρῶν it may be used of colour; φοινικὰ πτερὰ ἔχων, Schol. Ar. *Pax* 1177. Dr. Ruther-

ford (on Babrius, 118) writes, 'Originally possessing a precise signification it afterwards dropped out of use till it was taken up by the higher poetry to which the indefiniteness of meaning produced by time had a literary value . . . and the late literary schools ended by assigning to the word the meaning which they fancied best suited the two or three classical passages, but to which the word may or may not originally have had any claim.' 'When I use a word,' Humpty-Dumpty said in rather a scornful tone, 'it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less. . . . They've a temper some of them, particularly verbs—they're the proudest—adjectives you can do anything with but not verbs.' With the whole description, cf. Plato, *Phaedr.* 230 b.

περί . . . ἀμφί: cf. *Iliad* ii. 305 ἀμφὶ περὶ κρήνην: Theocr. xxv. 103, 256: νόσφιν ἀτερ φιλότητος, Hesiod, *Scut.* 15.

147. ἀλειφαρ: Horace, *Odes* iii. 8, 10 'corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit amphorae.'

κρατός, 'neck of the wine jar.'

148. Νύμφαι Κασταλίδες. The Nymphs as well as the Muses are patronesses of song; cf. Verg. *Ecl.* vii. 21 'Nymphae noster amor Libethrides' (Conington, *ad loc.*): Theocr. vii. 91.

149. Φόλω. According to one tradition Pholus, one of the Centaurs, according to the present Chiron entertained Heracles with a famous old wine given by Dionysus.

150. ἐστήσατο: cf. v. 58.

151. Ἀνάψω: cf. i. 68.

152. νῆας ἔβαλλε: *Odyss.* ix. 481.

153. ποσσί: superfluous as in βαίνει ποσί, viii. 43; *Odyss.* xvii. 27 κραιπνὰ ποσὶ προβιάς: A. Pal. vi. 268 κατ' εἰνόςφυλλον ὅρος ποσὶ πότνια βαίνει, &c.

ἔπεισε . . . χορεύσαι, 'set a dancing'; cf. iv. 11; Herond. i. 8 τίς σε μοῖρ' ἐπείσ' ἐλθεῖν. So *iubeo*, Propert. ii. 6. 17:

'Centauros eadem dementia iussit
Frangere in adversum pocula Pirithoum.'

154. διεκράνασθε, 'poured from your spring.'

Νύμφαι: in v. 148 the Nymphs are not the Muses, but the Nymphs of the fountain Castalia, queen of all fountains, and therefore the source of all springs. Hence the Nymphs of Castalia are deities of all springs and may be invoked by the waterside in Cos (Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, *loc. cit.* p. 193). According to the Greek custom the wine (v. 147) would be mixed with water from the spring; hence the Nymphs are said to be the givers of the draught.

Recently J. Schmidt (*Rhein. Mus.* 45) has offered a new explanation, taking πῶμα metaphorically = a draught of song. This would be very obscure in this context among κρατήρα, νέκταρ, διεκράνασθε, with no mention of song, although the metaphorical use of πῶμα can be easily supported. Pind. *Is.* vi. 1:

θάλλοντος ἀνδρὸς ὥς ὅτε συμποσίου
δεύτερον κρητήρα Μουσῶν μελέων κίρναμεν

A. Pal. ix. 364 ὅσσοι γὰρ προχέουσιν ἀοιδότου πῶμα πηγῆς.

155 sqq. ἀλωάδος, 'of the threshing-floor.'

πτύον, 'winnowing-fan.'

ἀ δὲ γέλασσαι (opt.), parataxis for 'while she smiles holding the sheaves and poppies in either hand.' The words seem obviously to refer to a statue—or rough figure of Demeter—decked with corn and poppies.

VIII.

The idyll is a simple singing-match between Daphnis and Menalcaas, divided into two portions: (a) 33-60 in alternate quatrains of elegiac verse; (b) 63-80 in hexameter verse. Daphnis and Menalcaas are the legendary characters of that name (cf. *Id.* vi). Both were the subject of a poem by Hermesianax (see *Introd.* p. 11), and of one by Sositheus in which Menalcaas was represented as vanquished in song by Daphnis. It is impossible to hold that Daphnis and Menalcaas are merely names applied to contemporary shepherds, in face of 91, of the total absence of character drawing, and especially of ὡς φαντί in v. 2. Various critics have regarded as spurious either portions of the idyll, or the whole, but only on internal evidence of very weak character. So far as the idyll contains verbal peculiarities they are confined to the elegiac part, and the change of metre brings with it change of forms (so αἱ ὄν, 43, 47, instead of αἱ κε: ὄν, 52, for ἰών, on which M. Legrand lays stress, *op. cit.* pp. 16, 17). The inconsistencies found by Hermann between the first and second songs are utterly trivial, and to an unprejudiced reader unapparent. Wilamowitz argues that 'each idyll is a separate picture (εἶδος); each therefore had a separate title; recurrence of title is therefore as good as forbidden; therefore viii and ix (bearing same title as vi) are not genuine.' Could dogmatism and pedantry go further? See further Buecheler in *N. Jahrbücher f. Cl. Philol.* 1860.

1. Compare the setting of *Id.* vi.

2. ὡς φαντί: this shows that the idyll deals with the legendary Daphnis; see Preface.

3. πυρροτρίχω: here of the hair of the head, not of the face, as Daphnis and Menalcaas are represented as mere lads.

ἦσθην: Ahrens, *Dial. Dor.* p. 326.

4. ἀμφω συρίσδεν: Verg. *Ecl.* vii. 4:

'Ambo florentes aetatis, Arcades ambo,
Et cantare pares et respondere parati.'

6. μοι: cf. i. 136, note; not an ethic dative.

7. I have followed Boissonade's punctuation, which connects ὅσσον θέλω with νικασεῖν. 'I say I will vanquish you as much as I like in song'; cf. Arist. *Equit.* 713 ἐγὼ δ' ἐκείνου καταγελῶ γ' ὅσον θέλω.

10. εἴ τι πάθοις, 'not if you hurt yourself in the singing.'

A pretty use of this well known euphemism is given by Isaeus, i. § 4 εἴ τι πάθοι Κλεώνυμος ἄπαις. The rhythm of the line is not an exception to the rule of the trochaic caesura in fourth foot (see xviii. 15) since εἴ τι πάθοις almost form a single word.

11. ἐσιδεῖν: *vid.* Index, Verbs compound; Soph. *Elect.* 584. καταθεῖναι = *depono*, 'to stake.'

13. τίνα. ἄθλος, masc. in the sense of ἄθλον, neut. = prize, is known only from the grammarians, Bekker, *Anecd.* xxi. 14 ἄθλος ἀρσενικῶς τὸ ἔργον καὶ τὸ ἀγώνισμα καὶ τὸ ἐπαθλον· διαφέρει τε τοῦτο τοῦ οὐδέτερον ὅτι τὸ μὲν οὐδέτερον δηλοῖ κυρίως τὸ ἐπαθλον, τοῦτο δὲ τὸν ἀγῶνα. For the optat. εἴη cf. Theognis 84:

τόσσους δ' οὐ δῆεις διζήμενος, οὐδ' ἐπὶ πάντας
ἀνθρώπους, οὓς ναὺς μὴ μία πάντας ἄγοι.

Arist. *Thesm.* 871 (parody) τίς ἔχει κράτος ὅστις δέξαιτο: Plato, *Euthyd.* 292 e τίς ποτ' ἐστὶν ἡ ἐπιστήμη ἐκείνη ἡ ἡμᾶς εὐδαίμονας ποιήσειε (ποιήσει Stallbaum). We should expect ἄν in the relative clause in all these, since the sense required is final or consecutive ('of such a kind as to satisfy us'), cf. Demosth. xx. 161 νομοθετεῖν οἷς μηδεὶς ἄν νουμήσῃ, and there is no preceding optative whereto the following is assimilated (see vii. 125). It is hardly possible to regard the optative as one 'of pure generality,' like Soph. *Antig.* 666 ὃν πόλις στήσῃ τοῦδε χρὴ κλύειν, since this is only a variant from ὃν ἄν στήσῃ, a form not applicable in the above cases. It is noticeable however that these three optatives occur in a relative sentence dependent on an interrogative or quasi-interrogative. The construction would therefore seem to be parallel to the thorny ἐσθ' οὖν ὅπως Ἀλκίστis ἐς γῆρας μόλοι (Eur. *Alc.* 52) &c. See Sonnenschein, *Syntax*, p. 343 and p. 293, note.

In θησεύμεσθα the middle has reciprocal force, 'stake for each other.'

14. θές: lengthened in arsis in fourth foot, cf. xxv. 203; *Iliad* vii. 164 θούρην ἐπειμένον ἀλκῆν. The second metrical anomaly—the hiatus before ἀμνόν—cannot be justified. ἀμνόν has not the *f*, nor was it supposed to have it by Theocritus; see v. 24, 144, 148. Hiatus in the fifth thesis is not legitimate even in Homer; see Monro, *Hom. Gram.* § 382. ἀμνόν has probably displaced the true word both here and in v. 15. ἐπισσαν Fritzschē: ? ῥῆνα, a word used by Ap. Rhod. and later poets, *vid.* Liddell and Scott. The hiatus ῥῆνα ἐπεί in 15 would be unobjectionable.

15. χαλεπὸς ὁ πατήρ: cf. xv. 100. μογερόν Ὀφιοῦχον, Aratus 579 (so p k, χαλεπὸς θ' Vulg.; *vid.* Ameis).

16. ποθέσπερα: adverbial; cf. v. 44; ii. 100; ταρφέ' ἀμειβομένω, *Odys.* viii. 379; καλὰ μὲν ἤεξεν, Callim. i. 55. But ἐπινύκτια μῆλα νομεύων, *A. Pal.* vi. 262 (Leonidas) is adjective.

17. ὁ νικῶν, 'the victor'; cf. i. 109.

τὸ πλεόν, 'what is the advantage the victor will have?' (not 'the prize'), cf. Thucyd. i. 42. 4 τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ὁμοίους ἐχυρωτέρα δύναμις ἢ τῷ αὐτίκα φανερωῖ παρθέοντας διὰ κινδύνων τὸ πλεόν ἔχειν: *A. Pal.* xii. 245 τῶν ἄλλων ζῶων τοῦτ' ἔχομεν τὸ πλεόν.

18. ἐννεάφωνον: with nine reeds; seven was the more usual number. Tibullus, ii. 5. 31 describes its shape:

'Fistula cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo
Nam calamus cera iungitur usque minor.'

Reeds of diminishing length were fastened together with wax, cf. i. 129.

καλάν: the epithet is used by Theocritus with remarkable frequency. 'Every commendation on every subject is comprised in that one word,' as Henry Tilney says of the much abused 'nice'; cf. xv. 62; xviii. 26; vi. 14; ix. 25; ii. 73; i. 52; iv. 18; iv. 32; xv. 99, 73; i. 149; ii. 80, &c. Does Theocritus do this in imitation of popular speech?

20. καθεῖην, 'I would willingly stake'; see xvi. 67, note.

24. διέτμαξέν με: *scil.* τὸν δακτυλόν, the verb taking two accusatives of the person and the part affected; *Iliad* xxi. 181 τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψεν: Aesch. *Eumenid.* 88 μὴ φόβος σὲ νικάτω φρένας, &c.

26. πῶς . . . ἦν καλέσωμε; 'how will it be if we call?' cf. *Odys.* xviii. 223:

πῶς νῦν εἴ τι ξείνους ἐν ἡμετέροισι δόμοισιν
ἦμενος ᾧδε πάθοι;

The usual reading τῆνόν πως would be explicable by an ellipse τῆνος ὁ αἰπόλος ἦν καλέσωμε; but while ἐάν πως is good Greek is πως . . . ἐάν?

27. φάλαρος, 'with white face'; see Buttmann, *Lexil.* p. 528.

28. ἐπακούσαι: *vid.* vii. 95; v. l. ἐπακούσας: Cobet ὑπακούσας.

30. λυκτά: formed on analogy of εὐρύστα Ζεὺς, ἱππότα Νέστωρ, &c.; ἡχέτα τέττιξ, Hesiod, *Scut.* 393; ἡχέτα βόμβος, *A. Pal.* v. 295.

ὦν . . . λαχών: cf. ll. 5, 18, 61; xxv. 1; xxii. 114, 180, 87. &c.; *Introd.* p. 44. This use of rhyme on second and fourth arsis is fairly common in hexameter verse both in Greek and Latin; *Odys.* x. 145; viii. 230; v. 296; vi. 240; Verg. *Ecl.* viii. 32 'o digno coniuncta viro.' See Fritzschē, Latin edition on viii. 5. For this introductory line cf. vi. 5; ix. 14.

34. πήποχ' = πήποκα = πάποτε, Dial. § 58 (c).

35. βόσκοιτ' = βόσκοιτε, not -ο: cf. l. 39 πιάινετε.

ἐκ ψυχᾶς: *sc.* ὑμετέρας, the dells and rivers being regarded as living persons; cf. xxix. 4; Nicet. *Eugen.* σοῦ μὴ φιλεῖν θέλοντος ἐκ ψυχῆς μέσης: Theophrast. *Ch.* 21 οὐκ ἀπὸ ψυχῆς με φιλεῖς.

36. μηδὲν ἔλασσον: 'no less grace' ('non minus pabuli,' Hiller prosaic); cf. xi. 42.

40. ἀφθονα πάντα: Arist. *Ecl.* 690 πᾶσι γὰρ ἀφθονα πάντα παρέχομεν: cf. xv. 111, note.

νέμοι: cf. τὰ ὄρη νέμειν, Xen. *Cyrop.* iii. 2. 20 (=to graze the hills with cattle). Kynaston's translation—'all his sheep ungrudgingly'—is nonsense.

41-48. In the MSS. ll. 41-43 and 45-47 are transposed each into the other's place. This is hardly tolerable. ἐνθ' οὖς ἐνθ' αἰγες

suits Menalcas the shepherd, not Daphnis the neatherd. In line 51 Milo is the subject of Menalcas' verse; therefore l. 43 also referring to him must be given to Menalcas. [The order in the text was proposed by an anonymous critic in a review of Jacobs' edition, *Allgem. Litterat. Zeitung*. Oct. 27, 1803, and is now generally adopted.]

41. *οἷς*: collective singular.

43. *ποσίν*: see vii. 153, note.

Μίλων: Daphnis and Menalcas are represented in this idyll as mere children (ll. 3, 64). The following verses therefore are not to be understood as expressions of the singer's own feelings and experience; see Hiller's note. This understood, the supposed inconsistencies of the idyll disappear.

45. For the rhythm cf. xx. 6.

46. *τὰ νέα*: its younglings.

πλήθουσιν can hardly be considered the right reading. k and other good MSS. have *πηδῶσι*, 'throb,' which yields no sense. *πλήθουσιν* is feeble after *πληροῦσιν* in 42, and the conjunction of singular and plural verb with neuter subject is awkward. *πληθύει* (Meineke) is not much better. *πιδῶσιν* Ahrens.

48. *αὐότεραι*: all is parched and drooping in the loved one's absence. *αὐός*, cf. Arist. *Lysist.* 385 *αὐός εἰμ' ἤδη τρέμων*; Soph. *Elect.* 819 *ἄφίλος ἀνὰ βίον*; cf. Verg. *Ecl.* vii. 55.

49. *ἄνερ*, 'lord of the flock'; *τὸν τριετὴ κριὸν τὸν μέγαν δὲ ἡγείται πρὸς τὴν νομήν*, Lucian, i. 210; Verg. *Ecl.* vii. 7 'vir gregis ipse caper.'

Strictly *ῶ*=*ὄθεν*, cf. iii. 26 *ῶπερ*: iii. 10 *ῶ* (Ahrens, *Dial. Dor.* p. 374); but no sense can then be made, and we must take it = *οὔ*, allowing a false form for the Doric *ῶ*. 'Go, lord of the flock, where the wood is deepest—and come ye to the water, kids;—for there is he; go stump-horn and say:—,' i. e. the goat is sent with a message to Milo.

53. Most editors give this verse to Menalcas, marking a lacuna of four lines in which Daphnis should have replied in lines closely resembling 49-52, just as hitherto the quatrains have answered one another phrase for phrase. But that a verbal correspondence was not always required is shown by Verg. *Ecl.* vii. 41-44 compared with 37-40. The correspondence of sense is sufficiently obvious, and it is hard to conceive the singer of this perfect verse returned defeated (l. 82).

53. *χρύσεια*. *Κροίσεια* is read (by conjecture) by Ahrens and subsequent editors, except Paley. But the mixture of historical names with legendary in a poem of which the scene is legendary is not in place. *χρύσεια* is abundantly supported by Pind. *Nem.* viii. 37, which Paley quotes, *χρυσὸν εὐχονται πεδίον δ' ἕτεροι ἀπέραντον*; and *Odys.* iv. 129 *χρυσοῖο τάλαντα*. With the whole compare Tyrtaeus, xii. 3-8:

οὐδ' εἰ Κυκλώπων μὲν ἔχοι μέγεθος τε βίην τε
νικῶν δὲ θεῶν Θρηίκιον Βορέην,
οὐδ' εἰ Τιθωνοῖο φυὴν χαρίεστος εἴη
πλουτοῖα δὲ Μίδεω καὶ Κισύρεω μάλιον,
οὐδ' εἰ Τανταλίδεω Πέλοπος βασιλεύτερος εἴη
γλῶσσαν δ' Ἀδρήστου μειλιχόγηρυν ἔχοι.

56. *Σικελὸν ἐς ἄλα*: most easily construed with *ἄσομαι*. To join it to *ἐσορῶν* involves an awkward change of construction. Note the exquisite sound of these lines produced by the recurrence of the open *a*; cf. xi. 43. With the picture cf. Horace, *Epist.* i. 11. 10:

'illic vivere vellem

Oblitusque meorum obliviscendus et illis

Neptunum procul e terra spectare furemtem.'

And Marlowe's:

'We will sit upon the rocks.

And see the shepherds feed their flocks.'

57-60. This stanza obviously belongs to Daphnis (cf. 59 *παρθενικᾶς* and 47), but this gives Daphnis a stanza too much. Either then four lines of Menalcas' are lost after 56, or we must divide the quatrain between the two singers, giving the first couplet to Menalcas, the second to Daphnis, who then finishes his rival's stanza for him. This latter is not very probable, though not impossible. Vergil paraphrases the verse, *Ecl.* iii. 80.

58. *ἀγροτέροις*: substantival, 'to wild things.'

59, 60. Cf. Callim. *Epig.* 52:

τὸν τὸ καλὸν μελανεῦντα Θεόκριτον, εἰ μὲν ἔμ' ἔχθει,
τετράκι μισοῖς, εἰ δὲ φιλεῖ, φιλέοις.
ναίχι πρὸς εὐχαίτῳ Γανυμήδεος, οὐράνιε Ζεῦ·
καὶ σύ ποτ' ἠράσθης· οὐκέτι μακρὰ λέγω.

It is hardly possible in this epigram to refuse to see a reference to Theocritus the poet. Besides the coincidence of phrase in the last line we have the use of *τὸ καλὸν* (see iii. 3, note), and the Doric form *μελανεῦντα*, and the not common name *Θεόκριτος*. The theory has been advanced, that the epigram is to be interpreted as referring to Callimachus' and Theocritus' friendship and community of view in regard to literary questions (*vid.* *Introd.* pp. 26, 27). The plausibility of this is in no way weakened by the fact that the epigram is an expansion of the line *ἡ καλὸς Θεόκριτος· οὐ μόνος ἀνθρώπων ἐρᾶς*, Bacchyl. fr. 25.

61. *δι' ἀμοιβαίων*=*alternis*; cf. *διὰ βραχέων*, Isocr. 122 b, &c.

64. *μικκός*=*μικρός*.

65. *Λάμπουρε*: *ἡ λαμπρὰν οὐρὰν ἔχων ἡ . . . παρὰ τὸ λάμπουρις ἴσως εἶναι ἐπειδὴ . . . λάμπουρις γὰρ ἡ ἀλώπηξ*, Schol.

κύον: the syllable is lengthened in arsis; cf. i. 115.

67. *ταὶ δ' οἷες*: cf. i. 151, note.

κορέσασθαι, 'to sate yourselves.'

68. *οὔτι καμείσθ'*, 'ye will not be weary—or famished—when it grows again'; Verg. *Georg.* ii. 201:

'Et quantum longis carpent armenta diebus
Exigua tantum gelidus ros nocte reponet.'

70. *ἀποθῶμαι*, 'that I may set me some aside in cheese baskets'; cf. *Odys.* ix. 246.

72. γάρ: cf. v. 82, 90.

σύνοφρυς: Anacreont. 15:

τὸ μεσόφρυον δὲ μή μοι
διάκοπτε μήτε μίσηγε·
ἐχέτω δ' ὅπως ἐκείνη,
τὸ λεληθότως σύνοφρυον,
βλεφάρων ἴτυν κελαϊνὴν.

Note that the songs of the two rivals here correspond in nothing, save length. Daphnis' is the more fanciful.

73. παρελάντα: cf. v. 89, note.

καλὸν καλόν: cf. vi. 8 τάλαν τάλαν: A. Pal. xii. 130 εἶπα καὶ αὖ πάλιν εἶπα καλὸς καλός.

74. οὐ μὲν οὐδέ . . ., 'and yet I answered her not a word to tease her.' τῷμπικρον (see crit. note) is accusative in apposition to the sentence (τὸ ἔμπικρον).

ἐκρίθην ἄπο: a post-classical use for ἀπεκρινάμην.

76. τὸ πνεῦμα: the breeze. [Hiller says 'scilicet τὰς πόριος.']

79, 80. Cf. xviii. 29; Verg. Ecl. v. 32:

'Vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvae,
Ut gregibus tauri, segetes ut pinguibus arvis.'

The form of couplet is somewhat common; cf. A. Pal. ix. 65:

γῆ μὲν ἔαρ κόσμος πολυδένδρεον· αἰθέρι δ' ἄστρα
Ἑλλάδι δ' ἦδε χθών· οἶδε δὲ τῇ πόλει.

Auctor, Epigramm. Homer. 13:

ἄνδρὸς μὲν στέφανος παῖδες, πύργοι δὲ πολλῆος,
ἵπποι δ' ἐν πεδίῳ κόσμος, νῆες δὲ θαλάσσης.

82. ἀδύ τι: cf. i. 1, note.

84. τὰς σύριγγας: each had staked a pipe (ll. 18, 21); the victor therefore takes both.

85. ἅμα with αἰπολέοντα: cf. Xen. Anab. iii. 3. 10 οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ φεύγοντες ἅμα ἐτίτρωσκον.

λῆς is subjunctive.

86. 'I will give you that stump-horned goat for thy wage.'

τὰν μυτίλαν, τὰ δίδακτρα are in apposition. Both nouns have the article since the sentence represents an 'identical proposition,' τὰ δίδακτρα ἔσται ἡ μυτίλη: Plato, Gorg. 489 ο τοὺς βελτίους πότερον τοὺς φρονιμωτέρους λέγεις ἢ ἄλλους τινάς;

87. ἀμολγέα (the milk-pail). For scansion cf. Διοκλέα, xii. 29; φονέα, Eurip. Hec. 882; ὑπὲρ κεφαλᾶς, 'brim full.'

89. ἄλοιτο. For the simile cf. Odys. x. 410:

ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ἄγραυλοι πόριες περὶ βοῦς ἀγελαίας,
ἐλθούσας ἐς κόπρον, ἐπὶν βοτάνης κορέσωνται,
πᾶσαι ἅμα σκαίρουσιν ἐναντία . . .
. . . ὥς ἐμὲ κείνοι, ἐπεὶ ἴδον ὀφθαλμοῖσι,
δακρυέντες ἔχυντο.

The optative is used without ἄν as in ii. 34; Ap. Rhod. i. 767 ὁ καὶ δηρὸν περ ἐπ' ἐλπίδι θηήσαιο.

91. γαμεθεῖσα: a new form for γαμηθεῖσα. So εὔρεμα for εὔρημα (Hedylus), σύνθεμα for σύνθημα (Id.), ἀνθεμα for ἀνθημα, φθονέσης (A. Pal. v. 303). The simile is strange and not fully justified by such expressions of the hardships of married women's lot as Euripides in Stobaeus, lxviii. 19:

ὠθούμεθ' ἔξω καὶ διεμπολώμεθα
θεῶν πατρῶων τῶν τε φυσάντων ἄπο
αἱ μὲν ξίνους πρὸς ἄνδρας αἱ δὲ βαρβάρους

(quoted by Hiller); or Tibullus, iii. 4. 31:

'Ut iuveni primum virgo deducta marito
Inficitur teneras ore rubente genas';

since here we required an expression of *disappointment*. There is no emendation at all satisfactory. Dahl's νύμφα γαμβρῷ ἀκάχοιτο gives a good sense, but has no palaeographical probability. I suggest νύμφαν γὰ μεθείς, so would one grieve relinquishing his bride (τῆς omitted, cf. xvii. 40, note).

92. Cf. Verg. Ecl. vii. 70.

93. Ναῖδα γάμεν. It is useless to attempt to reconcile this with the Daphnis legend, cf. Id. i and vii. The story appears in many forms; we have here to deal with another version.

ἄκρηβος: cf. πρῶθηβος, Odys. i. 431.

IX.

On the interpretation of this poem, see Introd. pp. 22, 23. I have there set forth the view which alone seems to explain the poem, that it is merely a specimen poem written merely to afford an opportunity for the personal references of ll. 22-31. Hence the slight nature of the two introductory songs. The whole idyll has been rejected as spurious by Weise, and the majority of editors reject all except 7-27. The theory which I have defended accounts for all but the introductory six lines; they are to all appearance spurious and added by an editor who wished to introduce in some fashion the person who speaks in l. 22. The hand of the unskilful interpolator is betrayed by the otiose repetitions: 1. βουκολιάζω=5. βουκολιάσθην; by the clause τὸ δ' ᾧδᾶς ἄρχω repeated in l. 2 (not a Theocritean touch but found, e.g. Callim. v. 13-15; Epig. 63; Epit. Adon. 51, 54, 58); by the sense of ὑφέντες in 3; by the extraordinary number of variants in the MSS.; by the rhythm of line 1. βουκολιάζω and the heavy τὸ δ' ᾧδᾶς; and by the monotony of rhythm throughout; each of the first five lines has the weak caesura followed by a comma or colon: none has 'bucolic caesura.' The poem began, therefore, without introduction. There is no internal evidence of any weight against the rest of the poem (vid. notes on 21, 28, 29). See further Legrand, *Étude sur Théocrite*, p. 9 (following Brücker he rejects the whole); Buecheler, *Jahrbücher für Class. Philol.* 1860.

1, 2. Vergil, *Ecl.* iii. 58 'Incipe Damoeta: tu deinde sequere Menalca.' The resemblance cannot be accidental, and Ahrens' opinion that the writer of these lines imitated Vergil has nothing to commend it. Therefore these lines, though spurious, were regarded as part of the poem in Vergil's time.

3. ὑφέντες ταῖς βουσί: cf. *iv.* 4; *Odyss.* ix. 245 ὑπὸ δ' ἔμβρον ἦκεν ἐκάστη.

ὑπό. Instead of repeating the verb ὑφέντες only the preposition is repeated, cf. *Odyss.* viii. 70; but in ὑφέντες στείραισι ταύραις the verb has not the same sense as at the beginning of the line, and must = *clanculum mittentes* (Fritzsche) unless we impute a curious ignorance to the author of the line.

4. φύλλοισι, 'in the leaves strewn on the ground.' *Odyss.* vii. 287:

ἐνθα μὲν ἐν φύλλοισι φίλον τετιμημένος ἦτορ
εὐδον παννύχιος.

Longus, ii. 31. 3 τὰ κρέα ἔθηκαν ἐν τῷ λείμῳ ἐν τοῖς φύλλοις.

6. ἐκ τόθεν: cf. *Ap. Rhod.* ii. 533 ἐκ δὲ τόθεν. I have taken this in preference to ἐκ ποθεν (Ahrens after Briggs) or ἐκποθεν (Briggs) as giving a better antithesis to ἀλλωθεν ('from that side').

7. The names are the same as in viii, Daphnis also in vi, but here are applied to actual shepherds of Theocritus' own day, though not perhaps without an intention of marking the poem as somewhat conventional.

8. κήγών: cf. i. 65 Θύρσις δδ' ὧς Αἴτνας, καὶ Θύρσιδος ἀδία φωνά.

9. Daphnis sketches the comfort of his retreat in summer: Menalcas answers with a picture of winter cosiness.

παρ' ὕδωρ: cf. viii. 78.
νέασται, 'piled high.' *Arist. Eccl.* 840 κλῖναι τε σισυρῶν καὶ δαπιδῶν νεασμέναι.

10. ἐκ δαμαλῶν δέρματα, 'skins from my goats.' For the adverbial equivalent ἐκ δαμαλῶν added to a noun (here instead of genitive alone), cf. *Aesch. Eumenid.* 183 μέλαν' ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων ἀφρόν: *Batrachom.* 37 τόμος ἐκ πτέρνης. Cf. note on ix. 34.

ἀπάσας videtur corruptum. ἀπ' ἀκρας quod in p legitur est sine dubio glossema ad ἀπὸ σκοπιᾶς adscripta et a librario in textum illata.—Ziegler. ἀπάσας, Meineke (so Buecheler and Hiller), but this is a weak word to attach to λίψ and ἐτίναξε.

13. 'I care for summer's heat as much as two lovers care to heed their parents' words.'

μύθων is used somewhat contemptuously. Contrast *Aesch. P. V.* 40:

ἀνηκουστὲν δὲ τῶν Πατρὸς λόγων
οἷόν τε πῶς; οὐ τοῦτο δειμαίνεις πλέον;

15. Αἴτνα μάτερ ἐμά. This fixes the scene of the poem as Sicilian. *Pindar, P.* viii. 140 Αἴγνα φίλα μάτερ: *Isth.* i. 1 μάτερ ἐμά χρύσασσι Θήβα.

19. πυρὶ δρυῖν, 'a fire of oak logs.' Cf. *Verg. Aen.* xi. 786 'pineus ardor': *Mosch. Euryp.* 36 ῥοδέη φνὴ; *Tryphiod.* 214 πευκήεντος πυρός: *Theocr. Ep.* v. 4 κηροδέτω πνεύματι: *Leonidas, vi.* (*A. Pal.* vii. 273) αἰπήεσσα καταιγίς (*from off the cliffs*). More

strangely, *Antipater, Ep.* 28 δρυῖν σπενδόμενος μέλιτι (*from the oak*).

ζῆ: better than the 'correction' ζέει in spite of the neglect of 'bucolic caesura.' The spondee—held on—gives the hissing sound of the boiling pot.

20. χειμαίνοντος: impersonal, 'when it is wintry.' *Xen. Hellen.* i. 1. 16 ὕοντος: *Arist. Eccl.* 401 καὶ ταῦτα περὶ σωτηρίας προκειμένου. For the picture of a cosy fireside in winter, cf. *Eurip. Cyclops* 329:

ὅταν δὲ βορρᾶς χιόνα Θρήκιος χέη,
δοραῖσι θηρῶν σῶμα περιβαλὼν ἐμὸν
καὶ πῦρ ἀναίθων,—χιόνος οὐδὲν μοι μέλει.

Longfellow, *Hiawatha*:

'Four great logs had he for fire-wood,
One for each moon of the winter,
And for food the fishes served him.
By his blazing fire he sat there,
Warm and merry, eating, laughing.
Singing, O Kabibonokka (*the north wind*),
You are but my fellow-mortal.'

20, 21. 'And I respect not winter more than old Toothless cares for nuts with cream cheese by him'; a quaint simile. For the ἄμυλος, see *Philoxenus, Δείπνον* (*Bergk, Anth. Lyr.*), iii. 5.

οὐδ' ὅσον, 'not a whit.' A common expression in the Alexandrian writers. *Ap. Rhod.* i. 290 οὐδ' ὅσον οὐδ' ἐν ὕμνῳ ὠϊσάμην, 'I never thought, no not in dreams': *id.* ii. 190 ἄλλοτε φορβῆς οὐδ' ὅσον ἄλλοτε τυτθόν: *Callim.* ii. 37 οὐποτε Φοίβου θηλείης οὐδ' ὅσον ἐπὶ χνός ἦλθε παρειαῖς, &c. It is probably in origin elliptical; 'Not so much as a snap of the fingers.' *Arist. Wasps* 213 τί οὐκ ἀπεκοιμήθην ὅσον ὅσον στίλβην;

ἡ νωδός. The omission of the comparative (before ἡ) is strange here, though an idea of preference is slightly implied in ἄραν ἔχω. But cf. *Pseudo-Phocyl.* 82 καλὸν ξεινίζειν ταχέως λιταῖσι τραπέζαις ἢ πλείστοις θοίναισι βραδυνοῦσαι παρὰ καιρόν. So οὐδὲν is used for οὐδὲν ἄλλο: *Aeschines*, i. 51 οὐκ ἂν ὠκνησα αὐτὸν οὐδὲν αἰτιάσθαι ἢ ὅπερ: *Plutarch, T. Gracch.* vi. οὐδὲν ἢ τὸν λιβανωτόν.

26. Ἰκαρίασι: this—the reading of the best MSS.—may now be kept. We have seen that Theocritus was in Cos for some years, and visited among other places Miletus, where his friend Nicias lived. Why should we not allow him a fishing excursion further afield as far as Icaros, where he found this splendid shell, so large that it provided a bite for each of the party of five? The shell he kept as a curio, and now gave it away on his return to his Sicilian home. *Bergk's Ἰκαρίασι* ('Ἰκαρίασι, Meineke, *et alii*) would place the fishing expedition at Hyccara in Sicily (*Thucyd.* vi. 62).

28. 'Muses of the country side farewell, and make known to the world the songs which once I sang to those my shepherd friends' (*vid. Introd.* l. c.). νομῆσι are Theocritus' pseudo-shepherd friends in Cos, to whom he sends some of his work.

μάλα χαίρετε: cf. i. 144; xv. 149.

φαίνετε δ' ᾠδὰς: *Odys.* viii. 499 ὁ δ' ὀρμηθεὶς θεοῦ ἤρχετο, φαίνει δ' αἰοιδὴν: Plato, *Phaedr.* 259 b γενομένων δὲ Μουσῶν καὶ φανείσης ᾠδῆς. The Muses must give their sanction, and 'imprimatur' to the poet's work. No exception need be taken to the form ᾠδῆ for αἰοιδῆ here since it appears not in the bucolic song itself but in an envoie of the poet's own.

29. παρών: when in Cos.

30. The general connexion as explained, *Introd.* p. 23, is 'Give to the world my song lest I be accused of dishonesty.' ὀλοφυγγών is explained by Hesych. as φλυκτὶς ('a blister') ἐπὶ τῆς γλώσσης, and Schol. k says ὅταν αὕτη γένηται ἐπὶ τῇ γλώττῃ εἰώθασιν αἱ γυναῖκες λέγειν ὡς ἀποθεθεῖσάν σοι μερίδα οὐκ ἀπέδωκας, 'that you have not paid back honestly what was given into your keeping.' Theocritus is the servant of the Muses (ὑπακουὸς Πιερίδων, *Ap. Rhod.* iv. 1379), and has accepted as a charge upon him the inspiration which they give. Therefore he prays them to be with him and give their authority to the songs he publishes, vouching for the fair payment of the debt. φύσης then cannot be right, and we must take the conj. φύσω (Briggs and Graefe). μηκέτι, however, is right (μήπω, Ziegler). The debt has long been unsatisfied, but shall be so no longer.

34. 'Neither sleep, nor the sudden burst of spring sweeter.' ἐξαπίνας is used in place of adjective, cf. xxiv. 111 Ἀργόθεν ἄνδρες: Aratus 1094 ἡπειρόθεν ἄνθρωποι: *Iliad* vi. 450 ἄλγος ὀπίσσω: Demosth. 835 ἄρδην ὀλεθρος: Arist. *Clouds* 1120 ἄγαν ἐπομβρία. When so used the noun cannot have the article, unless the adverb is placed in the attributive position, i. e. ἡ ἐπομβρία ἄγαν is not Greek.

35. It is better to take τόσσον as demonstrative, and regard the sentence as irregular in construction, cf. xii. 3-8, than to take it as relative (as), *vid.* note on xxii. 199. The sentence gains considerably in energy.

36. Cf. Horace, *Od.* iv. 3. 1:

'Quem tu Melpomene semel
Nascentem placido lumine videris';

but the resemblance of the rest is slight. The thought is rather like that of Propertius, iii. 16. 11:

'Nec tamen est quisquam sacros qui laedat amantes;
Scironis media sic licet ire via.
Quisquis amator erit Scythicis licet ambulet oris;
Nemo adeo, ut noceat, barbarus esse volet.'

The lover and the favoured of the Muses bear alike a sacred inviolable life.

X.

There is very little evidence for the date or place of composition of this idyll. The scene is, however, probably Coan. Polybotes (l. 16) is a Coan name; and the use of Σύραν (l. 26), and the mention of Lityerses (l. 41) are more appropriate to

the eastern islands than to Sicily. On the other hand Theophrastus states that the cactus (*vid.* l. 4) was only found in Sicily. It is one of the more realistic poems, and consists of a dialogue between two reapers, Milo and another (*Battus* acc. to Scholiast). Battus is in love and cannot work; urged by his companion he relieves himself by singing a sentimental love song to his Bombyca; but meets with small sympathy from Milo, who shows him what a labourer's song should be—a string of rustic maxims in the style of Hesiod, on crops and weather and overseers.

1. βουκαῖε. Fritzsche makes this a proper name, and βούκος (l. 38) a shortened form of the same. Nicander, however, certainly uses βουκαῖος as a common noun. *Theriaca*, v. 5 πολύεργος ἀροτρεὺς βουκαῖός τε . . . καὶ ὀρειτύπος. Eustathius on *Iliad* xiii. 824 explains both βουκαῖος and βούκος as ἀγροίκος. Schol. k on 37 says Nicander used βούκος=βουκόλος, and the false reading βουκόλος in that verse is obviously a gloss (Nicander, fr. 35 βουκαῖοι ζεύγεσσιν ἀμορβεύουσιν ὀρήων). It is impossible in face of this evidence to make βουκαῖος a proper name; and we must regard βουκαῖος and βούκος as a doublet like δειλός δείλαιος, ἐρυθρός ἐρυθραῖος, and probably as adjectives = ἀγροίκος.

πεπόνθεις: from πεπόνθω. These forms are said to be Sicilian, but are found in Greek of all ages and districts. *δεδοίκα*, Theocr. xv. 58; *πεφύκει*, xi. 1; *ἐστήκα*, Anthol. Append. 65. In participle—*ἀνώγουσα*, Herond. vii. 101; *κεκλήγοντες*, Quint. Smyr. xii. 58, &c. (? *Iliad* xvi. 430); *ἐρρίγοντι* *εὐκίως*, Hesiod, *Scut.* 227; *τετυποντες*, Callim. iii. 61. Cf. *ἐμέμηκον*, *Odys.* ix. 438; *ἐπέφυκον*, Hesiod, *Theog.* 152; *Scut.* 76.

2. ἐόν, 'your.' The possessive pronouns become utterly confounded in late Greek: *ἐός*=*tuus* here and xxiv. 36; xxii. 173; Quint. Smyrn. vii. 294=*suus* (plural), Quint. Smyrn. ii. 264 (Theocr. xxvii. 26)=*noster*, *Ap. Rhod.* iv. 203. There are possibly traces of this in Homer; *Iliad* xiv. 221 σῆσι: MS. D has ἡσι. So εἶο=*mei*, *Ap. Rhod.* ii. 635; *ἐοὶ αὐτῇ*=*mihi ipsi*, *Ap. Rhod.* iii. 99; *σφίσι*=*nobis*, Id. ii. 1278; *σφέτερος*=*tuus*, Theocr. xxii. 67=*meus*, xxv. 162=*suus* (singular), Bacchyl. iii. 36 and often (not in Homer): *ὅς*=*tuus*, Callim. iii. 103=*meus* (Mosch.) *Megara* 77 &c. Cf. *Monro, Hom. Gram.* § 255.

δύνα: for δύνασαι, cf. Soph. *Philoct.* 798, &c.; *ἐπίστα*, Pind. Cf. Rutherford, *N. Phryn.* p. 463.

ὄγμον, 'swathe'; cf. *Iliad* xi. 68:

οἱ δ' ὡς ἀμνητῆρες ἐναντίοι δαλλήλοισι
ὄγμον ἐλαύνουσιν ἀνδρὸς μάκαρος κατ' ἄρουραν
πυρῶν ἢ κριθέων· τὰ δὲ δράγματα ταρφέα πίπτει.

Cf. *Odys.* xviii. 366 sqq.

3. ἅμα λαοτομεῖς: Quint. Smyrn. viii. 279:

ὡς δ' ὅπ' αἰζηοὶ μεγάλης ἀνὰ γουνὸν ἀλωῆς
ὄρχατον ἀμπελόεντα διατμήξωσι σιδήρῳ
σπερχόμενοι, τῶν δ' ἴσον ἀέξεται εἰς ἔριν ἔργον.

4. **κάκτος ἔτυψε**: cf. Philetas, fr. (quoted *Intro.* p. 11); Theophrastus, *H. Pl.* vi. 4. 10 states that the cactus was peculiar to Sicily, ἐν δὲ Ἑλλάδι οὐκ ἔστι. Does he include the islands in Ἑλλάς? *vid.* preface to this idyll.

5. **δείλαν τυ καὶ ἐκ μέσω ἄματος**. 'καί, se corrigentis est; "vesperi et a meridie eris" non significat "atque adeo," Hermann, *Opusc.* v. τυ is rather contemptuous, 'what will you be like?'

ἐκ = 'after.' ἐξ ἡοῦς λείβειν οἶνον, Hesiod, *Ἔργ.* 724.

7. **ὄψαμάτα**, 'who can reap till late.'

8. **ποθέσαι τινα τῶν ἀπόντων**: masc. not neuter. Battus tries to break the subject delicately; 'have you never longed for some absent—friend?'

11. **μηδέ γε συμβαίη**, 'no, and may it never'; Arist. *Frogs* 1045 ET. **μὰ Δί'** οὐδὲ γὰρ ἦν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης οὐδέν σοι. **Αἱ. μηδέ γ' ἐπέη**.

γεῦσαι, 'to give a taste of.' **χαλεπόν**, 'a bad business.' The phrase is either a recognized proverb or modelled on such. It is noticeable that a large proportion of Greek proverbs form — — — — —, e.g. **κακὰ μὲν θρίπες κακὰ δ' ἴπες** ξύλον ἀγκύλον οὐδέποτε ὀρθόν· σὺν Ἀθηνᾷ καὶ χέρα κίνει (God helps them that help themselves).

12. **ἔραμαι ἑνδεκαταῖος**, 'I have been in love for ten days.' The present is used as with **πάλαι**, Herond. iii. 38 **ἡ τριταῖος οὐκ οἶδεν τῆς οἰκίης τὸν οὐδόν**.

13. **ἐκ πίθω**. **παροιμία ἐπὶ τῶν ἄφθονα ἐχόντων**, Schol.: Herond. iv. 14 **οὐ γάρ τι πολλὴν οὐδ' ἔτοιμον ἀντλεῦμεν**.

δῆλον, 'it is clear'; cf. **δῆλον ὅτι** in orators.

ἄλις ὄξος. The accus. with **ἄλις** occurs rarely in Classical period, always in Alexandrian, e.g. **ἄλις ὄλβον**, Callim. i. 84.

14. **ἄσκαλα πάντα**, 'all is unhoed before my doors.' **ἀπὸ σπέρω**, 'from seed-time.' Harvest began in May (see Hesiod, *Ἔργ.* 383), so this must refer to the spring sowing, when the sun enters Taurus (April 20 now); cf. Verg. *Georg.* i. 215:

'Vere fabis (beans) satio: tum te quoque, Medica (lucerne), putres Accipiunt sulci, et milio (millet) venit annua cura: Candidus auratis aperit cum cornibus annum Taurus.'

15. **λυμαίνεται**, 'tortures'; Arist. *Frogs* 59 **τοιούτος ἡμέρος με διαλυμαίνεται**.

ἡ Πολυβῶτα: sc. παῖς. The slave girl of Polybotes, not the daughter.

16. **παρ' Ἰπποκίωνι**, 'in Hippocion's farm'· cf. xiv. 14.

17. Solon, xiii. 27:

τοιαύτη Ζηνὸς πέλεται τίσις,

αἰεὶ δ' οὐ ἐλέγηθε διαμπερές, ὅστις ἀλιτρὸν θυμὸν ἔχῃ.

Schol. k **παροιμῶδες ἐπὶ τῶν διδόντων δίκην τῆς ἀμαρτίας**, 'your sin has found you out.' **πάλαι** is to be joined with **ἐπεθύμεις**, what

you desired *before*. **πάλαι** can refer to comparatively recent events; see Soph. *O. T.* **εἶπον ὡς δοίην πάλαι**. Milo regards Battus' attainment of his desire as a heaven sent punishment for his sins.

18. **μάντις καλαμαία**: a grasshopper (cf. use of **σερέφος**, Liddell and Scott, s.v.). So Milo calls Bombyca from her bony leanness.

τὰν νύκτα: accus. of time.

χροῖξεται = συγκοιμηθήσεται, *vid.* Hiller and Paley, *ad loc.*

19. **αὐτός**, 'alone'; cf. ii. 89; Arist. *Acharn.* 504 **αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἔσμεν**.

22. **καὶ π κόρας**, 'and strike up a love song to your girl.' The gen. **κόρας** depends on **μέλος**: cf. Pind. *Isth.* i. 21 **Ἰολάου ὕμνος**: Demosth. *De Cor.* § 100 **στρατείας ἅς ἀπάσας τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων σωτηρίας πεποιήται ἡ πόλις** where τῆς σωτηρίας depends on **στρατείας**.

ἄδιον οὕτως ἐργαξῇ: song will relieve your thought and you will work the better; so Propert. i. 9, *ad fin.* 'dicere quo pereas saepe in amore levat.'

24-37. The song falls naturally into couplets, as that in *Idyll* iii into groups of three lines, *Intro.* p. 39.

24. **συναείσατε**: *vid.* on ix. 28.

μοι is governed by the **συν-**; cf. Thucyd. viii. 16 **ξυγκαθήρουν αὐτοῖς, &c.**

25. **ποιεῖτε** (k): Theocritus has the first syllable short, viii. 18; x. 38; iii. 9, 21: xxix. 24; xiv. 70. The MSS. vary in each case between **ποιεῖν** and **ποιεῖν**.

27 *sqq.* Cf. Lucretius, iv. 1151 *sqq.*; Longus, i. 16 **μέλας εἰμί· καὶ γὰρ ὁ ὑάκινθος· ἀλλὰ κρείττων**: Nonnus, xxxiv. 118:

Χαλκομέδην μὲν ἅπαντες· ἐγὼ δὲ σε μόνος ἐνίψω
Χρυσομέδην ὅτι κάλλος ἔχεις χρυσέης Ἀφροδίτης.

28. **ἡ γραπτὰ ὑάκινθος**. The iris sprang from the blood of the dead Hyacinthus, slain by Apollo, and bore on its edge the letter **Υ**: Verg. *Ecl.* iii. 106; Milton, *Lycidas*:

'His bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that sanguine flower inscribed with woe.

A second legend made the flower spring from the blood of Ajax, and interpreted the writing as **αἱ αἱ**. Euphorion, fr. 36:

πορφυρέη ὑάκινθε, σὲ μὲν μία φῆμις αἰοδῶν
Ῥοιτεῖς ἀμάθοισι δεδοπύτος Αἰακίδαο
εἶσρος ἀντέλλειν γεγραμμένα κωκύουσιν.

29. **τὰ πρῶτα λέγονται**, 'they are chosen to be the first in the garlands.' The subject is **τὸ ἴον καὶ ἡ ὑάκινθος**. For **τὰ πρῶτα** cf. Arist. *Frogs* 421:

νυνὶ δὲ δημαγωγεῖ
ἐν τοῖς ἄνω νεκροῖσι,
κάστιν τὰ πρῶτα τῆς ἐκεῖ μοχθηρίας.

= the pick of the rascals.

31. ἐπὶ τίν: cf. ii. 40.

32, 33. 'Would that I had the fabled wealth of Croesus: our statues would be standing in gold to Aphrodite.' ἀνακείσθαι used for passive of ἀνατίθεμαι (middle). For the use with the person whose statue is dedicated as the subject cf. Lycurgus, *In Leocr.* § 51 ἐν ταῖς ἀγοραῖς ἀθλητὰς ἀνακειμένους: Plato, *Phaedr.* 236 b πλείονος ἄξια εἰπὼν τῶν Λυσίου παρὰ τὸ Κηφελιδῶν ἀνάθημα σφυρήλατος ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ στάθῃ. The protasis of the condition is supplied by a wish; cf. *Odys.* i. 265, &c.; Theocr. v. 44. The form of wish must of course be assimilated to the form of if-clause which would have been used. Hence Paley's εἴη ὅσα is ungrammatical.

34. 'You with your flute and a rose or apple; I with fine dress and new shoes on my feet.'

ἡ μᾶλλον τυ: so Ahrens with the best MSS. The Vulgata ἡ τύγε μᾶλλον gives a better rhythm, but does not give a sufficiently prominent place to the pronoun.

τὼς αὐλῶς: cf. l. 16. In the second line καινόν is usually supplied to σχῆμα from καινός, but σχῆμα by itself means a fine dress. *Alciph.* i. 34 ἐξ οὗ φιλοσοφεῖν ἐπενόησας σεμνός τις ἐγένοντο . . . εἶτα σχῆμα ἐλὼν καὶ βιβλίδιον μετὰ χειρὸς εἰς τὴν Ἀκαδημίαν σοβείας (Wuestemann). The Scholiast (and some modern editors) take σχῆμα of a dancer's poise; it could not mean this without further definition. It is probably merely confusion on the Scholiast's part that makes him write ἐγὼ δὲ καλὸν ἄνθος εἶχον ἄν. If anything were lost it would have to be two lines, and the symmetry of sense and style would not allow of this.

35. ἀμύκλας: Amyclean shoes. Things are constantly called from the place of their origin, e.g. Ἀχαικάς (fettlers), *Hesiod.* v. 61, in English, 'Hollands,' 'Newfoundlands,' 'Skyes,' 'St. Bernards,' 'Havannas.'

36. ἀστράγαλοι: 'instar talorum eburneorum,' *Fritzsch*; cf. xxviii. 13.

37. τρύχνος. *Photius, Lex.* τρύχνον καὶ παρὰ τὴν παροιμίαν ἀπαλῶτερος τρύχνον παρὰ τὸν ὅ Κωμικός φησι εἰμὶ μουσικώτερος τρύχνον: *Theophrastus, H. Pl.* ix. 11 calls it τρύχνος ὑπνώδης, and says that mixed with wine it formed a narcotic (Hiller). The point of the comparison lies in the soft soothing tone of the voice: 'Her voice was ever soft, Gentle and low' (*King Lear*).

38. ἐλελήθει. This pluperfect form becomes common in place of the aorist, *Lucian, Nekrom.* 486 ἐλελήθει Μένιππος ἡμᾶς ἀποθανόν. So with other verbs: ἐπεὶ παρεληλύθειμεν, *Lucian, V. H.* ii. 29; ὥστε αὐτίκα ἐπεπτώκει, *Id. Tox.* 16; ἐνθα καταδεδεμένον κατελελοιπὲν τὸν ἵππον, *ib.* 49; ἐπεὶ ἐδεδείπνητο, *ib.* 25.

βοῦκος: see note on line 1. Hiller objects to the absence of the article if the word is taken as a common noun, but unnecessarily. Milo means 'a labourer,' not 'the labourer.'

39. τὰν ἰδέαν . . . ἐμέτρησεν, 'he measured off the tune'; *Lucian, Imag.* 14 τὸ γὰρ τῆς τε ἁρμονίας ἀκριβέστατον διαφυλάττειν, ὥς μὴ παραβαίνειν τι τοῦ ῥυθμοῦ ἀλλ' εὐκαίρῳ τῇ ἄρσει καὶ θέσει διαμεμετρήσθαι τὸ ᾄσμα (*Fr. Jacobs*); cf. *Plato, Theaet.* 175 ad fin.

40. τῷ πῶγανος: gen. after exclamation; cf. iv. 40.

ἀνέφυσσα. Greek of the Classical period would have said ἔφυσσα. ἀναφύω is common from 300 B.C., *Ap. Rhod.* ii. 1212 ὅφιν . . . ὃν αὐτὴ γαῖ' ἀνέφυσσε Καυκάσου ἐν κνημοῖσι. The sense of the line is 'Alas that I am a bearded man, and so inferior to him!' in mockery, as his whole behaviour shows.

41. Λιτύρσα. Lityerses was son of Midas, king of Celaenae in Phrygia. After hospitably entertaining strangers he made them reap with him, and such as could not equal him in work he slew. Hercules finally ended him. *Athenaeus* 619 a says merely that the harvesters' song was called the Lityerses; and *Photius*, i. 54 speaks of Λιτύρσην ᾠδὴν τινὰ ἣν ἄδουσιν οἱ θερίζοντες ὡς ἐπίσημόν τινα γεγονότα τῶν παλαιῶν τὸν Λιτύρσαν. It seems then that according to the popular version Lityerses was merely a hero of agriculture, and barbarity was not ascribed to him (see *Wuestemann's* note). Milo's song is intended as a representation of the traditional popular songs of Theocritus' day; it is not to be regarded as Milo's own invention.

42-55. The lines form seven couplets of maxims strung together without any close connexion as in *Hesiod, 'Erg.* 706-764.

44. ἀμαλλοδέται, 'binders,' here and *A. Pal.* x. 16 for ἀμαλλοδετῆρες. The form in -ης is usual in nom. sing.; that in -ηρ in other cases, in hexameter and lyric verse (*K. Lehrs, praef. Oppian, ed. Didot, p. vi*).

45. σύκινοι ἄνδρες, 'useless fellows.' The fig-tree was useless for timber, *Hor. Sat.* i. 8. 1 'inutile lignum.'

ἀπώλετο χούτος ὁ μίσθος, 'that hire is a dead loss'; *Theophrast. Char.* ix. καὶ φίλῳ δὲ ἔρανον κελεύσαντι εἰσενεγκεῖν εἰπεῖν ὅτι οὐκ ἂν δοίη, ὕστερον ἦκειν φέρων, καὶ λέγειν ὅτι ἀπώλλυσι καὶ τοῦτο τὸ ἀργύριον.

εἴποι. The optative in final sentence in primary sequence becomes very common in Alexandrian and later writers, especially *Lucian (Madvig, Adv.* i. 682); *Ap. Rhod.* i. 660, 1005, 490 εἰ δ' ἄγε δὴ . . . δῶρα πόρωμεν ἵν' . . . ἔκτοθι πύργων μίμναιεν: cf. *Theocr.* xxiv. 100.

46, 47. ἂ τομά. The sheaf is to be turned with the cut end of the stalk to the west wind, in order that the grain may be dried and fattened. Cf. *A. Pal.* 6. 53:

Εὐδημος τὸν νηὸν ἐπ' ἀγροῦ τόνδ' ἀνέθηκα
τῶν πάντων ἀνέμων πιστάτῳ Ζεφύρῳ.
εὐξαμένῳ γὰρ ὃ γ' ἦλθε βοαθῶς ὄφρα τάχιστα
λικμήσῃ πεπόνων καρπὸν ἀπ' ἀστυχῶν.

48. 'When winnowing avoid sleep in the noontide.'

τὸ μεσαμβρινόν: cf. i. 15. The precept is given generally, not addressed to the winnowers; hence absence of article, and the use of the accusative, *Hesiod, 'Erg.* 753 μηδὲ γυναικίῳ λουτρῷ χροῖα φαδρύνεσθαι ἀνέρα: then 755 μηδ' ἱεροῖσιν ἐπ' αἰθομένοισι κυρήσας μωμεύειν αἰδηλα (addressed to Perses, hence nominative). *Hermann* alters the text to φεύγοι . . . ὕπνος (so *Hiller, Ziegler*) without any need.

49. τελέθει. πέτεται (*C. Hartung*) possibly right.

50. ἀρχεσθαι δ' ἀμῶντας. The δέ is justified here since this

precept attaches closely to the preceding couplet, and is in contrast to it. Hermann (Ziegler, Meineke, Hiller, Fritzsche) reject it and read ἀρχεσθ' ἀμύοντας.

52. οὐ μελεδαινεῖν, 'he does not trouble about the filler of the glass, for he has to spare.' μελεδαίνω with accus. here, as Archiloch. 8 ἐπύρρῃσιν μελεδαίναν, with gen. in ix. 12; *vid.* Index, Accusative.

53. τὸν προπιεῖν ἐγγχεύντα : Herond. vi. 77 γλυκὺν πιεῖν ἐγγχεύντα : Herod. iv. 172 ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς διδοῖ πιεῖν. The MSS. have τὸν τὸ πιεῖν ἐγγχεύντα. Fritzsche supports this by *A. Pal.* xii. 34 εἰς ἔφερεν τὸ πιεῖν (his drink), but both are to be emended. The infinitive with the article cannot stand for a concrete noun and be = τὸ ποτόν. In Plato, *Rep.* 439 b ἀγειν ὥσπερ θηρίον ἐπὶ τὸ πιεῖν it = a verbal noun 'drinking'; Soph. *Ajax* 555 ἔως τὸ χαίρειν καὶ τὸ λυπεῖσθαι μάθος = rejoicing and sorrowing; cf. Aesch. *Agam.* 498 τὸ χαίρειν μᾶλλον ἐκβάσει λέγων : Isocr. 85 εἰς ἐξεστηκώς τοῦ φρονεῖν. It can be used freely in consecutive sense when negatived, Aesch. *Agam.* 15 τὸ μὴ βεβαίως βλέφαρα συμβαλεῖν ὕπνῳ, so that though we could say κολύει τὸ μὴ πιεῖν ἐμέ we could not say ἐγγχεῖ τὸ πιεῖν ἐμέ, 'so that I drink.' Lastly it can be used dependent on nouns, as Lucian, i. 457 οὐδεμία μηχανὴ τὸ διαφυγεῖν αὐτούς. None of these uses in the least justifies τὸ πιεῖν ἐγγχεύντα. προπιεῖν is nearer MSS. than πείειν Herm. or τι πιεῖν : *vid.* also Jannaris, *Hist. Greek Gram.* p. 580.

57. λιμνηρόν, 'starveling,' *A. Pal.* vi. 287:

κακῶν λιμηρὰ γυναικῶν
ἔργα, νέον τήκειν ἄνθος ἐπιστάμενα.

XI.

We have seen in *Idylls* vi and viii that Theocritus imagined to himself a legendary past of the country side and country character. The heroes Daphnis, Menalcas, and Damoetas sang in rivalry, as did the shepherds of Cos and Sicily in the year 280, and their times were not far different from the modern in tone. Here the heroic mask is stripped away completely. The giant Polyphemus is no more the cannibal brute of the *Odyssey*, but an uncouth boor; huge and ugly still, above the mortals in loving a nymph, but at the last only a Brocken-shadow of Comatas.

The theme of the 'Cyclops and Galatea' was a favourite, and was treated in verse by Philoxenus (Bergk, fr. 8), Hermesianax, Theocritus, Callimachus, and Bion, besides whom the author of the *Epit. Bionis* alludes to the story (see Rohde, *Der Griech. Roman*, p. 74). We do not know how Philoxenus and Hermesianax dealt with the story. In Theocritus it forms, like *Idyll* xiii, the illustration of a text, 'There is no remedy in science against the plague of love'; even heroes like Heracles were subject to it; nay, even that old

hero of Sicily, the Cyclops Polyphemus, was as love-sick as any one of us, and found solace in song alone. The object of the poem is therefore not to present to us a burlesque pastoral, but to combine with certain grotesque features a pathos and feeling of pity.

Like *Id. xiii* the poem is addressed to Nicias, whose profession is gently satirized. The doctor answered the poem with one of which the opening lines are preserved :

τὴν ἄρ' ἀληθὲς τοῦτο Θεόκριτε· οἱ γὰρ ἔρωτες
πολλοὺς ποιητὰς ἐδίδαξαν τοὺς πρὶν ἀμούσους.

Bion would seem to have softened down the rougher features of the sketch and to have made his Cyclops sing more daintily, if we may judge from the four lines left of his poem :

αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ βασεύμαι ἑμὰν ὁδὸν ἐς τὸ κάταντες
τῇῳ ποτὶ ψάμαθόν τε καὶ αἰὶνα ψιθυρίσδαν,
λίσσόμενος Γαλάτειαν ἀπηνέα· τὰς δὲ γλυκείας
ἐλπίδας ὑστατίῳ μέχρι γήραος οὐκ ἀπολείψω.

Callimachus' work is an epigram less on Polyphemus' than on Theocritus' poem (*Epig.* xlv):

ὡς ἀγαθὸν Ἰολύφαιος ἀνεύρετο τὰν ἐπαιδὺν
τῶρα μὲν· καὶ Γὰρ οὐκ ἀμαθὴς ὁ Κύνταλφ·
αἱ Μοῦσαι τὸν ἔρωτα κατισχυαίνοντι, Φίλιππε,
ἣ πανακὴς πάντων φάρμακον ἃ σοφία,
τοῦτο δοκέω, χά λιμὸς ἔχει μόνον ἐς τὰ πονηρὰ
τάχθαι ἐκκοπὴν τὰν φιλόπαλόν νόσον, &c.

Besides these poets Ovid (*Metam.* xiii. 789) has imitated the poem (*vid.* notes on this idyll); but according to his wont has expanded all the phraseology to very weariness.

On date, &c., see Introd. p. 23.

I, 2. πεφύκει : see on X. I.

The words φάρμακον . . . ἐγχιριστον . . . ἐπίπαστον are chosen in view of Nicias' profession (cf. 5 and 80).

ἐπίπαστον is explained by *Iliad* xi. 515 ἐπὶ τ' ἦπια φάρμακα
πάσσειν.

For ἰγχριστον cf. Aesch. *P. V.* 480; Eurip. *Hippol.* 516. The metaphor of φάρμακον is common; Bion, xiv:

μολπὰν ταὶ Μοῖσαι μοι αἰεὶ ποθέοντι διδοῖεν
τὰν γλυκερὰν μολπὰν τᾶς φάρμακον ἄδιον οὐδέν

Isocr. 167 ο ταῖς ψυχαῖς ταῖς ἀγνοοῦσαις καὶ γεμούσαις πονηρῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν οὐδὲν ἐστὶν ἄλλο φάρμακον πλὴν λόγος.

3. *κούφον* . . . , 'but light it is and sweet among men.' *κούφον* is not = *κουφίζον*; but = gentle and painless. Cf. Pind. *P.* iii. 6 *τέκτων νωδυνίαν ἄμερος* (cf. Aesculapius); Horace, *Odes* i. 32. 15 *'dulce lenimen'*; Pind. *P.* iii. 91:

τοὺς μὲν μαλακαῖς ἐπαιδαίς
ἀμφέπων, τοὺς δὲ προσανέα πίνοντας, &c.

3 This points
to some
kind of
trouble

ποιδαῖς
 πίνοντας, &c.

4. ἐπὶ here = among, not 'in power of.' Cf. *Odys.* xiii. 59:

γῆρας
ἔλθῃ καὶ θάνατος, τὰ τ' ἐπ' ἀνθρώποισι πέλονται:

Bacchyl. vii. 8:

ᾧ δὲ σὺ πρεσβύτατον νείμης γέρας
νίκας, ἐπ' ἀνθρώποισιν ἔνδοξος κέκληται.

6. ταῖς ἐννέα δῆ: cf. *Epig.* x; on Nicias as a poet, *vid.* *Introd.* p. 13.

7. οὕτω γοῦν, 'Twas thus at least that Polyphemus eased his pain.'

ῥάιστα: cf. v. 81; *Timo.* fr. 41 (Brunek) πῶς ποτ' ἀνὴρ ἔτ' ἀγέει ῥῆστα μεθ' ἡσυχίης.

ὁ παρ' ἁμίν. These words cannot be taken as evidence that the poem was written in Sicily. In *Xenoph. Hellen.* iii. 4. 5 Agesilaus when in *Asia* says, ἐν τῇ παρ' ἡμῖν Ἑλλάδι, i.e. in the Greece from which we come. But the words obviously do imply that Theocritus was a native of Sicily.

8. ὥρχαίος: cf. *Callim. Ep.* 59 ὥρχαίος Ὀρέστας.

10. ἦρατο δέ, &c. He loved not with apples nor roses, nor locks of hair, but with real fits of madness, i.e. not with what men call a wild passion, but with a fiercer madness.

μάλοισ: cf. vi. 7.

ῥόδῳ: collective singular; *vid.* note on xiv. 17.

11. ὀρθαῖς μανίαις: cf. *Aelian, H. An.* xi. 32 ἐκφρων γενόμενος εἰς τε ὀρθὴν μανίαν καὶ ὡς τὰ μάλιστα ἰσχυρὰν ἐκφοιτᾷ (*Fritzsch*); cf. *Lucian, Tox.* xv. καταβαλὼν ἑαυτὸν εἰς τοῦδαφος ἐκυλίνδετο καὶ λύττα ἦν ἀκριβὴς τὸ πρᾶγμα.

12. The lines are imitated in a pretty epigram; *A. Pal.* vii. 173 (? *Leonidas*):

αὐτόματα δέῖλα ποτὶ τωλίον αἱ βόες ἦλθον
ἐξ ὄρεος πολλῇ νεφόμεναι χιόνι
αἰαί, Θηρίμαχος δὲ παρὰ δρυὶ τὸν μακρὸν εἶδει
ὑπνον ἐκοιμήθη δ' ἐκ πυρὸς οὐραίου.

Cf. *Verg. Ecl.* iv. 21. αὐταῖ alone.

14. αἰδῶν αὐτοῦ ἐπ' αἰόνος, 'singing his Galatea there on the weed-strewn shore.' Cf. the picture of *Odysseus* on the desolate coast of *Calypso's* island:

ἥματα δ' ἄμ πέτρῃσι καὶ ἡμόνεσσι καθίζων
πόντον ἐπ' ἀτρυγέτον δερκέσκετο.—*Odys.* v. 156.

αὐτόθ' is for αὐτόθι elided as in *Odys.* x. 132, &c. The MSS. have αὐτοῦ, αὐτῶ, or αὐτός, but αὐτῶ in Doric = αὐτόθεν, thence not there. Hence *Ahrens*, αὐτῶ ἀπό (*Dial. Dor.* 375), but this gives an awkward order, or αὐτεῖ ἐπὶ, introducing a new dialect form. αὐτόθ' explains the variant. αὐτοῦ was written as gloss and altered to αὐτός or αὐτῶ.

15. τό οἱ ἦπατι. The antecedent to τό is ἔλκος. Cf. *Syrinx*, δς Μοῖσα λιγὺ πᾶξεν ἰσχυρὰν ἔλκος: *Iliad* xvi. 511 ἔλκος, δ δὴ μιν Τεύκρος ἐπεσσύμενον βάλεν ἰφ: *Pind. Pyth.* ii. 167 ἔλκος ἐφ' ἀκαρδία ἐνέπαζαν. The phrase is partly Homeric; *Odys.* xxii. 83 ἐν δέ οἱ ἦπατι πῆξε θοδὸν βέλος.

19 sqq. The opening of this song has found many imitators. *Verg. Ecl.* vii. 37:

'Nerine Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblae,
Candidior cypnis, hederā formosior alba'

(following as usual even the rhythm of Theocritus' lines). *Ovid, Met. loc. cit.* 'Candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri, &c.', the comparison running through nineteen lines. *Gay*, in *Acis and Galatea*:

'O ruddier than the cherry,
O sweeter than the berry,
O nymph more bright than moonshine night
Than kidlings blithe and merry.'

On the balance and symmetry of the lines, *vid.* *Introd.* p. 39.

20. πακτᾶς: 'Mollior lacte coacto' (*Ovid, loc. cit.*); *Lucian*, Ἐνάλ. Διάλ. *Doris to Galatea*, καίτοι τί ἄλλο ἐν σοὶ ἐπαινεῖσαι εἶχεν (the Cyclops) ἢ τὸ λευκὸν μόνον; καὶ τοῦτο οἶμαι ὅτι ξυνήθης ἐστὶ τυρῶ καὶ γάλακτι. *Diodorus* says that Tyro was so called διὰ τὴν λευκότητα καὶ τὴν τοῦ σώματος μαλακότητα (*Renier*).

21. σφριγανωτέρα, 'more plump than ripening grape'; *vid.* note on xxvii. 9, and *J. A. Hartung* on this line.

22. αὐθ' = αὐθι. αὐθι in *Homer* = ἐνθάδε (*Odys.* v. 208), but in *Alexandrine* poets is used for αὐθις or αὐθ, with the meaning 'again,' 'in turn' (not 'a second time'); *Callim.* iii. 241:

ὥρχήσαντο
πρῶτα μὲν ἐν σακίεσσιν ἐνόπλιον, αὐθι δὲ κύκλω
στησάμεναι χορὸν εὐρύν.

(*Homer* uses αὐτε in this sense, *Odys.* xxii. 5; *Iliad* i. 237); cf. i. 112. The -i- is elided as in *Iliad* xii. 85, &c. The couplet then connects with 19, 'Why dost thou reject thy lover . . . but come in turn when sleep possesses me, but straight art gone when sleep doth dischain me.'

23. ὕπνος ἀνῆ με: *Odys.* vii. 289 καί με γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἀνῆκεν. Cf. *Odys.* ix. 333.

25. τεοῦς: *Dialect*, 50 c.

26. ὑακίνθινα φύλλα: cf. xviii. 39.

27. ἐγὼ δ' ὄδῳ: *Odys.* vii. 30 ἐγὼ δ' ὄδῳ ἡγεμονεύσω.

ἐξ ὄρεος, 'on the hills.' *Vergil* adapts and makes a pretty picture, *Ecl.* viii. 38:

'Saepibus in nostris parvam te roscida mala—
Dux ego vester eram—vidi cum matre legentem.
Alter ab undecimo tum me iam acceperat annus;
Iam fragilis poteram a terra contingere ramos.'

28. παύσασθαι: sc. ἐρῶν. Beware of joining παύσασθαι ἐσιδάν. Verbs of ceasing and beginning take the present participle, never the aorist. Tr. 'Having seen thee, from that time onward I cannot even yet cease to love.'

πα = πα. For the conjunction of οὐδέ πα νῦν, cf. Isocr. 94 b ὥστε μηδέ πα νῦν ἐξιτήλους εἶναι τὰς συμφοράς.

29. τὴν δ' οὐ μέλει : cf. iii. 52.

33. εἰς δ' ὀφθαλμὸς ἐπεσσι : cf. Hesiod, *Theog.* 142 μῶνος δ' ὀφθαλμὸς μέσσω ἐνέκειτο μετώπῳ : Lucian, *Ἐνάλ. Διάλ.* 1 (i. 288) ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς ἐπιπρέπει τῷ μετώπῳ οὐδὲν ἐνδεέστερον ὁρῶν ἢ εἰ δὴ ἦσαν. These passages show that ἐπὶ τῷ μετώπῳ is to be supplied with ἐπεσσι, and support that word against ὑπεσσι (Warton's conject. adopted by Ziegler). Callim. iii. 52 πᾶσι δ' ὑπ' ὀφρὸν φάεα μυνό- γληνα σάκει ἴσα τετραβοεῖω.

34. οὗτος τοιοῦτος ἑὼν, 'but this Cyclops, though he be such, keeps a thousand cattle.'

οὗτος (MSS. alii, ὠτός) is contemptuous. 'This fellow whom you despise.'

τοιοῦτος ἑὼν, 'such as I have described.' Demosth. xxv. 64 ἀλλ' ὅμως τοιαῦτα πράττων καὶ τοιοῦτος ὢν ἐν ἀπάσαις ἀεὶ βοᾷ ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις.

36. οὐτ' ἐν θέρει, κ. τ. λ. Another Homeric ending, of which Theocritus has several in this idyll. *Odys.* xii. 75:

οὐδέ ποτ' αἶθρη
κείνου ἔχει κορυφὴν οὐτ' ἐν θέρει οὐτ' ἐν ὀπώρῃ.

37. χειμῶνος ἄκρῳ : in the depth of winter. Cf. Soph. *Ajax* 285:

ἄκρας νυκτός, ἡνίχ' ἔσπεροι
λαμπτήρες οὐκέτ' ἦθον.

Jebb's note *ad loc.*, ἄκρα νύξ, ἄκρα ἑσπέρα, &c., usually mean 'at the fringe of night, evening.' Cf. the adjectives ἀκρόνυχος, ἀκρέσπερος (*Theocr.* xxiv. 77); cf. Aratus 775:

ἄλλα δ' ἀνερχόμενος, τότε δ' ἄκρῃ νυκτὶ κελεύων
ἥλιος (ἐρέει).

ταρσοί : *Odys.* ix. 219:

ταρσοὶ μὲν τυρῶν βρῖθον στείνοντο δὲ σηκοὶ
ἀρνῶν ἡδ' ἐρίφων.

Verg. *Ecl.* ii. 21.

38. ὥς οὐτις, 'as none else.' Ar. *Plutus* 901:

X. σὺ φιλόπολις καὶ χρηστός; Σ. ὥς οὐδεὶς γ' ἀνὴρ.

39. τὴν . . . ἀείδων, 'singing thee, my dear sweet-apple, and myself together.'

τὴν, cf. 69, is accusative; *vid.* Dial. § 2.

ἀμᾶ (cf. ix. 4): a Doric form for ἄμα. Ahrens, *Dial. Dor.* pp. 372 and 34.

γλυκύμαλον: Sappho, fr. 93:

οἶον τὸ γλυκύμαλον ἐρεύθεται ἄκρῳ ἐπ' ὕσθῳ
ἄκρον ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ· λελάθοντο δὲ μαλοδρόπῃς
οὐ μὰν ἐκλεάθοντ' ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐδύναντ' ἐπικέσθαι.

40. νυκτὸς ἄωρι : cf. xxiv. 38. For the genit. cf. ii. 119; Xen. *Hellen.* ii. 1. 23 ἡμέρας ὀψέ ἦν.

τρέφω δέ τοι : Ovid, *Met.* xiii. 834:

'Inveni geminos qui tecum ludere possint
Inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis,
Villosae catulos in summis montibus ursae;
Inveni et dixi "dominae servabimus istos."

41. μνηοφόρως, 'crescent-marked,' i.e. with a white crescent mark on the forehead, as Horace describes a calf (*Odes* iv. 2. 57):

'Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes
Tertium Lunae referentis ortum,
Qua notam duxit, niveus videri,
Cetera fulvus.'

Iliad xxiii. 455; Moschus, *Europa* 86:

τοῦ δ' ἦτοι τὸ μὲν ἄλλο δέμας ξανθότριχον ἔσκεν
κύκλος δ' ἀργύρεος μέσσω μάρμαϊρε μετώπῳ.

The MSS. μαννοφόρως would mean 'wearing collars,' but a rare natural beauty is obviously required.

42. ἀφίκευσο = ἀφίκεν. The form is stated by the Scholiast to be Syracusan, but is not known beyond this passage, and cannot be considered certain. This idyll contains a rougher form of dialect than the others: *τεοῦς*, l. 25; *τίν*, l. 39.

43. τὰν γλαυκὰν δὲ θάλασσαν ἱα : note the expressive vowel alliteration on the broad open -a-, giving the dull roar of the sea. ('The league long roller thundering on the reef.') Vergil translates the line, but less well than usually: 'Huc ades; insani feriant sine litora fluctus.'—*Ecl.* ix. 43.

ὄρεχθῆν : probably of sound = ῥοχθῆν (*Odys.* v. 402 ῥόχθει γὰρ μέγα κύμα ποτὶ ξερὸν ἡπείροιο), but if so Theocritus has given the word a new sense. In *Iliad* xxiii. 30 it = to gasp, βύες ὄρεχθεον ἀμφὶ σιδήρῳ : Eustath. *ad loc.* μίμημά ἐστι τραχείος ἤχου ἐν τῷ σφάξεσθαι βοῶν· Θεόκριτος δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς θάλασσης τίθησι τὴν λέξιν καθ' ὁμοιότητα τοῦ ῥόχθει γὰρ μέγα κύμα : Arist. *Clouds* 1368 πῶς οἷσθ' ἐμὸν τὴν καρδίαν ὄρεχθῆν; and Oppian, *Hal.* ii. 583 ἐνδον ὄρεχθεὶ κραδίη use it in sense of 'gasp'; *vid.* Liddell and Scott, s.v.

47. πολυδένδρεος Αἴτνα : Pind. *P.* i. 53 Αἴτνας ἐν μελαμφύλλοις κορυφαῖς : ib. 38 νιφύεσσ' Αἴτνα πανέτες χιόνος ὑξείας τιθῆνα.

49. τίς κα τῶνδε . . . ἔλοιτο; 'who would prefer the sea and waves to this for his possession?' Verg. *Ecl.* ix. 39 'Huc ades, o Galatea; quis est nam ludus in undis?'

ἔλοιτο takes the gen. τῶνδε from the idea of preference contained in the verb, Soph. *Philoct.* 1100:

εὐτέ γε παρὼν φρονῆσαι
τοῦ λφόνος (vel τοῦ πλέονος) δαίμονος εἴλου τὸ κάκιον αἰνεῖν.

Cf. βούλομαι ἦ.

51. ἀκάματον πῦρ : cf. *Odys.* xx. 123 ἐπ' ἐσχάρῃ ἀκάματον πῦρ.

ὑπὸ σποδῷ : cf. Callim. *Ep.* 44 πῦρ ὑπὸ τῇ σποδιῇ : *Odys.* v. 488:

ὥς δ' ὅτε τις δαλὸν σποδιῇ ἐνέκρυψε μελαίνῃ
ἀγροῦ ἐπ' ἐσχατιῇ, φ' μὴ πάρα γείτονες ἄλλοι
σπέρμα πυρὸς σώζων, ἵνα μὴ ποθεν ἄλλοθεν αὐγῇ.

52, 53. καίόμενος δὲ . . . ἀνεχοίμαν, 'and fain would I endure that thou shouldst burn my very soul and that one eye.' There is a quaint confusion of the ideas of literal burning and of the fire of love.

τεύς = σοῦ, Dialect, § 2.

ἀνεχοίμαν: *vid.* on xvi. 67.

54. ὦμοι, ὃ τ' οὐκ ἔτεκεν, 'alas that I was not born with fins that I might have dived down to thee.' ὃ τ' is for ὃ τε not ὃ τι: cf. xvi. 9; xviii. 11; xi. 79. This is shown by the fact that whereas there is no certain example of ὃ τι elided, we have ὃ, ὃ, τε, ὃ τι used indifferently in Epic, *Iliad* xvi. 433:

ὦμοι ἐγών, ὃ τε μοι Σαρπηδόνα, . . .
μοῖρα δαμῆναι.

Odyss. xix. 543 δλοφυρομένην ὃ μοι αἰετὸς ἔκτανε χήνας. With elision *Odyss.* viii. 299 γίγνωσκον, ὃ τ' οὐκέτι φυκτὰ πέλοντο: cf. *ib.* 78. Similarly *Iliad* xvi. 35:

γλαυκὴ δέ σε τίκτη θάλασσα
. ὅτι τοι νόος ἐστὶν ἀπηνής.

Odyss. xxi. 254:

τοσσόνδε βίης ἐπιδευέες εἰμὲν
ἀντιθέου Ὀδυσῆος, ὃ τ' οὐ δυνάμεσθα τανύσσαι
τόξον.

Cf. Theocr. xviii. 11: *Odyss.* xviii. 332:

ἦ ρά σε οἶνος ἔχει φρένας,
. ὃ καὶ μεταμῶνια βάσεις.

In Arist. *Frogs* 22 ὅτε is used as often causally:

οὐχ ὕβρις ταῦτ' ἐστὶ . . .
ὅτ' ἐγὼ μὲν ὦν Διόνυσος . . .
αὐτὸς βαδίζω.

55. ὥς κατέδυν, 'that I might have dived,' Soph. *O. T.* 1392:

τί μ' οὐ λαβὼν
ἔκτεινας εὐθύς, ὥς ἔδειξα μήποτε;

Goodwin, *M. and T.*

56. κρίνα: not the lily but the snowdrop, as the naive admission of 58 shows.

60, 61. νῦν μάν, 'but now,' i.e. as things now are, since I cannot live in the water like a fish I will do the best I can and learn to swim, if I can get any one to teach me. Line 61 seems to be a reminiscence of *Odyss.* ix. 125:

οὐ γὰρ Κυκλώπεσσι νέες πάρα μιλοπάρηοι,
οὐδ' ἄνδρες νηῶν ἐνὶ τέκτονες, οἳ κε κάμοιεν
νήας ἐυσσέλμους.

The Cyclops had no knowledge of life in or on the sea. A touch of humour is added when we remember that the stranger who

came sailing with his ship to the Cyclops' island after this was Odysseus who found other work than to teach Polyphemus swimming. The reading of 60 is hopelessly uncertain; *vid.* note crit. μαθεῖν for μαθησομαι is defended by Meineke who quotes *A. Pal.* xii. 120 μαχήσομαι οὐδ' ἀπεροῦμαι (=ἀπερήσομαι). But ἀπεροῦμαι seems only to be a barbarous middle for ἀπερῶ, and in any case would not be a parallel for this 'second future'; μαθεῖν might be taken for μαθήσομαι through a hypothetical form μαθέσομαι (*vid.* on viii. 91) but then γε is intolerable. None of the proposed conjectures is convincing (μασεῖν Ahrens; με μαθεῖν χρή Hartung; μεμάθοιμι Kreussler). I have written κε μάθοιμι in order to have some translatable word; but did the line end μέγα σοῦμαι? This is palaeographically nearer to MSS. Then αὐ τό γα must be altered; αὐτίκα Paley; αὐτόθι ed. Ant.

63. ἐξένθους . . . καὶ ἐξενθοῖσα: cf. ii. 113; xxi. 50. The repetition of the verb in the participle expresses a close conjunction of the true action, 'come, and coming straightway forget,' Soph. *Elect.* 1487 ὥς τάχιστα κτεῖνε καὶ κτανῶν πρόθεσ ταφεῦσι: Eurip. *Supp.* 743 ὕβρις, ὕβριζων τ' αὖθις ἀνταπώλετο.

67. ἃ μάτηρ, κ.τ.λ., 'it is my mother only does me wrong, who never said a kind word to you on my behalf.' The words are rather an aside than addressed to Galatea in spite of ποτὶ τίν.

μάτηρ: *vid.* *Odyss.* i. 71.

68. πήποχ' = πώποτε.

ποτὶ τίν: λέγειν πρὸς τινα differs from λέγειν τινί as 'to address oneself to some one' differs from 'to say to some one'; cf. *Odyss.* xvi. 151; Theocr. ii. 109; xxx. 25; Isocr. 27 d δηλοῦν πρὸς ὑμᾶς.

69. ἄμαρ ἐπ' ἄμαρ, 'day after day,' *A. Pal.* ix. 499:

ὦ ζωῆς ἀόριστος ἐν ἀνθρώποισι τελευτῇ
ἡμαρ ἐπ' ἡμαρ αἰεὶ πρὸς ζῴφον ἐρχομένοις.

Cf. xvii. 96; Oppian, *Hal.* v. 472:

πολλὰ δ' ἡιόνων
ἀγοραὶ πέλας ἡμαρ ἐπ' ἡμαρ ἱεμένων.

Soph. *Antig.* 340 ἔτος εἰς ἔτος.

70. φασῶ . . ., 'I will say that my head and feet are throbbing, that she may be sorry.' Fritzsche evolves a wonderful reading out of the variant φλασσῶ: φλασσῶ . . . νιν σφύσδειν, 'I will break her head and feet, and make them throb.' The Greek and the conduct would be equally barbarous, φλασσῶ σφύσδειν being impossible for φλασσῶ σφύσδοντα or ὥστε σφύσδειν.

72. ὦ Κύκλωψ Κύκλωψ: *Introd.* p. 45; Verg. *Ecl.* ii. 69 'Ah Corydon! Corydon! quae te dementia cepit!' Like the singer in *Idyll* iii Polyphemus wearies of singing and receiving no answer; but does not as there cease in mere mortification but turns to practical politics, adding at the same time a hint of successful rivals—as he fancies them in his conceit—to Galatea, hoping thereby to find some weak spot of jealousy; cf. vi. 26.

73. αἶκ' . . . πλίκους: αἶκε with optative, *Iliad* v. 273; vi. 50,

&c. This is not to be confused with the rare Attic use of *εἰ* with opt. + *άν* where the verb and *άν*=the apodosis of a suppressed condition, and the whole of this condition is in turn made subject to the *εἰ*, Demosth. *De Cor.* 190; Isocr. 220 e; Aesch. *Agam.* 930 *εἰ πάντα δ' ὡς πράσσοιμι' άν εὐθαρσῆς ἐγώ.*

75. τὰν παραιοῖσαν, κ.τ.λ.: cf. vi. 17; xi. 19 τί τὸν φεύγοντα διώκεις; There is no reference to any particular object of pursuit, but the words are proverbial and a current form of expression; cf. Aesch. *Agam.* 394 *ἐπεὶ διώκει παῖς ποτανὸν ὄρνιν*; Hesiod. fr. 209 *νήπιος ὅς τὰ ἐτόῖμα λιπὼν ἀνέτοιμα διώκει*; Callim. *Epig.* 31:

οὐμός ἔρως τοιόσδε· τὰ γὰρ φεύγοντα διώκειν
οἶδε τὰ δ' ἐν μέσσοις κείμενα παρπέτεται.

76. Verg. *Ecl.* ii 73 'invenies alium, si te hic fastidit, Alexin.'

78. ὑπακούσω, 'when I answer them'; cf. iii. 24 (vii. 95, note); *Odys.* x. 83:

ὅθι ποιμένα ποιμῆν
ἡπύει εἰσελάων, ὃ δέ τ' ἐξελάων ὑπακούει.

Arist. *Acharn.* 405.

79. δῆλον ὅ τε: see note on 54.

τις: somebody of importance; cf. xxxiv. 30, note.

80, 81. 'Thus then it was that Polyphemus tended his love, and got him ease better than by giving gold—to doctors.' The hit at Nicias is obvious, and is clearly enough expressed.

ἐποιμαίνειν: cf. Pind. *Ol.* xi. 9 τὰ μὲν ἀμετέρα γλῶσσα ποιμαίνειν ἐθέλει. Cf. the use of *βουκολεῖν*.

ῥᾶον δὲ διάγ': cf. l. 7. The end of the idyll returns to the expressions of the beginning; cf. notes on ii. 157. ῥᾶον διάγειν is the regular expression for 'feeling better,' Xen. *Sympos.* vii. 5 πολὺ ἂν οἶμαι ῥᾶον αὐτοὺς διάγειν; Aeschin. *Epist.* i. 5 πολὺ ῥᾶον ἐγενόμεν.

οὕτω τοι. A demonstrative pronoun with *τοι* is used retrospectively at the end of a narrative, with the force of 'such then is the tale you asked for'; cf. Aesch. *Agam.* 312 *τοιόδε τοί μοι λαμπαδηφόρων νόμοι* at the end of Clytaemnestra's account of the beacon-signals from Troy.

XII.

This poem is more akin to xxix, xxx than the others in the collection, though it is written in hexameter measure and a soft Doric, not in lyric metre and Aeolic dialect. Like those it is purely personal, addressed to some nameless boy friend; and while it does not attain to their grace of form and expression exhibits still a delicate fancy and restraint of feeling, a revelation of personal sentiment not unworthy of the poet whose image we saw disguised in *Idyll* vii and whose songs have an enduring charm. On date, &c. *vid.* *Introd.* p. 35.

The dialect is partly Doric, partly Ionic. The superscription in certain MSS. states that it is written in *κοινή ἰάδι*, whence most of the editors have substituted Ionic forms for Doric throughout. This is not warranted by the MSS. I have therefore followed Ziegler, Paley, and Ameis in retaining the Dorisms, as they appear in k and in D^b (a MS. not used by Ziegler), on the value of which see *Introd.* p. 48.

1. ἡλυθες, 'hast thou come dear lad with the third night and morn? thou hast come.' Catullus, ix. 3:

Venistine domum ad tuos Penates
Fratresque unanimos, anumque matrem?
Venisti. o mihi nuntii beati.

Hiller prints the sentence with a colon, instead of as a question, and writes that 'it is out of place here to take the line as a question, both on account of the *δέ* following and because the surprised delight of first meeting is now over.' This is just what I imagine is not the case. I picture Theocritus holding the lad before him, hand on either shoulder, looking him in the eyes, and take the whole poem as a first utterance of a delighted friend.

σὺν νυκτὶ καὶ ἁοῖ = *τριταῖος* in plain prose. νύξ καὶ ἁώς being simply = 'a full day'; cf. Hesiod, *Εργ.* 612 *δεῖξαι δ' ἡελίφ δέκα τ' ἡμέτα καὶ δέκα νύκτας*. Cf. Theocr. ii. 86.

2. ἐν ἡματι, 'in a day'; Hesiod, *Εργ.* 43:

ῥηιδίως γάρ κεν καὶ ἐπ' ἡματι ἐργάσσαιο
ᾧστε σέ κ' εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν ἔχειν καὶ ἀεργὸν ἐόντα.

Odys. ii. 284 *ἐπ' ἡματι πάντας ὀλέσθαι*.

8. τόσσον ἔμ' εὐφρανas. The comparison is not logically carried out, but loses thereby nothing in clearness or naturalness. Such difference hast thou made to me by coming as the difference between spring and winter, between the song of nightingale and other birds.

σκιεράν δ' ὑπὸ φαγόν, 'I have run under thy shadow like some traveller in summer's heat'; cf. Anacreont. xvii. 10:

παρὰ τὴν σκίην Βαθύλλου
καθίσω· καλὸν τὸ δένδρον·
ἀπαλὰς δ' ἔσεισε χαίτας
μαλακωτάτων κλαδίσκων·
παρὰ δ' αὐτὸ ψιθυρίζει
πηγὴ βέουσα πειθοῦς·
τίς ἂν οὖν ὁρῶν παρέλθοι
καταγώγιον τοιοῦτο;

10. δμαλοὶ πνεύσειαν, 'may the loves breathe on us with even breath,' Tibullus, ii. 1. 80 'felix cui placidus leniter adflat Amor'; Ap. Rhod. iii. 936:

οὐδέ σε Κύπρις
οὕτ' ἀγανοὶ φιλέοντες ἐπιπνέουσιν Ἐρωτες.

11. αἰδᾶ: a theme of song. Theognis, 251:

πᾶσι γὰρ οἷσι μέμλε καὶ ἔσσομένοισιν αἰδῆ
ἔσση ὁμῶς ὄφρ' ἂν ᾗ γῇ τε καὶ ἡέλιος.

Juvenal, x. 167 'ut declamatio fias'; Propert. i. 15. 24 'Tu quoque uti fieres nobilis historia.' Cf. Theocr. xxiv. 78; *Ilad* vi. 358:

ὥς καὶ ὀπίσσω
ἀνθρώποισι πελώμεθ' αἰδιμοὶ ἔσσομένοισι.

12. θείω . . . γενέσθην, 'more than men were these twain in days gone by, the one a knight as the Amyclean tongue would say, the other the squire in the speech of Thessaly.' I have taken Meineke's θείω in preference to Ahrens δῖω, since the latter is a merely complimentary term; θείος is used for one dead who has passed in the ranks of exalted heroes. Cf. vii. 89; x. 41; Arist. *Elh.* vii. 1. 3 ἐπεὶ δὲ σπάνιον καὶ τὸ θείον ἄνδρα εἶναι καθάπερ οἱ Λάκωνες εἰώθασιν προσαγορεύειν, οἱ ὅταν ἀγασθῶσι σφόδρα του, σείος ἀνὴρ φασί: Epictet. xv. οὕτω ποιῶν Διογένης καὶ Ἡρακλῆτος ἀξίως θεοὶ τε ἦσαν καὶ ἐλέγοντο.

ᾠμυκλαϊάσδων. Speaking the dialect of Amyclae (ὁ δ' εἶπε δωριάζων, Anacreont. x. 6).

13. εἰσπνηλός . . . αἶτας: Schol. k ἕτερος μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Λακωνῶν λεγόμενος εἰσπνηλός, τούτέστιν ἐραστής, ἕτερος δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν αἶτας, τούτέστιν ἐρώμενος. εἰσπνηλός would seem to be therefore a local word, brought into use by the Alexandrian poets. (Callimachus in *Et. M.* s. v. μέμβλετο δ' εἰσπνήλαις ὁπότε κούρος ἔην.) Amyclae is a city of Laconia some six miles south of Sparta in the Eurotas valley. Its dialect was Doric (Collitz and Bechtel, *Griech. Dial. Inschriften*, 4508 sqq.).

14. τὸν δ' ἕτερον . . . αἶταν. The word αἶτας (deriv. αἶω, 'to hear,' Vaniček, *Etym. Wörterb.* i. p. 66) must be taken as a local Thessalian use, though it was brought into literary use by Aleman. A branch of Aeolic was spoken in Thessaly, see Ahrens, *Dial.* i. § 50. The construction of the line presents a curious example of attraction; we should expect ὁ δ' ἕτερος . . . αἶτας or τὸν δ' . . . without ὥς. The nominative is changed to the accusative under the influence both of εἶποι and the preceding φαίη. There is no instance exactly like this, but we have frequent instances of a parenthetical clause drawing what follows out of its own construction into dependence on the parenthetical words. Aesch. *Persae* 187:

τούτω στάσιν τιν' ὥς ἐγὼ ὀδοκοῦν ὕρᾶν
τεύχειν ἐν ἀλλήλαισι

(for ἔτευχον, or for τούτω ἐδόκουν τεύχειν); Soph. *Trach.* 1238 ἀνὴρ ὅδ' ὥς εἰκεν οὐ νέμειν ἐμοὶ μοῖραν: Herodotus, i. 65 (Stein, *ad loc.*). Here not only what follows but what precedes is drawn into the construction of the parenthesis.

15. ἴσφ ζυγῷ: cf. xiii. 15, note; Suidas, s. v. φιληθεῖς τὸ λεγόμενον ἴσφ ζυγῷ.

16. χρύσειοι πάλιν, 'then was an age of gold again, for love was returned.'

ὅ, 'in that,' see on xi. 54. This seems to have been the reading known to Nicetas Eugen. vi. 451:

χρυσὸν γένος πρὸς φίλτρον ἦν τὸ προφθάσαν.
ὁ γὰρ φιληθεῖς ἀντεφίλει μειζόνως.
οὐχ οἷόν ἐστι τοῦτο χάλκειον γένος.
φιλούμενον γὰρ ἀντιφιλεῖν οὐ θέλει.

Whether so or not, a causal rather than a temporal sentence is required. ὅτε could only be temporal after τότε, and ὅκα (MSS.) could hardly be used immediately after τότε (not τόκα). Cf. Bion, xi. 1 ὅλβιοι οἱ φιλέοντες ἐπὶ ἡν ἴσον ἀντεράωνται.

18. γενεαῖς δὲ . . . ἔπειτα, 'two hundred generations hence.'

19. ἀνέξοδον εἰς Ἀχέροντα: cf. xvii. 120; Vergil, *Aen.* vi. 425 'irremeabilis unda'; Philetas:

ἄτραπὸν ἀδέω
ἦνυσσά τῃν οὐπὼ τις ἐναντίον ἦλθεν ὀδίτης,

The dead know the fame of the living. Pind. *Ol.* xiv. 28:

μελανοτειχέα νῦν δόμον
Φερσεφύνας ἴθι, Ἀχοῖ πατρὶ κλυτὰν φέροις ἀγγελίαν.

Cf. Theognis, 243 sqq.

21. διὰ στόματος, 'per ora virom.' Cf. xiv. 27.

22. ὑπέρτεροι, 'but the Heavenly Ones shall order this as they will'; as Sophocles, fr. 515:

οὐκ ἔστιν
πλὴν Δίος οὐδεὶς τῶν μελλόντων ταμίης ὃ τι
χρὴ τετελέσθαι.

The usual sense of ὑπέρτερος ('victorious over') is slightly changed here, and becomes = κύριος, 'controlling.' There is an approximation to this in Pindar, *Pyth.* viii. 4 Ἀσυχία βουλᾶν τε καὶ πολέμων ἔχοισα κλαῖδας ὑπερτάτας, where the genit. is partly dependent on the adjective; cf. the use of ὑπερθεῖν: Solon, iv. 4 Παλλὰς Ἀθηναίη χεῖρας ὑπερθεῖν ἔχει (sc. τῆς πόλεως).

24. ψεύδεα: cf. ix. 30. Pimples on the forehead were a sign of mendacity. The sense is therefore, 'Praise thee as I will I shall never go beyond the truth.' The word ψεύδεα is almost certainly corrupt; one Scholium would seem to indicate ψεύσματα—an equally uncertain word—as the original. Another runs ψεύδεα: τοὺς ἐπὶ τῆς μύτης φουμένους ἰόνθους Σικελιώται ψεύστας ἔλεγον τοὺς ψεύστας διελέγχοντες: whence Buecheler, *ψευστὰς* (ψευστή) ἀραιάς. But we might keep ψεύστας. They called the pimples 'liars.'

25. ἔθikas, 'thou makest all well.' By a general condition the aorist appears not uncommonly for the present to express that the action is done at once; Goodwin, *M. and T.* § 466; Thucyd. i. 70 ἦν ἄρα σφαλῶσιν ἀντελπίσαντες ἄλλα ἐπλήρωσαν τὴν χρεῖαν.

27 sqq. The Dioclea was a feast celebrated in Megara to the honour of one Diocles (Arist. *Ach.* 774), who saved the life of a youth in battle, but fell in saving him.

30. εἶαρι: cf. vii. 97.

31. ἐριδμαίνοντι = ἐριδμαίνουσι. The verb is only here construed with infinitive.

φιλήματος ἄκρα φέρεσθαι. To win the prize for a kiss; *A. Pal.* vi. 118:

ἄ δὲ φέροιτο
ἄκρα λύρας, ὃ δ' ἔχοι πρῶτα κυναγεσίας.

32. προσμάξῃ, 'who presses close lip to lip.' Cf. Mattius, *Mimiamb.* fr. 4 'labra conserens labris.'

33. ἀπήνθεν: for aorist, cf. l. 25 ἔθηκας. Alexis:

ὅς δ' ἂν πλείστα γέλασθαι καὶ πῆ
πανηγυρίσας ἥδιστ' ἀπῆλθεν οἰκαδε

ἐς μητέρα: Pind, *Pyth.* viii. 120:

τοῖς οὔτε νόστος ὁμῶς
ἐπαλπος ἐν Πυθιάδι κρήνῃ
οὐδὲ μολόντων παρ' ματέρ' ἀμφὶ γέλωτος γλυκὺς
ῥῶσεν χάριν.

34. ὄλβιος. An exclamatory nominative, used without verb; cf. Bion, xiii. 1 (quoted on line 16); Hesiod, *Theog.* 954:

ὄλβιος ὃς μέγα ἔργον ἐν ἀθανάτοισιν ἀνύσσει
ναίει ἀπήμαντος.

Cf. Monro, *H. G.* § 164.

35. ἐπιβωτᾷ, 'calls aloud to Ganymede, that he may have lips as fine as the Lydian stone.' ἐπιβωτᾷ = ἐπιβοητᾷ, a form attested by Eustathius (ἀπὸ τοῦ βοῶ γίνεται βοητῶ καὶ κατὰ κράσιν βωτῶ). Ahrens writes ἐπιβῶται = ἐπιβοᾶται: but the contraction in the present is not supported by the future and aorist forms in -ω (βώσομαι, βώσον, Herond. iv. 41).

36, 37. χρυσὸν ὁποίη: the Lydian stone wherewith money-changers investigate the gold whether it be true or false. The *Λυδία λίθος* is the *βάσανος*, 'the touchstone.' Cf. Bacchyl. fr. 22 *Λυδία μὲν γὰρ λίθος μανύει χρυσόν.*

μὴ φαῦλον ἐτήτυμω. The word ἀργυραμοιβοί gives an idea of exchange, which accounts for the genitive in ἐτήτυμω (cf. χρύσεια χαλκείων ἐκατόμβοι ἐννεαβοίων ἄμειβε).

πεύθονται μὴ: sc. ἀμείβουσι. Cf. Eurip. *Herac.* 483:

θέλω πυθέσθαι μὴ 'πὶ τοῖς πάλαι κακοῖς
προσκειμένον τι πῆμα σὴν δάκνει φρένα.

Id. *Phoeniss.* 93:

ὥς ἂν προῦξευρενῆσω στίβον
μὴ τις πολιτῶν ἐν τρίβῳ φαντάζεται.

Plato, *Theaet.* 145 b ὅρα μὴ παίζων ἔλεγε. The construction is simply the same as a direct question with μὴ: hence the use of μὴ + indic. after verbs of fearing (see Krüger, i. 54. 8. 12).

XIII.

On Theocritus' narrative poems, see *Introd.* pp. 27 sqq. On the date of this (before 280) ib. p. 14; on Nicias, to whom it is dedicated, ib. p. 13.

This idyll differs from the other narratives in being written (like xi, *vid.* Preface to that idyll) in illustration of a text. 'Not for us alone, poor creatures of a day, was Love born; the heroes knew his power, and even the staunch Heracles loved a lad.' So Propertius, who follows the design of this poem closely (i. 20), addresses it as a warning to his friend Gallus:

'Hoc pro continuo te, Galle, monemus amore,
Id tibi ne vacuo defluat ex animo.
Saepe imprudenti fortuna occurrit amanti:
Crudelis Minuis dixerit Ascanius.'

The story of Hylas was a favourite among poets of the Alexandrian time (*vid.* Hiller's note here), so much that Vergil exclaims, 'Cui non dictus Hylas' (*Georg.* iii. 6), and can recall the story by brief allusion, *Ecl.* vi. 43:

'His adiungit, Hylan nautae quo fonte relictum
Clamassent ut litus Hyla! Hyla! omne sonaret.'

The fable forms an episode in Apollonius Rhodius (i. 1207 sqq.), but is there treated somewhat differently in detail. Yet the resemblances in phrase are such that we cannot deny imitation in one poet of the other. That Theocritus was the earlier will be clear from what has been said in the Introduction.

In style the poem has much of the symmetry which marks the pastorals (*vid.* *Introd.* pp. 39 sqq.). Thus lines 1-4 fall naturally into two antithetical couplets, and l. 4 falls into two balanced divisions; ll. 10-12 are made parallel in form by the *anaphora* of οὐτ' εἰ, οὐτ' ἄρ', &c.; ll. 43, 44 are made dainty by the *analepsis* of Νύμφαι: 58 and 59 form another antithetical couplet. Catullus has caught the melody in his *Marriage of Peleus* (64), though with a certain monotony:

'Saxea ut effigies bacchantis, prospicit, eheu,
Prospicit et magnis curarum fluctuat undis,
Non flavo retinens subtilem vertice mitram,
Non contacta levi velatum pectus amictu,
Non tereti strophio lactentis vineta papillas.'

The reminiscences or suggestions of Homer become as is natural more pronounced in this poem; cf. l. 32—*Iliad* xviii. 558 δαῖτα πένοντο: l. 47—*Odys.* xxiv. 410 ἐν χεῖρεσσι φύοντο: ll. 20, 44 a Homeric ending: l. 58—*Iliad* ii. 462. Homeric epithets are used, l. 36 ξανθός: 49 μέλαν ὕδωρ: 56 εὐκαμπέα τόξα: 13 αἰθαλόεν. Yet here as always Theocritus assimilates the old with the new. There is never any mere slavish following,

or mere patchwork (cf. G. Futh, *De Theocriti Studiis Homericis*, Halle, Saxony, 1876).

1. 'Not for us only, Nicias, was Love born, as we once thought, whose son soever of the gods he was.'

ὥς ἰδοκεῖται: we used to tell one another that only we knew what love really was.

2. ἔγεντο: cf. i. 88.

ὅτι: Plato, *Sympos.* 178 b γονεῖς γὰρ Ἔρωτος οὗτ' εἰσὶν, οὕτε λέγονται ὑπ' οὐδενὸς οὕτε ἰδιώτου, οὕτε ποιητοῦ, ἀλλ' Ἡσίοδος πρῶτον μὲν χάος φησὶ γενέσθαι,

αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
γαί' εὐρύστερνος, πάντων ἕδος ἀσφαλὲς αἰεὶ
ἢδ' Ἔρος.

Παρμενίδης δὲ τὴν γένεσιν λέγει ὅτι

πρώτιστον μὲν Ἔρωτα θεῶν μητίσατο πάντων.

4. ἴσορῶμεν = 'do not see the morrow,' not 'do not foresee as Pind. *Nem.* vi. 10:

καίπερ ἐφαμερίαν οὐκ εἰδότες οὐ-
δὲ μετὰ νύκτας ἄμμε πότμος
οἶαν τιν' ἔγραψε δραμεῖν ποτὶ στάθμαν.

τὸ αὐριον: Attic of the best period says ἡ αὐριον, Eurip. *Alc.* 783 (adverbially εἰς αὐριον), and with a preposition omits the article altogether, μέχρι ἑχθῆς ἢ πρώην, Demosth. xix. 260; εἰς νῦν, Plato, *Tim.* 20 b, &c.; Krüger, i. 66. 1. But with less definite designations of time the neuter article is common, τὸ νῦν, τὸ μετὰ ταῦτα, &c. For this cf. ii. 144 τὸ ἑχθῆς: Anacreont. ix:

τὸ σήμερον μέλει μοι
τὸ δ' αὐριον τίς οἶδεν;

5. ὠμφιτρύωνος, ὁ χαλκεοκάρδιος υἱός (ὁ Ἀμφιτρύωνος). For the repetition of the article when two attributes stand together before the noun cf. τῶν ἐκ Σκαπτήης ὕλης τῶν χρυσέων μετάλλων, Herod. vi. 46; ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διὸς τῇ μεγίστῃ ἑορτῇ, Thucyd. i. 126; ἐν τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ φωνῇ, Plato, *Crat.* 398 b. Each attribute is hereby brought more into prominence. After the noun the repetition is normal and emphatic, Lysias, x. 15 τοὺς νόμους τοὺς Σόλωνος τοὺς παλαιούς. With ἄλλος the repetition is usual, Plato, *Rep.* i. 328 d αἱ ἄλλαι αἱ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναί: Lysias, xxiv. 5 τὸν ἄλλον τὸν ἐμὸν βίον, &c.

7. πλοκαμίδα: the singular is used collectively; cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 210 τρέφειν πλοκαμίδα χαίταν: cf. Theocrit. vii. 66; xi. 10; viii. 45; xiv. 17; x. 54. The Scholium is delightful, ἴσως γὰρ ἂν φαλακρὸς ἦν περιβέβλητο δὲ ἀλλοτρίας τρίχας τῇ κεφαλῇ.

10. 'And never was parted from him; neither when Day leapt to the zenith, nor when the white team of Dawn rushed upward to the Heaven, nor when the shrill brood of chicken looked to their roost.' The homely picture is characteristic of Theocritus, cf. xvi. 93.

οὐδέποκα. The negative with -δε is very frequent in

Theocritus (cf. ii. 4, 82 οὐδέ τι: xxv. 215; ii. 157). Callimachus seems to have the lines in mind when he writes v. 59:

οὐποκα χωρὶς ἔγεντο
ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀρχαίων εὖτ' ἐπὶ Θεσπείων
ἢ πὶ Κορωνείας ἢ εἰς Ἀλιαρτὸν ἐλαύνου

πολλάκις ἂ δαίμων νιν ἐφ' ἐπεβήσατο δίφρῳ.

ὄροιτο μέσον, 'rose to its midmost course.' The verb here keeps its true sense (*Odys.* iii. 1 ἡέλιος δ' ἀνόρουσε: Ap. Rhod. ii. 475 ἐπ' ἡματι δ' ἡμαρ ὁρώρει κύντερον): but we find it from this period weakened in meaning so as to be almost = τέτυκται or ἐγένετο, Ap. Rhod. iii. 203; ii. 312 ὄσσα δ' ὄρωρε θεοῖς φίλον οὐκ ἐπικεύσιν: Quint. Smyrn. xiv. 518 πόνος δ' ἀπρηκτος ὁρώρει.

12. ὁρώρει: optative; see Sonnenschein, *Syntax*, 347. 2.

14. πεποναμένος: Dial. § 38; Eurip. *Iph. Aut.* 208:

τὸν ἂ θεῖτις τέκε καὶ
Χείρων ἐξεπόνασεν.

κατὰ θυμόν, 'after his own heart,' not 'in heart.'

15. αὐτῷ δ' εὖ ἔλκων. The αὐτῷ corresponds in position to αὐτῷ in 14—an argument for the soundness of the reading.

εὖ ἔλκων, 'well yoked in fellowship.' The metaphor is of frequent occurrence, cf. xii. 15; Herond. vi. 12 ταῦτό μοι ζυγὸν τρίβεις: Propert. i. 5. 2 'sine nos cursu quo sumus ire pares'; cf. *Iliad* xiii. 703; Eurip. *Medea* 242.

αὐτῷ is 'dativus commodi'; not 'with him.' Kayser σὺν δὲ οἱ εὖ ἔλκων from a misunderstanding of this. The line has been much 'emended,' but never without deterioration of the sense, and never with good reason. Dr. Kynaston's interpretation 'drawing well the scale' is not possible. Greek says ἴσον ἔλκειν or the like in this sense, not εὖ ἔλκειν.

ἐς ἀλαθινὸν ἄνδρ' ἀποβαίη: cf. xiv. 28; Mosch. *Eurota* 27 ἀλλά μοι εἰς ἀγαθὸν μάκαρες κήρηναι ὄνειρον: Isocr. 147 a ἐπειδὴ δ' εἰς ἄνδρας δοκιμασθεῖεν.

16. μετὰ κῶας, 'to fetch the fleece'; cf. xxix. 42; xxiv. 42; *Iliad* xiii. 247:

μετὰ γὰρ δόρυ χάλκεον ἦει
οἰσόμενος.

Ap. Rhod. i. ad init.:

Πόντοιο κατὰ στόμα καὶ διὰ πέτρας
Κυανέας βασιλῆος ἐφημοσύνη Πελῖας
χρῦσειον μετὰ κῶας εὐζυγον ἤλασαν Ἀργῶ.

18. Catullus, lxiv. 4:

'Cum lecti iuvenes, Argivae robora pubis,
Auratam optantes Colchis avertere pellem
Ausi sunt vada salsa cita decurrere puppi.'

ὦν ὄφελός τι: cf. Arist. *Ecol.* 52:

ὁρῶ προσιούσας χάτερας πολλὰς πᾶν
γυναικας ὅ τι πέρ ἐστ' ὄφελος ἐν τῇ πόλει.

Xen. *Hell.* v. 3. 6 ὅ τι περ ὄφελος ἦν τοῦ στρατεύματος.

20. Μιδεάτιδος: from the town Midea; cf. Pind. *Ol.* vii. 29; Theocr. xxiv. 1; Eurip. *Alc.* 838 ἡ Τυρυνθία Ἀλκμήνη.

21. Cf. Pind. *Pylh.* iv. 335 ἐς δ' Ἰαωλκὸν ἐπεὶ κατέβα ναυτῶν ἄωτος (cf. v. 27) λέξατο πάντας ἐπαινήσας Ἰάσων.

κατέβαινε = 'came down to the coast,' not 'embarked.' εὐεδρον. Most of MSS. (= εὐζυγον according to Eustathius, but ἔδρα is not so used). The original seems to have been εὐ...ον with lacuna; hence εὐεργον m, εὐανδρον b, εὐεδρον Vulg., εὐενδρον k, Ahrens εὐανδρον.

22. ἄτις: simply for ἄ as in Hellenistic Greek; cf. xv. 98; Herond. ii. 26:

κάφ' ὅτ' σεμνύνεσθε
τὴν αὐτονομίαν ὑμέων θαλῆς λύσει.

Callim. ii. 23 πέτρος ὅστις ἐνὶ Φρυγίᾳ διερὸς λίθος ἐστήρικται.

23, 24. The hiatus in 24 is free from objection; cf. vii. 8, &c. and Index. Hence Jacobs' transposition of the latter half of each line (with διεξάξειν) is unnecessary.

βαθὺν δ' εἰσέδραμε Φᾶσιν is parenthetical; cf. xxv. 97; Hesiod, *Theog.* 157:

πάντας ἀποκρύπτασκε (καὶ ἐς φάος οὐκ ἀνίσκε),
Γαίης ἐν κενθμῶνι.

Ap. Rhod. iii. 130:

ἡέ μιν αὐτῶς
ἤπαφες (οὐδὲ δίκη περιέπλεο), νῆϊν ἐόντα.

Eurip. *Ion* 700:

νῦν δ' ἡ μὲν ἔρρει συμφοραῖς (ὁ δ' εὐτυχεῖ)
πολιὸν εἰσπεσούσα γῆρας.

The MSS. text presents two difficulties:

(1) αἰετὸς ὥς μέγα λαῖμα διεξάξει must refer to the passage of the Symplegades, but μέγα λαῖμα cannot denote this narrow strait, being a regular phrase for the open expanse of sea (*Odyss.* iv. 504 φυγέειν μέγα λαῖμα θαλάσσης), and is therefore not the immediate object of διεξάξει. We are forced therefore to take it with αἰετὸς ὥς, and to translate 'which touched not the Dark Rocks but sped through—and won to Phasis—as the eagle speeds o'er the deep' (Rannow). This is not satisfactory. I believe that ὥς is a mere intruder and has displaced ἐς (cf. xiv. 51). Tr. 'but sped through—and won to Phasis—like an eagle into the wide sea: from which time then they stood a hog's back in the strait.' ὥς is frequently omitted in brief comparisons, Theognis 1361 ναὺς πέτρῃ προσέκυρσας ἐμῆς φιλότητος ἀμαρτῶν; Herond. i. 8 τί σὺ θεὸς πρὸς ἀνθρώπους (see Holden on Plutarch, *Pericles* 4). The alteration finds support in the parallel in Ap. Rhod. ii. 330:

ἦν δὲ δι' αὐτῶν
πετράων πόντονδε σὺν πτερύγεσσι διήται.

(2) ἀφ' ᾧ τότε is an awkward combination of words ('ex quo tempore iam tum'), and without any exact parallel (ἀφ' ᾧ τ' ἔτι,

Kiessling; καὶ ἔκτοτε, Hermann; ἄφνω δέ τε, Meineke). It was fated that the rocks should be fixed immovably if any ship should pass unscathed.

πέτραι δ' εἰς ἓνα χώρον ἐπισχεδὺν ἀλλήλησιν
νωλεμὲς ἐρρίσθων,

Ap. Rhod. ii. 606. The rocks were at the entrance of the Euxine; the scene of the adventure was on the coasts of the Kiani (l. 30) in Bithynia. The description of Argo in these lines is therefore only ornamental.

25, 26. 'The rising of the Pleiads' when spoken of without further designation means always their heliacal rising, i.e. the season when they first begin to be visible before sunrise after their total disappearance for forty days in early spring. This takes place at the beginning of May, and was reckoned as the commencement of summer (and therefore of the shipping season); cf. Jebb, *Oed. Tyr.* Appendix, note xv; Hesiod, *Works and Days*, 383.

29. 'Came to Hellespont with a three days' wind' (a wind blowing for three days).

νότῳ: for dative cf. Soph. *Antig.* 335:

πολιοῦ πέραν
πόντου χειμερίῳ νότῳ
χωρεῖ.

Aesch. *Agam.* 691 ἐπλευσε ζεφύρου γίγαντος αὐρά. The dative is merely instrumental not temporal as Hiller makes it, but the addition of τρίτον ἄμαρ ἀέντι makes the phrase express succinctly the means by which they came and how long the means was employed. A participle is similarly added to a dative of instrument in Xen. *Hell.* v. 2. 4 τάφρον ὠρυττε... τοῖς μὲν ἡμισέσι τῶν στρατιωτῶν προκαθημένοις σὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις τῶν ταφρευόντων; cf. Thucyd. ii. 90 δεξιῷ κέρα ἡγουμένῳ. Cf. note on xvii. 127.

30. Κιανῶν: cf. Ap. Rhod. i. 1321.

31. αὐλακας εὐρύνοντι, 'drive a wide furrow.'

τρίβοντες ἄροτρα: Verg. *Georg.* i. 46 'incipiat sulco attritus splendescere vomer'; Eurip. *Ion* 1, 2:

Ἄτλας δ' νῶτοισι χαλκείοισιν οὐρανὸν
θεῶν παλαιὸν οἶκον ἐκτίβων.

32. κατὰ ζυγά: 'imago non a iugo cui bina armenta iungebantur, sed a transtris navis in quibus bini sedebant, petita est' (Wuestemann); cf. Ap. Rhod. i. 391:

κληῖδας μὲν πρῶτα πάλῳ διεμοιρήσαντο,
ἀνδρ' ἐντυναμένῳ δοῖω μίαν.

Tr. 'bench by bench' (thwart by thwart), not 'in pairs.'

33. διελινοί: for the adjective of time used personally cf. xxv. 223, note.

πολλοὶ δὲ μίαν, 'many made one common bivouac,' not 'many made each a single'; Ap. Rhod. iii. 1193:

τοὶ δὲ χαμεύνας
ἐντυνον ἥρωες παρὰ πείσμασιν.

36 *sqq.* Cf. Ap. Rhod. i. 1207:

τόφρα δ' ὕλας χαλκῆς σὺν κάλπιδι νόσφιν ὁμίλου
δίξητο κρήνης ἱερὸν ῥόον, ὥς κέ οἱ ὕδωρ
φθαίῃ ἀφυσσάμενος ποτιδόρπιον.

37. ὀστεμφεῖ: in Homer an epithet of things only. It is used of ἔρας, A. Pal. v. 267 ὀστεμφῆς ἀδόνητος ἐνέζεται, οὐδὲ μετέστη.

39. Ap. Rhod. i. 1221:

αἶψα δ' ὅ γε κρήνην μετεκίαθεν ἦν καλέουσιν
Πηγὰς ἀγχίγυοι περναίεται.

Propert. i. 20. 23:

'At comes invicti iuvenis processerat ultra
Raram sepositi quaerere fontis aquam.'

40. ἡμένω ἐν χώρῳ, 'in a low-lying spot'; 'depressa loca καθήμενα vel καθεμένα dicuntur: fluctuat enim scriptura; ἡμενος vereor ut recte dicatur χώρος,' Hermann apud Meineke, p. 289; Achill. Tat. i. 15 εἶσω τοῦ τῶν ὁρόφων στεφανώματος ὁ λειμῶν ἐκάθητο. Briggs compares in Latin 'et sedet ingentem pascens Mevania taurum,' Silius Ital. vi. 647.

43, 44. Νύμφαι . . . Νύμφαι: cf. i. 31; Introd. p. 43: Ap. Rhod. i. 1223:

οἱ δέ που ἄρτι
Νυμφῶν ἴσταντο χοροί· μέλε γὰρ σφίσι πάσαις,
ὅσαι κείσ' ἐρατὸν Νύμφαι βίον ἀμφενέμοντο
Ἄρτεμιν ἐννυχίῃσιν αἰεὶ μέλπεσθαι αἰδαῖς.

And with the whole passage compare the charming description in Propertius, *loc. cit.*:

'Hic erat Arganthi Pege sub vertice montis
Grata domus Nymphis umida Thyniasin.
Quam supra nullae pendebant debita curae
Roscida desertis poma sub arboribus,
Et circum irriguo surgebant lilia prato
Candida purpureis mixta papaveribus.'

44. δεινὰ θεὰ ἀγροιώταις. The line suggests by its rhythm and expression, *Odys.* x. 136, of Circe, δεινὴ θεὸς αὐδήεσσα.

45. ἔαρ θ' ὁρώσα: cf. iii. 18; xviii. 27 (note). 'Spring's sunshine in her eyes.' Tennyson, *In Mem.* 39, has:

'And hopes and light regrets that come
Make April of her tender eyes.'

But the English poet takes his image from an English April, the Greek from the Mediterranean skies of spring; for the other image, cf. A. Pal. xii. 156.

46. Propert. i. 20. 43; Ap. Rhod. i. 1234:

αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ὥς τὰ πρῶτα ῥόφ' ἐνὶ κάλπιν ἔρεισεν
λέχρῳ ἐπιχρῖμφθῆς

. . . αὐτίκα δ' ἤγε
λαῖδ' ἐν καθύπερθεν ἐπ' αὐχένος ἀνθετο πῆχυν
κύσσαι ἐπιθύουσα τερὲν στόμα. δεξιτερῇ δὲ
ἀγκῶν' ἔσπασε χειρὶ, μέσῃ δ' ἐνικάββαλε δίνην.

ἐπέιχε ποτῶ: reached 'down to the stream.'

47. ἐν χειρὶ: a Homeric expression; *Odys.* xxiv. 410 ἐν χειρὶ σὺ φέροντο. Cf. Soph. O. C. 1113. Then in common use, Plutarch, T. Gracch. vi. 2 ἐνεφύοντο ταῖς χειρσί.

50. ἤριπεν, 'as when falls a star.' The aorist is used in similes, as in gnomic phrases, expressing that which has habitually happened. *Odys.* xi. 411:

ἔκτα σὺν οὐλομένη ἀλόχῳ, οἰκόνδε καλέσσας,
δειπνίσσας, ὥς τις τε κατέκτανε βοῦν ἐπὶ φάτνῃ.

52. Shooting stars are regarded as a sign of coming wind. Verg. *Georg.* i. 365:

'Saepe etiam stellas vento inpendente videbis
Praecipites caelo labi.'

Aratus, 926:

καὶ διὰ νύκτα μέλαιναν ὅτ' ἀστέρες αἰσσωσιν
ταρφέα, τοὶ δ' ὅπιθεν βυμοὶ ὑπολευκαίνωνται
δειδέχθαι κείνοισι αὐτὴν ὁδὸν ἐρχομένοιο
πνεύματος· ἦν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι ἐναντίοι αἰσσωσι
ἄλλοι δ' ἐξ ἄλλων μερέων, τότε δὴ πεφύλαξο
παντοίων ἀνέμων, οἳ τ' ἄκριτοι εἰσὶ μάλιστα
ἄκριτα δὲ πνέουσιν ἐπ' ἀνδράσι τεκμαίρεσθαι.

And, as appears from the last passage, of stormy wind. What then is the meaning of *κουφότερα ποιείσθε*? The editors mostly take it = *μετεωρίζετε* (*κουφίζετε*) τὰ ἱστία, a sense which would seem to be supported by *Odys.* ii. 420:

Τηλέμαχος δ' ἐτάροισιν ἐποτρύνας ἐκέλευσεν
ὕπλων ἄπτεσθαι, κ.τ.λ.

'of spreading sail.' But the comparative is against this: and Schol. k interprets εὐλντα, εὐτρεπῇ ποιείτε τὰ ὅπλα. So Aratus, 418:

οἱ δ' εἰ μὲν τε πίθωνται ἐναίσιμα σημαίνουση (νυκτὶ)
αἶψά τε κοῦφά τε πάντα καὶ ἄρτια ποιήσωνται
αὐτίκ' ἐλαφρότερος πέλεται πόνος· εἰ δέ κε νηὶ
ὑψόθεν ἐμπλήξῃ δεινὴ ἀνέμοιο θύελλα
αὐτὸς ἀπρόφατος τὰ δὲ λαίφεια πάντα ταραξῇ
ἄλλοτε μὲν καὶ πάμπαν ὑπόβρυχα ναυτίλλονται.

i. e. 'If they shorten sail and make all snug aloft.' Cf. Germ. Caesar's trans.:

'Tum mihi spissentur substricto cornua velo
et rigidi emittant flatus per inane rudentes.'

Cicero more loosely, 'omnia caute armamenta locans.' On the evidence of these passages and Schol. k *κουφότερα ποιείσθε* must mean 'ease' or 'lighten sail,' i. e. prepare not for a good sailing wind but for rough weather. Hence I have rejected *πλευστικός* (for *πνευστικός* (k and Callierges) in the sense of 'gusty.'

οὔρος is indeed usually a fair wind; but is used of a squall. Pind. *Isth.* ii. 59:

οὐδέ ποτε ξενίαν οὔρος ἐμπνεύσαις
ὑπέστειλ' ἰστίον ἀμφὶ τράπεζαν.

54. παρεψύχοντο, 'calmed.' The middle does not occur elsewhere.

55. περί: *Iliad* x. 240 ἔδεισεν δὲ περὶ ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ; and in Attic, περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ δεδιότες, Thucyd. i. 67. 1; though the genitive is usually used (Krüger, i. 68. 32).

56. μαιωπιστί: to be joined with εὐκαμπέα. Cf. ii. 137; xvi. 22 (Hiller).

58. *Iliad* xi. 462:

τρίς μὲν ἔπειτ' ἦυσεν ὅσον κεφαλὴ χάδε φωτός,
τρίς δ' αἶεν ἰάχοντος ἀρηϊφίλος Μενέλαος.

Ap. Rhod. i. 1248:

μεγάλ' ἔσπενεν ἀμφὶ δὲ χῶρον
φοῖτα κεκληγῶς. μελέη δέ οἱ ἔπλετο φωνή.

Propert. i. 20. 48:

'Tum sonitum rapto corpore fecit Hylas.
Cui procul Alcides iterat responsa, sed illi
Nomen ab extremis fontibus aura refert.'

58. βαρύς: *Odys.* ix. 257 φθόγγον βαρύν, 'loud-voiced.' Cf. Soph. *Philoct.* 208 (so Ameis from k, D^b against βαθύς, MSS. ceteri).

61-63. I have left the MSS. reading undisturbed, but it is hardly what Theocritus wrote, and certainly not what Schol. k commented on, writing νεβροῦ φθεγξαμένας οὐκ ἤρτηται καθ' ἑαυτὸ (i.e. is not genit. absol.) . . . νεβροῦ φθεγξαμένης λέων τις κατ' ὄρος ἡσθημένος καταλιπὼν τὴν εὐνὴν ὁξέως ἂν ἐπιδράμοι. Only the most recent Scholiasts have any note on ἡυγένειος. Hence Ziegler ejects 61 and reads νεβροῦ φθεγξαμένας τις ἐν οὐρεσι, λῆς ἐσακούσας . . . σπεύσαι κεν. (ἔσπευσεν is right, the aorist being used in gnomic sense: the Scholiasts are not particular to maintain a construction in their paraphrases.) 61 is altogether omitted by k. This is the best of many attempts at alteration; cf. Ap. Rhod. i. 1246:

βῆ δὲ μεταίξας Πηγέων σχεδὸν ἡύτε τις θῆρ
ἄγριος, ὃν ῥά τε γῆρυς ἀπόπροθεν ἵκετο μῆλων
λιμῷ δ' αἰθόμενος μετανίσσεται.

64. Ἡρακλῆς τοιοῦτος. After a simile the direct narrative is usually resumed by a demonstrative ὡς, τοῖος, &c., standing at the head of the clause. Fritzsche compares *Aen.* xii. 689:

'Disiecta per agmina Turnus
Sic urbis ruit ad muros.'

In both passages the proper name is placed in a prominent position, as indicating that the characteristics noted are summed

up in the person. Callimachus departs from the rule without due reason, iv. 141:

ὡς ὅπῳτ' Αἰτναίου ὄρεος πυρὶ τυφομένοιο
σεῖονται μυχὰ πάντα κατουδαίοιο γίγαντος
εἰς ἑτέρην Βριαρῆος ἐπωμίδα κινυμένοιο, . . .
τῆμος ἔγεντ' ἀραβος σάκεος τόσος εὐκύκλοιο.

For the normal order, see *Iliad* xvii. 679; xvi. 635, 644, &c.

66. σχέτλιοι: see on xii. 34.

ἀλώμενος . . . οὔρεα, 'wandering over hills.' Cf. Soph. *Ajax* 30 πηδῶντα πεδία: Callim. iii. 193:

ὁ δ' ἐννέα μῆνας ἐφοῖτα
παίπαλά τε κρημνούς τε καὶ οὐκ ἀνέπαυσε διωκτύν.

67. τὰ δ' Ἰήσονος ὕστερα πάντ' ἦς. Soph. *O. C.* 351:

δεύτερ' ἡγείται τὰ τῆς
οἴκου διαίτης εἰ πατήρ τροφὴν ἔχοι.

68. ναῦς γέμεν, κ.τ.λ. So Hermann for the meaningless ναῦς μέν of the MSS. Fritzsche with this reading interprets 'navis armamenta habens sublata plena erat sociis navalibus excepto Hercule praesentibus.' But γέμω and γεμίζω are apparently only used of filling with stores and cargo. I take τῶν παρεόντων therefore as neuter=her stores (cf. Homeric χαρίζομένη παρεόντων), and translate 'The ship was waiting with tackle ready raised (ἄρμενα=sails, mast, and running-gear) and was filled with her stores': cf. *Odys.* xv. 446 ἀλλ' ὅτε κεν δὴ νηὺς πλείη βιότοιο γένηται. So Schol. k ἡ μὲν ναῦς τὰ σιτία καὶ τὰ προσήκοντα φέρουσα, μετέωρα τῶν ἐνότων. [The last three words should be separated from the rest of the Scholium: μετέωρα is a gloss on μετάρσια: τῶν ἐνότων a gloss on τῶν παρεόντων.]

69. 'But the heroes at midnight cleared away the sails waiting for Heracles.' The sense of the two lines is—the ship was ready for departure with mast and yard-arm raised, and sails clewed up to the yard, all stores on board. But at midnight the crew unbent the sails and postponed their sailing. Cf. *Odys.* iii. 10:

οἱ δ' ἰθὺς κατάγοντο, ἰδ' ἰστία νηὸς εἰσης
στεῖλαν ἀείραντες, τὴν δ' ὤρμισαν ἐκ δ' ἔβαν αὐτοί.

Putting into shore for a short time they left the ship anchored in the surf, and furlled the sails to the yard (cf. *Odys.* iv. 785). Disembarking for a long time they would take down sail and mast altogether.

ἑξεκάθαιρον does not occur in this sense elsewhere, but there is no objection to so taking it. (Lucian, *Tox.* xix, has ἀπὸ ψιλῆς τῆς κεραίας πλέοντες.) No emendation explains the origin of the corruption if such there be (αὐτε καθήρουν, Cobet; ἑξεχά-λαινον, Ziegler, = 'unbolted').

μεσονύκτιον (μεσονύκτιοι, Cobet, Ziegler, Meineke). The use of the neut. adj. without article in a temporal sense, though rare enough, is proved by Arist. *Eccles.* 377:

B. ἀτὰρ πόθεν ἦκεῖς ἐτεόν; X. ἐξ ἐκκλησίας.
B. ἥδη λέλυται γάρ; X. νῆ Δί', ὄρθριον μὲν οὖν.

Cf. Aratus, *IIII* δέειλον εἰσελάοντες, and [Theocr.] xxi. 39.

70. 'Went whither his steps led him,' i.e. went at random. Ap. Rhod. i. 1263:

ἐς δὲ κέλευθον
τὴν θέεν ἢ πόδες αὐτὸν ὑπέκφερον αἰσσοντα.

But *Odys.* xv. 555 τὸν δ' ὦκα προβιβάντα πόδες φέρον, it is used simply of walking.

Theocritus' account differs here and onwards from that of Ap. Rhod. The latter makes Heracles' companions leave him unwittingly, and not discover their loss till out at sea. Was it merely from desire to give a different version that Apollonius conceived this fatuous idea? (Ap. Rhod. i. 1273 sqq.) The journey of Heracles on foot to Colchis is not mentioned elsewhere than in Theocritus.

72. 'Thus Hylas was numbered among the gods.' For the partitive genit. used predicatively, cf. Soph. O. C. 38 τίς δ' ἐσθ' ὁ χῶρος; τοῦ θεῶν νομίζεται; Demosth. xl. 34 τοῦ αὐτοῦ δήμου ἐμοὶ προσαγορεύεται. ἀμθρεῖται = ἀριθμεῖται.

73. ἦρωες . . . ἠρώησε. The jingle seems intentional; and is little better than a pun, and that on the wrong word. It cannot be compared with the superstitious connexion of names with significant words, *vid.* on xxvi. 26.

Ἡρακλέην. The same form is used by Ap. Rhod. ii. 769 and elsewhere for Ἡρακλέα (but -κλεῆ MS. k).

XIV.

For circumstances of this poem, see *Introd.* pp. 30, 31 where the date is placed after 269. The scene is undoubtedly Cos—not Alexandria, since Aeschines is setting out for Egypt (l. 68), nor Sicily, since Hiero would then be the captain under whom he would take service; only in Cos can we find a reasonable meeting-place for a philosopher from Athens (l. 6), an Argive, and a Thessalian horse-dealer.

Aeschines waiting impatiently: to him enter Thyonichus.

1. χαίρειν τὸν ἄνδρα Θυώνυχον. The use of the infinitive and the phrase τὸν ἄνδρα Θυώνυχον makes the sentence somewhat formal and stiff. For the construction cf. Plato, *Ion* 530 α τὸν Ἴωνα χαίρειν· πόθεν τὰ νῦν ἡμῖν ἐπιδεδήμηκας; the accus. and infin. forms a wish. So in official announcements, Arist. *Acharn.* 172 τοὺς Θράκας ἀπέναι παρῆναι δ' εἰς ἔνην. [Distinguish this from the use of the infinitive for imperative, to which the nominative is attached when the command is addressed to a person present; Thucyd. v. 9. 5 τὰς πύλας ἀνοίξας ἐπεκθεῖν: Aesch. *P. V.* 712.]

τὸν ἄνδρα Θυώνυχον: simply a formal address. For use of article, i. 105 τὰν Κύπριν, and note, *ad loc.*; not as Hermann says, 'eccum quem expectabam.' For ἄνδρα attached to proper name (in apposition), Soph. O. C. 109 οἰκτεῖρατ' ἀνδρὸς Οἰδίου τὸδ' ἄθλιον εἰδωλον: Lucrēt. v. 621 'Democriti quod sancta viri sententia poscit.' Cf. Lobeck on *Ajax*, 817.

ἄλλα τοιαῦτα: i.e. πολλὰ χαίρειν, Reiske, and Αἰσχίνα, modern editors. ἕτερα τοιαῦτα and ἄλλα τοιαῦτα = 'the same thing over again.' Plato, *Gorgias* 481 ε πρὸς τὸν νεανίαν τοιαῦτα ἕτερα πέπονθας: ib. 501 b τοιαῦται ἄλλαι πραγματεῖαι: but it is doubtful if we could say, (1) καὶ χαῖρε πολλά: (2) σὺ δὲ καὶ ἕτερα τοιαῦτα χαίροις. Further the dative Αἰσχίνα is only conjectural. ἀλλά not ἄλλα is given by all MSS., and though after ἀλλά there is great divergence, τὴν is well established, and αὐτά is given by almost all MSS.

2. ὥς χρόνιος: cf. xv. 2. For the use of the adjective of time, cf. Eurip. *Ion* 403 μῶν χρόνιος ἐλθὼν σ' ἐξέπληξ' ὀρρωδία; Alexis in Lucian, 732 ὦ δέσποθ' ὑγίαν'· ὥς χρόνιος ἐλήλυθας: and note on xxv. 223.

3. ταῦτ' ἄρα λεπτός, 'that's why you're so thin.' Cf. Aesch. *Pers.* 165 ταῦτά μοι διπλῇ μέριμν' ἀφραστός ἐστιν ἐν φρεσίν. But this accusative is commonest with verbs of motion; Plato, *Prot.* 310 ε ἀλλ' αὐτὰ ταῦτα καὶ νῦν ἤκω: Soph. O. T. 1005 τοῦτ' ἀφικόμην: ib. O. C. 1291 ἀ δ' ἤλθον: Babrius, xcv. 28 ταῦτ' ἤλθον: examples which show the construction to be originally a cognate accusative; cf. Theocr. xv. 8.

4. Aeschines has ceased to take any care of his appearance; his hair and moustache are long and unkempt; cf. v. 46.

6. Cf. the description in Arist. *Clouds* 103 τοὺς ὠχρῶντας τοὺς ἀνυποδῆτους λέγεις.

7. 'He too I think was in love—with a mess of pottage.' Thyonichus knows that Aeschines' trouble is that he is in love, but does not know what the latest developments have been (cf. l. 11), nor why Aeschines has now summoned him. There is a similar turn of expression in Herond. ii. 80:

ἐρᾶς σὺ μὲν ἴσως Μυρτάλης· οὐδὲν δεινόν.
ἐγὼ δὲ πυρῶν.

8. παῖσδες . . . ἔχων, 'you keep on jesting.' Arist. *Frogs* 202 οὐ μὴ φλυαρήσεις ἔχων.

9. λασῶ . . . μανείς, 'I shall slip into madness.' Aesch. *Ctes.* § 5 προλέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι λήσετε κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς πολιτείας τισὶ παραχωρήσαντες: Herond. ii. 80 κατ' οὖν λήσεις τακεῖσα.

Θρίξ ἀνὰ μέσσον, 'a hair divides me from it now.' For θρίξ, as smallest measure of division, cf. Xen. *Symp.* vi. 2 μεταξὺ τοῦ ὑμᾶς λέγειν οὐδ' ἂν τρίχα μὴ ὅτι λέγειν ἂν τις παρείρειε.

ἀνὰ μέσσον: cf. xxii. 21.

10. ἀσυχᾷ δξύς, 'a little hasty'; cf. ἡσυχῇ γρυπός, Aelian, *N. A.* iii. 38; ἡκα μέλαν, 'slightly black,' Oppian, *C.* iii. 39. So Ahrens. The old reading ἀσυχος δξύς (kept by Fritzsche) = indolent or hasty (by turns), but this suits τοιοῦτος badly.

11. 'Desiring that things turn out well.' κατὰ καιρόν = favourably as πράσσοντας ἐν καιρῷ, Bacchyl. fr. 3; but there is no parallel to the omission of the infinitive (γενέσθαι) here, even though ἐθέλω in late Greek can take a direct accus. after it (cf. xxiii. 22), and the text is almost certainly corrupt (παρὰ καιρόν, Meineke; κατ' ἀκαιρον, Grever). ? πάντ' ἐθέλειν κατὰ καιρόν, as command, 'consent to everything in due season.'

τί τὸ καιρόν, 'what is the new development?' Lucian,

Νεκρομ. 457 καινὸν οὐδὲν ἀλλὰ οἷα καὶ πρὸ τοῦ: Soph. O. C. 722 τί δ' ἐστὶν ὧ παῖ καινόν;

15. θηλάζοντα: cf. iii. 16. This reversal of the usual meaning occurs first in Aristotle, *H. A.* vi. 23. 7; cf. superscrip. of *A. Pal.* vii. 623 εἰς παῖδα . . . μαστὸν θηλάζοντα.

16. τετόρων ἐτέων, 'four years old.' For the genitive cf. Plato, *Laios* 721 α γαμείν δέϊ ἐπειδὴν ἐτῶν ἢ τις τριάκοντα μεχρὶ ἐτῶν λε': Krüger, i. 47. 8.

σχεδὸν ὥς ἀπὸ λανῶ, 'fresh as from the press' (Paley): Nonnus, xix. 131 ληνοῦ οἶνον ἐτι πνείοντα: 'ferme tam copiose praebeens quam si vindemiae tempus esset' (Briggs).

17. βολβὸς κτεῖς κοχλίας. The singular is used collectively when speaking of natural products; cf. vii. 66; x. 54; *Odyss.* xiii. 409 αἱ δὲ νέμονται ἐσθουσαι βάλανον μενοικέα: *Ib.* x. 241 τοῖσι δὲ Κίρκη παρ' ῥ' ἄκυλον βάλανόν τ' ἔβαλεν. So Callim. vi. 27 ἐν πίτυς, ἐν μεγάλοι πετέλει ἔσαν. βολβὸς τις κοχλίας, best MSS., which Hermann once defended—'tis dicit ut aliquam multos significet.' Six (inferior) MSS. omit the τις altogether. A possible conjecture would be βολβίσκος, dimin. of βολβός. The text is Wordsworth's correction now generally adopted; cf. Alexis in Athenaeus, 63 f πίννας κάραβον βολβούς κοχλίας: *id.* Athenaeus, 356 f:

φέρων πάρειμι κήρυκας κτένας
βολβούς μέγαν τε πολυύπουν, ἰχθύς θ' ἄδρους.

[A menu in *A. Pal.* xi. 35 includes κράμβη, τάριχος, βολβίσκοι, ἡπάτιον, χοιρεῖον, ῥόν.]

ἐξηρέθη, 'were served,' 'prompta sunt.' Cf. Arist. *Pax* 1145 τῶν τε σύκων ἔξελε (Fritzsche).

18. προϊόντος: sc. τοῦ πότου.

ἐπιχεῖσθαι: cf. ii. 152.

19. ὦτινος: cf. ii. 151 ἱρωτος, 'to drink to each one's fancy.'

ἔδει μόνον ὦτινος εἰπεῖν: sc. ἐθέλοι. For ellipse of verb in dependent question cf. xii. 37; xxv. 64; *A. Pal.* v. 130:

ὦ ψυχὴ φλέξει σε· τὸ δ' ἐκ τίνος ἢ πότε καὶ πῶς
οὐκ οἶδα· γνῶση, δύσμορε, τυφομένη.

21. ἃ δ' οὐδέν: sc. ἐφθέγγετο. ἃ δ' is Cynisca.

22. 'Can't you speak; you saw the wolf,' cried one in jest, 'how clever,' she said, and blushed red. According to a well known superstition if a wolf saw a man before the man saw the wolf, the man became dumb. It is not related what happened to the wolf in the opposite case. Verg. *Ecl.* ix. 53:

'vox quoque Moerim
Iam fugit ipsa: lupi Moerim videre priores.'

Hence λύκον εἶδες cannot be taken as a question; 'Have you seen a wolf?' since to be seen, not to see, caused dumbness, but—'you saw the wolf you know, so you can still speak.' (Cf. Plato, *Rep.* 336 d καὶ μοι δοκῶ εἰ μὴ πρότερος ἑωράκη αὐτὸν [sc. Thrasymachus] ἢ ἐκείνος ἐμέ, ἄφρωνος ἂν γενέσθαι.)

24. ἔστι Λύκος. The words are to be assigned to Aeschines speaking to Thyonichus: not to the companion who made the unlucky jest at the drinking-bout (Hermann, *Opusc.* v. 96).

Λύκος, Λύκος: the repetition gives bitterness to the utterance; cf. 47. It is Wolf, Wolf if you please.

26. τὸν κλυμενον: 'ironice dicit: nobilem illum et praeclarum amorem' (Meineke).

κατετάκετο: cf. xi. 14. ἔρωτα is cognate accus.

τούτω depends on ἔρωτα.

27. 'And this came once whispered (ἀσυχᾶ) in my ears, but I sought not out the truth.

δι' ὧτός: cf. xii. 20 διὰ στόματος: Eurip. *Androm.* 95 διὰ γλώσσης ἔχειν: Soph. O. T. 1386:

εἰ τῆς ἀκουούσης ἔτ' ἦν
πηγῆς δι' ὧτων φραγμός.

οὕτως: not 'to this effect'; but with ἀσυχᾶ, 'just softly whispered.' οὕτω(s) with an adjective or adverb gives a sense of indifference and carelessness, 'just.' *Vid.* Rehdantz, *Neun Philipp. Reden*, Index, s. v.; and cf. ἐν διατριβῇ οὕτως ἰδίᾳ, Demos. xxi. 71; Plato, *Symp.* 176 e ἀλλ' οὕτω πίνοντας πρὸς ἡδονήν: *Gorgias* 503 d ἴδωμεν δὴ οὕτως ἐν ἀτρέμα σκοπούμενοι.

28. μάταν εἰς ἄνδρα γενειῶν: cf. x. 40 ὧμοι τῷ πώγωνος ἐν ἀλιθίως ἀνέφυσσιν. For εἰς ἄνδρα see note on xiii. 15.

30. 'Then he of Larisa began to sing "My Wolf," from the beginning, some Thessalian song, the clumsy fool.' τὸν ἐμὸν Λύκον is to be taken as the beginning of the song, whether the actual words of a popular ditty, or parodied and suited to an old tune (μέλισμα). (So Ziegler, after Gräfe.)

31. Θεσσαλικόν . . . μέλισμα is then accus. in apposition to ἔδεν τὸν ἐμὸν Λύκον. Others make μέλισμα direct accus. after ἔδεν and Λύκον as accus. governed by the verbal equivalent ἔδε μέλισμα: as Soph. *Elect.* 122 τίν' αἰὲ τάκεις οἰμωγὰν Ἀγαμέμνονα; &c.; but τὸν ἐμὸν has then to be awkwardly interpreted 'meum Lycum' = 'infestissimum mihi.'

κακαὶ φρένες: in apposition to ὁ Λαρισαῖος. Cf. Aeschrio (Bergk) λόγων τι παιπάλημα καὶ κακὴ γλώσσα.

33. ἐπιθυμήσασα . . . ἔκλαιε. Although the action of the two verbs is really contemporaneous, the aorist participle is used as expressing the reason and motive felt before the 'weeping' began. Similarly τῶδε μοι χάρισαι ἀποκρινάμενος, Plato, *Gorg.* 516 b. The answer must be given before it can be said that the speaker has done the favour, although the granting of the favour and giving of the answer are one and the same action.

34. ἴσαις. The Attic 3rd plural of οἶδα—ἴσαις—(Doric ἴσαντι, Theocr. xv. 64) is from a 1st person singular, ἴσαιμ. See *Dial.* § 43, and Ahrens, *Dial.* i. p. 138; ii. p. 312.

34, 35. For the sake of Aeschines' gallantry it would be pleasant to take Paley's view that Thyonichus struck the Thessalian, not Cynisca: but this leads to a hopeless change of persons.

35. ἄλλαν: *sc.* πληγὴν. A common ellipse; Aesch. *Agam.* 1384:

παῖω δὲ νιν δῖς . . .
 . . . καὶ πεπτωκῶτι
 τρίτην ἐπενδίδωμι.

Herond. iii. 77:

κόσας, κόσας (= πύσας)
 Λάμπρισκε, λίσσομαι μέλλεις ἐς μεν φορῆσαι.

Cf. xv. 95; xviii. 11. We may distinguish three classes of this ellipse of noun.

(a) The adjective has completely passed into substantival use, so that it can be used in any context, e.g. ἄκρατος (*sc.* οἶνος), ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροις (*sc.* ποσὶ), τραφερῇ (γῇ), ὑγρῇ (θάλασσα), τὴν αὐλείαν (θύραν), xv. 43.

(b) The noun is suggested by the verb and would usually be cognate accus.: καιρίαν, ἄλλην πλησσω (πληγὴν), πολὺν ἐπινον (οἶνον), ὡς βαθὺν ἐκοιμήθης (ὑπνον) Lucian, i. 293; Arist. *Frogs* 191.

(c) No definite noun could be supplied; the adjective (usually feminine) has become a fixed adverbial expression, ἄλλην καὶ ἄλλην ἀποβλέποντος εἰς ἡμᾶς, Plato, *Euthyd.* 273 b κατὰ πρῶτας, ἐκ πρῶτης, ἐκ καινῆς (anew): *Iliad* ii. 379 ἐς γε μίαν βουλευόμεν.

36. θάσσον: cf. xv. 29. ἐμὸν κακόν. So in xv. 10 Praxinoe dubs her husband φθονερὸν κακόν.

37. *A. Pal.* v. 274 οἰχόμενος δ' ἄλλην ὑποκόλπιος εὐθὺς ἐλίξεις. For ὑποκόλπιος (an Alexandrian word) = ὑπὸ κόλπῳ, cf. διαπόντιος (xiv. 55), ὑπερούριον (xxiv. 95), προδείελος (xxv. 223), ὑποδείελος (Aratus, 118), ὑποκάρδιον (xi. 15), ὑπωροφίοισι (xiv. 39), ἀπανλόσσονος, *A. Pal.* vi. 221 (Leonidas) = ἀπὸ τῆς αὐλῆς: παριστίδιος = παρὰ τὸν ἱστόν, *A. Pal.* vii. 726.

ἰοῖσα θάλπει, 'go and cherish'; cf. i. 113.

38. 'For him thy tears fall large as apples.'

ρέοντι = ρέουσι: for plural cf. ii. 109; iv. 23, &c. Schol. k τῷ Λύκῳ τὰ ρέοντά σου δάκρυα μῆλα πίπτει, τουτέστι ἔρωσ καὶ ἐπιθυμία, apparently taking μῆλα as = tokens of love. This is in the highest degree artificial, and we can only understand it to mean large round drops of tears; cf. Megara, 56:

τὰ δὲ οἱ θαλερώτερα δάκρυα μῆλων
 κόλπον ἐς ἡμερόεντα κατὰ βλεφάρων ἐχέοντο.

The clause τήνῳ . . . ρέοντι, put without conjunction paratactically with preceding, is really causal; 'go and cherish another; since it is for him that thy tears flow.' Hence we can dispense with the conjectures τῷ νῦν . . . ρέοντι, Hiller, and τήνῳ . . . ρέοντων, C. Hartung.

40. βίον = βίοντον, Aratus 111 καὶ βίον οὐπω νῆες ἀπόπρθεον ἰγνίεσκον.

41. ὠκυτέρα. The sentence follows irregularly on the simile, but with greater liveliness and vividness than would be given by ὡς τήνα: cf. the structure of x. 31; xii. 8; ix. 35.

43. 'A fable runs: the bull dashed through the forest'; *vid. not. crit.* The Scholiast tries to explain Κένταυρος, saying παροιμία ἐστὶ διὰ τὸ τοὺς Κενταύρους ὕλης ἐπιλαμβανομένους ἀλήπτους εἶναι,

but αἶνος is particularly used of *animal fables*, Hesiod, *Works and Days*, 200; Archiloch. 89. The image of a bull breaking away through the forest is graphic; cf. Soph. *O. T.* 476:

φοιτᾷ γὰρ ὑπ' ἀγρίαν
 ὕλαν ἀνά τ' ἀντρα καὶ
 πέτρας ἰσόταυρος,
 μέλεος μελέφ ποδὶ χηρεύων.

cf. *A. Pal.* vi. 255 ταύρου . . . ἀτιμαγέλου: *ib.* vi. 217 ἀν' ἐλῆεν δ' ὠκύς ἔθυνεν ὄρος: Babrius 95:

τὴν δὲ φύζα δειλαίην
 θύρης κατιθὺς ἦγεν εἰς μέσας ὕλας.

[ἔβα τάχα is palaeographically more probable than Meineke's ἔβα ποκά. Some copyist took τάχα in its late sense = ἄν, and wrote ἔβα τάχα (κεν). But καὶ ταῦρος, 23 M, may be right.]

44. εἵκατι: *sc.* ἡμέραι as is shown by σήμερον in 45. Aeschines counts the days by groups marked by subsequent events: 'twenty days up to then—then eight till I—,' and so on.

45. ποτίθει δύο = πρόσθες δύο ἡμέρας: so xxiv. 36 ἄνστα for ἀνάστηθι, but *vid.* Ahrens, *Dial.* ii. p. 314. ποτιθές, 2 MSS.

46. 'And she knows not even if I be shorn like any Thracian'; cf. l. 4. The Thracians as a barbarian tribe wore their hair long and ragged, Lucian, *Tox.* 51 ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦτο εἴκαστο αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀπεικεκάρκει τῆς κόμης ὅποσον εἴκδς ἦν ἐλάττω κομᾶν τὸν Ἀλανὸν τοῦ Σκυθοῦ. (This with Ziegler's text keeping οὐδ' εἰ and οἶδε of the MSS. and deleting stop at κέκαρμαι.) Ahrens takes οὐδ' εἰ = οὐδέ, but it is only so used after a preceding negative, *vid.* Arist. *Vesp.* 352 οὐκ ἔστιν ὁπῆς οὐδ' εἰ σέρφω διαδύναι.

ἀπ' ἀλλήλων (ἐσμέν), 'since we are parted.'

47. Λύκος νῦν πάντα, 'Lycus is everything to her'; Demosth. *De Cor.* § 43 φίλον εὐεργέτην σωτήρα τὸν Φίλιππον ἡγοῦντο πάντ' ἐκεῖνος ἦν αὐτοῖς.

ἀνῶκται, *sc.* τὸ δῶμα.

48. The Megarians, sending to Delphi to inquire which was the most noble city in Greece, received the answer, Argos was the best soil, Thrace was supreme for its horses, Sparta for her women, Syracuse for men; but

ὑμεῖς ὦ Μεγαρεῖς οὔτε τρίτοι οὔτε τέταρτοι,
 οὔτε δυωδέκατοι, οὔτ' ἐν λόγῳ οὔτ' ἐν ἀριθμῷ.

Hence the expression became a proverb, Callim. *Ep.* xxv:

τῆς δὲ ταλαίνης
 νύμφης ὡς Μεγαρέων οὐ λόγος οὐδ' ἀριθμός.

51. νῦν δὲ πόθεν; *sc.* ἀποστέρφω: 'but now how I am to,' Demosth. *De Cor.* 47 ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα πόθεν; πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ: *Id. De Fals. Leg.* 34.

μῦς, φαντὶ Θυώνιχε, γεύμεθα πίσσας, 'we have tasted pitch like the mouse in the adage'; cf. Herond. πέπονθα πρὸς Θαλήτος ὅσσα κῆμ πίσση μῦς: Nicet. *Eugen.* iv. 409:

ἀλίσκεται γὰρ τοῖς ἔρωτος δίκτυοις
 ὡς μῦς πρὸς ὑγρᾶς ἐμπεσὼν πίσης χύτρον.

For omission of *ὡς* cf. note on xiii. 24. For the parenthetic use of *φαντί* (*φασί*), Lucian, *Νεκρομ.* § 4 ἐλελήθειν δ' ἐμαντὸν εἰς αὐτό, φασί, τὸ πῦρ ἐκ τοῦ καπνοῦ βιαζόμενος and often.

γεύμεθα. Meineke makes this a perfect without reduplication, but none of his examples are above suspicion. On such perfects as they are without reduplication *vid.* Monro, *Hom. Gram.* § 23. 4. Still less probable is the view that it is present contracted for *γεύομεθα*: *vid.* on xxx. 32. Paley regards it as an Epic aorist from *ἐγεύμην*, the only objection to which is that the syncopated aorist seems to be used only in 3rd person or participle (λῦτο or λῦτο, πλήτο, χύτο, χύντο, *Iliad* iv. 526: ἄμπνυτο, ἔμπνυτο, ἔλειπτο, *Ap. Rhod.* i. 45: ἀπαμείπτο, Nonnus: λέκτο, βλήμενος, κλύμενος). If this cannot be admitted read *μὲν φαντί* *Θυώνι* *χε γεύμα τι πίσεως* (Briggs *γεύμ' ἐτι πίσεως*), omitting the verb, as not uncommonly in proverbs, e.g. *γλαῦκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας*.

55. *διαπόντιος*: see on 37. For the adjunct. instead of an adverbial expression of *space* cf. v. 115; xxiv. 93; *ἔπταθ' ἵπου-ρανίη*, *Aratus*, 134.

56. *ὁμαλὸς δέ τις*: 'unus e grege.'

ὁ στρατιώτας, 'I, the trooper.' 'Aliquotiens Theocr. cum quis de se ipso atque officio suo praedicat ita ponit articulum ut aut cum conscientia quadam dignitatis suae ea persona quae verba facit loqui videatur, aut id quod redit eodem officium ipsius notum significetur' (Fritzsche); cf. iii. 19. So xv. 129.

57. *κατὰ νοὸν τεόν*: 'e sententia tua'; cf. *κατὰ θυμόν*, xiii. 14.

58. *δοκεῖ ὥστε*. The *ὥστε* is redundant; cf. *Isocr.* 36 b *λαβὼν ἐξουσίαν ὥστε ποιεῖν*.

59. *οἷος ἀρίστος*, 'the best that could be'; *Plato, Apol.* 23 a *πολλὰ . . . ἀπέχθειά μοι γεγόνασι καὶ οἶαι χαλεπώταται*. So with attraction *Plato, Symp.* 220 b *ὅντος πάγου οἶον δεινότετον*, e.g. *τοιούτου οἷος δεινότετός ἐστι*.

60. The division of the line is very uncertain. I assign it all to Aeschines and translate 'and what must a man be like in other ways to be the best master to a free man?' It would be more usual to have the article in this construction, but cf. *Plato, Theaet.* 149 d *ποῖαν χρὴ ποίῃ ἀνδρὶ συνοῦσαν ὡς ἀρίστους παῖδας τίκειν*. With article *Plato, Rep.* 332 d *ἡ τίσι τί ἀποδιδούσα τέχνη δικαιοσύνη ἂν καλοῖτο*; (*Ast, Lex. Plat.* ii. p. 394).

62. *τὸν οὐ φιλέοντα*: not *μή*, although the participle is generic, since *οὐ φιλέοντα* = *τὸν μισούντα*, and the *οὐ* connects closely with the verb, but *vid.* *Introd.* p. 35.

64. *βασιλῆ'*. For the elision cf. *βασιλέ(α)*, *Pind. P.* iv. 110; *Ὀδυσσ(α)*, *Odys.* v. 336.

αἰτεῖν δὲ δεῖ οὐκ ἐπὶ παντί, 'but you must not ask on every occasion'; *Theognis*, 325 *εἰ τις . . . ἐπὶ παντὶ χολᾶτο*. Another reservation of praise as in l. 62.

66. *λῶπος*, 'a military cloak.'

ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροις: sc. *ποσί*, *vid.* l. 35. *Tyrtaeus*, x. 31:

ἀλλὰ τις εὐ διαβάς μενέτω ποσὶν ἀμφοτέροισι

στηριχθεὶς ἐπὶ γᾶς, χεῖλος ὁδοῦσι δακῶν.

68. *ᾧ τάχος*, 'with all speed'; cf. ii. 36; *Pind. Ol.* vi. 23. For ellipse of verb cf. xv. 147.

ἀπὸ κροτάφων: cf. xvi. 49. *ἀπὸ* expresses properly 'looked at from,' 'judging from.' *Theophrastus, Char.* xxxi. (xxviii.) *καὶ*

γὰρ εἶδεχθῆς τις ἀπὸ τοῦ προσώπου ἐστί: *Lucian, Dial. Mort.* x. 8 *σεμνὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ σχήματος*. Not 'from the brows down,' since *πελούμεσθα* = *ἐσμέν ποτ' ὑγνόμεθα*.

69. *ἔρπει*: cf. *Arist. Equil.* 520 *ἅμα ταῖς ποταῖς κατιούσαις*. Probably a personal reference on Theocritus' part, *vid. Introd.* p. 34.

70. *ἄς* = *ἔως*.

χλωρόν: *Statius, Silvae* i. 2. 276 'Longe viridis sic flore iuventae perdurent vultus'; *Horace, Ep.* xiii. 4 'virent genua.'

XV.

See Introduction, pp. 30, 31. Two Syracusan ladies—Gorgo and Praxinoa—resident in Alexandria go out to see the Adonis festival, and hear the dirge over Adonis sung. The greater part of the idyll is a racy sketch of their conversation, and their adventures by the way: the Adonis song affords the occasion of the piece, but is not to be regarded as its essential part.

Matthew Arnold's essay on the poem and excellent translation should be read (*Essays on Criticism*, 1st series).

According to the Scholiasts, Theocritus founded the sketch on a mime of Sophron—τὰ Ἰσθμία θάμεναι (θεώμεναι) or Ἰσθμιάζουσαι (*Ahrens, Dial. Dor.* p. 469). Among the fragments preserved are a few which show resemblance to Theocritus—φέρ' ὦ τὸν δρίφον (cf. v. 2); φέρε τὸ θαύμακτρον κάπ' ἰθὺς ἰώμεν (cf. v. 39, &c.); ἐτι μέθεν ἄ καρδία πάδη (v. 4); cf. Preface to xviii. 2. There are sundry parallels between the idyll and the first and fourth mimes of Herondas. In style and prosody the poem approaches more nearly than the other idylls to common speech. Note especially the large number of cases in which, as in Attic comedy, a vowel is *left short* before a mute and liquid; ll. 2, 3, 14, 16, 19, 40, 43, 53, 78, &c.

1. *ἔνδοι Πραξινοᾶ*, 'Is Praxinoa at home?' *Arist. Acharn.* 395 *παῖ παῖ τίς οὗτος; ἔνδον ἐστ' Εὐριπίδης*; The words may be taken as addressed to the servant; then Praxinoa, overhearing, answers herself; or Gorgo, not standing on ceremony, opens the door and looks in without knocking.

ὡς χρόνῳ, 'what an age since you have been here'; *Eurip. Phoeniss.* 305 *χρόνῳ σὸν ὄμμα μυρίαὶς ἐν ἀμέραις προσεῖδον*.

2. *ὄρη δίφρον*, 'see to a chair for her.' Cf. *Soph. Ajax* 1165.

3. *ποτίκρανον*: a cushion = *προσκεφάλαιον*.

4. *ὦ τᾶς ἀλεμάτω*, 'this gadabout spirit' (*Mat. Arnold*); cf. iv. 40. *ἡλέματος* = 'vain,' 'trifling'; almost = *ἡλίθιος*: cf. *Timo*, xv (*Brunek*):

οἱ δέ μιν ἡῦτε γλαῦκα πέρι σπίζαι τερατοῦντο

ἡλέματος δεικνύντες ὁθύνεκεν ὀχλοαρέσκης.

οὐ μέγα πρῆγμα τάλας τί πλατύνει ἡλίθιος ὥς;

'ad me certe quod attinet non video quid aptius reponi possit et minori cum mutatione quam ἀλεμάτω ut illa quae haec dicit

stultitiae seipsam accuset quod, dum pompae nihil ad se pertinentis spectatrix esse vult, stulta curiositate inducta in discrimen vitae venerit' (Stephanus); the emendation was made before this by Scaliger.

5. 'I've scarcely got here alive from all the crowd and all the carriages.' The genitives depend on ἐσώθην, cf. Eurip. *Alc.* 770 κακῶν γὰρ μυρίων ἐρρύετο.

6. κρηπίδες . . . χλαμύδες, 'riding boots and uniforms' ('gentlemen in khaki').

7. ἐκαστάτω ὅσον, 'and you live such a dreadful way off.' The construction is explained by such phrases as θαυμαστὸν ὅσον, &c.; the superlative being found also in Lucian, *Tox.* xii. φιλίας πλείστον ὅσον ἀποδέοντας: cf. i. 45. σσ and ω can be easily confused both in uncial and minuscule, ω, α: ω, α: ἐμ=εμ: and ορ=ον are distinguished only by one small stroke. ἐκαστατέρω is read by Hermann, but is equally a vox nihili. Greek forms double superlative as κυδίστατος: more commonly double comparatives, ἀσσοτέρω, χειρότερος, ἀμεινότερος: but a comparative termination added to a superlative, as ἐκαστατέρω would be, is unparalleled. Meineke read ἐκαστέρω ὦ μέλ(ε). The first mime of Herondas opens in much the same way; see especially v. 10 sqq.:

ἤδη γὰρ εἰσι πέντε κου δοκέω μῆνες
ἐξ οὗ σέ Γυλλίς οὐδ' ὄναρ μὰ τὰς Μοίρας
πρὸς τὴν θύρην ἐλθοῦσαν εἶδε τις ταύτην.
Μακρὴν ἀπουκίω τέκνον ἐν δὲ ταῖς λαύραις
ὁ πηλὸς ἄχρῃς ἰγνύων προσέστηκεν·
ἐγὼ δὲ δρᾶναι μνὶ' ὅσον.

8. ταῦτα: *vid.* xiv. 3, note; where the quoted examples show that Meineke is incorrect in stating that ταῦτα, used to mean 'propterea,' is always accompanied by a particle ἄρα, δὴ, τοι, &c. Tr. 'That is why that intractable creature came to the ends of the earth and took this rat-hole—house indeed!—to prevent us being neighbours.'

See Liddell and Scott on παρήγορος.

9. ὅπως, κ.τ.λ., explains the ταῦτα. Meineke puts a colon at τῆνος and explains, 'that's the fault of that fellow—'; a construction by no means justified by Eurip. *And.* 168 οὐκ ἐσθ' Ἐκτωρ τάδε: Menand. 354 τοῦθ' ἐταῖρός ἐστιν οὕτως. (In Soph. *O. T.* 1329 a comma not a full stop stands at ἦν: see Jebb.)

10. ποτ' ἔριν, 'out of spite.'

φθονερὸν κακόν, 'the jealous brute.'

αἰὲν ὁμοῖος, 'always the same.'

14. τὰν πότνια: Persephone. μὰ τὴν Ἀιδεω κούρην, Herond. i. 32.

15. ἀπφὺς μὰν τῆνος, 'well that daddy the other day—we call everything "the other day"—was a-buying soap and rouge in the bazaar, and came back with salt, the overgrown blunderer.'

λέγομεν δὲ πρόαν θην, κ.τ.λ., is to be taken as a comment of the constant use of the word πρόαν (πρᾶν) in common speech. Theocritus himself uses it thirteen times (cf. use of καλός, note on viii. 187). πάντα is awkward; but it should probably be

taken as direct object with πρόαν as 'tertiary predicate,' not as an ellipse of εἶναι (λέγομεν δὲ προαθρεῖν πάντα, Seidler, is ingenious but not necessary; 'we told him to be very careful').

16. ἀπὸ σκανᾶς: cf. Theophr. *Char.* 18 ἐξ ἀγορᾶς ὀψωνήσας τὰ κρέα.

ἀγοράσδων: probably represents ἡγόραζε = 'tried to buy.'

Herod. i. 69 πέμφαντες ἐς Σάρδεις χρυσὸν ὠνέοντο, κ.τ.λ.

19. κυνάδας (κυνάς): dog's hair, substantival; *vid.* Index, Adjectives.

20. ἅπαν ῥύπον, 'mere filth.' ἅπαν, adverbial; cf. iii. 18. note.

ἔργον ἐπ' ἔργῳ: in apposition to sentence; 'trouble on trouble.' Cf. xxv. 94; Quint. Smyr. v. 602 ἐπὶ πένθει πένθος.

22. βάμεν=βῶμεν, through the form βάομεν.

ἐς . . . Πτολεμαίω: sc. αὐτάν: cf. xiii. 11.

23. τὸν Ἀδωνιν. The festival commemorated the untimely death of Adonis and the grief of Aphrodite. Figures of the two were exhibited in costly work, and a dirge sung by the popular singer of the day. How far any religious significance which the festival may once have had gave way to mere holiday making, and courtly flattery can best be judged by this idyll. Nor is there more depth in Bion's *Epit. Adon.*, written to suit a similar occasion. The admission of Musaeus is frank, that the festival of Adonis and Cypris was an opportunity eagerly seized not for worship but for flirting. *Hero and Leander*, 52 (see Addenda, note on xv. 100):

ὅπη φάτις ἐστὶν ἑορτῆς

οὐ τὸσον ἀθανάτοισιν ἄγειν σπεύδουσι θυηλὰς

ὅσων ἀγειρομένων διὰ κάλλεα παρθενικάων.

25. ὦν ἴδες, κ.τ.λ.: see note on ii. 82. The aorists are to be taken as gnomic. The expression is obviously proverbially from the use of the masculine and the generic μή in τῷ μὴ ἰδόντι.

ὦν. The first ὦν is genit. by attraction; the second depends on εἶπες ('tell of'), cf. *Odys.* xi. 174 εἰπὲ δέ μοι πατρός τε καὶ νιέος. Tr. 'The sights you see are tales to tell another.'

26. ὦρα: cf. Arist. *Ecol.* 30 ὦρα βαδίζειν: Herodas, vi. 97.

(The distribution of the verses between the two speakers is here very uncertain. I have followed Hiller, Ziegler, and Paley.)

ἀεργοῖς, 'idle folks have always holiday.' Praxinoa does not fall in at once with Gorgo's invitation, and puts her off with excuses embodied in proverbial wisdom; in l. 27 she suddenly changes her mind and agrees to go.

27. 'Eunoe, take up the spinning and put it down again out there if you dare—a nice soft bed for the cats—you lazy good-for-nothing.' So Hermann (*Opusc.* v), giving a capital sense. It is, however, also possible to make γαλέαι a term of reproach addressed to Eunoe: 'these lazy cats are always asleep.' Cf. Herond. vii. 4:

ταῖς γυναιξὶν οὐ θήσεις τὴν μέζον' ἔξω σανίδα
Δριμύλ'; αὐ φωνέω πάλιν καθεύδεις;

The former explanation is preferable. *νᾶμα* (MSS.) is merely a false Doric form of *νῆμα*: it could not be taken as = water for washing.

30. *σμάμα*, 'soap' (not in a cake but in some kind of paste). *μὴ δὲ πολὺ ἀπληστε*: I have left this—the reading of *k* (*μὴ δέ, p*)—believing that the exceedingly harsh scansion is intended to bring the verse near to the level of common speech. Herondas affords parallels, e.g. v. 7 *τό μεν αἶμα*: *ib.* 9 *μοι αὐτόν (?)*: vi. 29 *πρόσθεν ἡ αὐτή*: ii. 53 *ἡ ὄρους* (spondee). Cf. next note.

32. *παῦε. ὁκοῖα*. The hiatus is justified by the pause; and is perhaps in imitation of colloquial speech; but cf. *Odyss.* xxiv. 351 *Ζεῦ πάτερ ἡ ῥα ἔτ' ἐστέ*: *ib.* x. 536 *μηδὲ ἔαν*: *A. Pal.* ix. 70 *παῦε* *ἐπεὶ σε μένει καὶ κατόπιν δάκρυα*.

'That's as good a wash as the gods allow.'

τοιαῦτα is cognate accusative.

33. *κλεῖξ* (= *κλείς*), 'where's the key of the big chest?' For the ellipse cf. Herond. iii. 60 *κοῦ Κόκκαλος κοῦ Φίλλος*; Throughout this idyll the conversation is seldom uninterrupted for more than a few lines: there are frequent intervals to be filled up by action, as here where Praxinoa dresses herself; 1. 43 change of scene; 51-77, a long struggle through the crowd; and so on.

34. *ἐμπερόναμα*: the same as *περόνατρίς* of 1. 21; see Liddell and Scott under latter word.

35. *πόσσω . . .*, 'how much did it cost you off the loom?' *πόσσω* is genit. of price. 'Ad usum verbi *κατέβα* perspicendum opus est teneamus telam apud veteres in altum erectam stetisse, ita ut opus perfectum de tela deorsum depromeretur' (Wuestemann).

36. *μὴ μνάσῃς*, 'don't make me think of it,' i.e. I don't like to think of it. Beware of the active and do not translate 'don't mention it.'

πλέον, κ.τ.λ.: construe *κατέβα μᾶν πλέον ἢ δύο καθαρῷ ἀργυρίῳ*, so that *μᾶν* and *δύο* are genit. of price. *δύο* as genit. is correctly used with the genit. plural (*μᾶν*); with genit. dual *δύοιν* is always found; Krüger, i. 24; ii. 3; Thucyd. i. 74 *δύο μοιρῶν*.

ἀργυρίῳ καθαρῷ, 'hard cash'; 'aridum argentum' (Plautus, *Rudens*, 726). Cf. the Irish expression 'dry money' ('£700 of dry money'—*Spectator*, Nov. 8, 1890); and the similar expressions, "ἀργυρίῳ καθαρῷ," 'Blankes Geld.' *aridus*, 'without moisture,' easily suggests the meaning 'nothing but.' *Sonnenschein* on Plautus, *loc. cit.*

37. *ποτέθηκα (προσέθηκα)*, 'I gave my soul to the work on it.' Bion, vii. 8 *ψυχὴν ποτὶ κέρδεα καὶ ποτὶ τέχνας βάλλομεν*.

38. *κατὰ γνώμαν*, 'it has turned out all you could wish'; cf. xiv. 57 *κατὰ νοῦν τέον*: xiii. 14 *κατὰ θυμόν*.

40. *μορμώ*, 'Bogey!' Cf. Callim. iii. 66:

ἀλλ' ὅτε κουράων τις ἀπειθέα μητέρι τεύχοι
μήτηρ μὲν Κύκλωπας ἐπὶ παίδι καλίστρεϊ
. . . ὁ δὲ δώματος ἐκ μυχάτοιο
ἐρχεται . . . αὐτίκα τὴν κούρην μορμύσσεται.

45. *τὸ κακόν*, 'this nuisance,' i.e. 'the crowd'; not 'this difficulty,' as Lang seems to take it. Cf. Arist. *Birds* 294 *ὅσον συνείλεται κακὸν ὀρνέων*, 'what a plaguey lot of birds.'

μύρμακες, 'they are thick as ants'; cf. Aeschrio (Bergk)—*στενὸν καθ' Ἑλλάσποντον ἐμπύρων χώρην ναῦται θαλάσσης ἐστρέφοντο μύρμηκες*.

46. *Πτολεμαῖε*, i.e. Ptolemy II, the reigning king, son of Ptolemy Soter; see Introduction.

47. *ἐξ ὧ ἐν ἀθανάτοισ*, 'since your father was deified.' Herondas (i. 26) speaks similarly of the prosperity of Egypt under the Ptolemies:

τὰ γὰρ πάντα
ὅσ' ἐστί κού καὶ γίνετ' ἐστ' ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ,
πλοῦτος παλαίστρη δύναμις εὐδὴ δόξα
θεαὶ φιλόσοφοι χρυσίον νεηνίσκοι.
θεῶν ἀδελφῶν τέμενος ὁ βασιλεὺς χρηστός
Μουσῶν οἶνος ἀγαθὰ πάνθ' ὅσ' ἂν χρῆζης.

(This was written later than Theocr. xv; see *Introd.* p. 31.) Professor Mahaffy writes (*Emp. of Ptol.* p. 148), 'It is remarkable that among the many complaints of injustice found in the Petrie and Serapeum papyri made by poor people who seek redress from the law, there is not a single tale of horror. . . . The effect which these papers produce upon a careful student is that they belong to an orderly and well-managed society where there is but little actual want and but little lawlessness.'

48. *Αἰγυπτιστί*, 'in old Egyptian fashion.' *ἀπατηλοὶ γὰρ οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι ὡς καὶ Αἰσχύλος φησὶ* 'δεινοὶ πλέκειν τοὶ μηχανὰς Αἰγύπτιοι.'

49. *ἐξ ἀπάτας κεκροτημένοι*, 'a mass of deceit' ('welded together of deceit'). *ἐξ*, cf. xvii. 21.

50. *κακὰ παίγνια*: it is easier to make this cognate accusative to *ἐπαίσδον* and in apposition to *οἶα*, than to take it in apposition to the subject as a term of reproach. The latter way is however favoured by the parallel lines, Hesiod, *Theog.* 26 *ποιμένες ἀγραυλοὶ, κακ' ἐλέγχια, γαστέρες οἶον*, and Epimenides' *Κρήτες αἰεὶ ψεύσται, κακὰ θηρία, γαστέρες ἀργαί*.

ἐριοί (*k*) or *ἐρειοί* (other MSS.) is an unknown word; it may be right, but though Theocritus has many *ἄπαξ λεγόμενα* they are all simple new formations: he does not go out of his way to find strange words. Convincing emendation is impossible. Meineke's *ἐρινοί* is perhaps the best (e conj. Spohn). To add one more to the existing many, I suggest *ἐορταί*: cf. Herond. vi. 17:

ἐκποδὼν ἡμῖν
φθείρεσθε νώβυστρ' ὦτα μόνον καὶ γλῶσσας (= γλῶσσας)
τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ἐορταί:

'idle good-for-naughts.'

51. *τί γενοίμεθα*; 'what is to become of me?' Aesch. *S. c. T.* 297 *τί γίνωμαι*; For the optative cf. Soph. *Philoct.* 895 *τί δήτα δρῶμ' ἐγώ*; and Mr. Sidgwick's Appendix to his edition of the *Agamemnon*. In Alexandrian writers the use of the bare optative in questions becomes frequent; Herond. v. 76 *τίς οὐκ ἐμπτύει*; *A. Pal.* v. 245 *καὶ τίς ὑποτλαίη*;

πολεμισταί. πολεμιστῆς ἵππος οὐχ ὁ εἰς τοὺς πολέμους ἐπιτή-
δειος ἀλλ' ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι σχῆμα φέρων ὡς εἰς πόλεμον εὐτρεπισμένος·
ἦν γὰρ τοιοῦτον ἀγώνισμα (Photius). These gaily caparisoned
horses were led, not ridden, as appears from l. 53.

53. ὀρθὸς ἀνέστα, 'has reared.'

56. καὶ δὴ . . . , 'there we've got past, and they've gone to
their position.' [χώρα without article in military sense.]

57. συναγείρομαι, 'I am beginning to collect my nerves.' Cf.
Ap. Rhod. i. 1233:

τῆς δὲ φρένας ἐπτοί

Κύπρις, ἀμηχανίη δὲ μόγις συναγείρατο θυμόν.

Plato, *Protag.* 328 d μόγις πως ἐμαυτὸν ὥσπερ ἐ συναγείρας εἶπον.

58. ἵππον καὶ τὸν ψυχρὸν ὄφιν. For the article with second
only of two nouns cf. vi. 1; xxii. 140; vii. 132; xxii. 34;
Epig. iii. 3. The second has always an attribute. Without
attribute, Pind. *P.* iv. 118 Ἀπόλλων ἄ τε Πυθώ: Moschus, v. 5:

ἀλλ' ὅταν ἀχέσῃ πολὺς βυθὸς ἃ δὲ θάλασσα
κυρτὸν ἐπαφρίζη.

δεδοικω: see i. 63.

64. Plautus, *Trinummus*, i. 2. 72 'seiunt quod Iuno fabulata
est cum Iove.'

65. τὰς θύρας: sc. τῆς αὐλῆς, at which they have now arrived.

67. Εὐτυχίδος: sc. χέρα, not 'take hold of Eutycheis,' as this
would require λαβοῦ. Eutycheis is presumably Gorgo's maid as
Eunoia is Praxinoa's.

πότεχ' (πρόσεχε), attend to her lest you lose yourself.

68. ἔχει ἀμῶν, 'hold on to us with your teeth'; see ἀπρίξ in
Liddell and Scott; Theognis 31:

κακοῖσι δὲ μὴ προσομίλει

ἀνδράσιν ἀλλ' αἰεὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔχειο.

70. εἴ τι γένοιτο, 'as you wish to be saved' (M. Arnold); a neat
representation of the sense. For the construction cf. Herond.
iii. 56:

ἀλλ' εἴ τι σοι Λάμπρισκε καὶ βίου πρῆξιν
ἔσθλην τελοῖεν αἶδε (sc. Μοῖσαι) κἀγαθῶν κύρσαις.

(sc. 'Thrash this boy.') Ib. 79 εἴ τί σοι ζῶην παῦσαι. But in all
three examples we have merely an extension of the use of an 'if
clause' to express an object aimed at, 'if haply.' The optative
is used in primary sequence as in Eurip. *Rhesus* 3 βάθι εἰ δέξαιτο:
Lucian, i. 224 βαδιοῦμαι εἴ πον εὐρεθείη.

71. φυλάσσεο, 'mind my shawl,' i.e. not 'take charge of' but
'mind not to tear.'

72. ἄθρως: Doric for ἄθρως, the contracted form of ἀθρόος.

73. ἐν καλῷ, 'in a good place,' 'all right'; Eur. *H. F.* 201:

τὸ σῶμα δ' οὐ δίδωσι τοῖς ἐναντίοις
ἐν εὐφυλάκτῳ δ' ἐστί.

74. 'And may you be "all right" year in, year out, and after-

wards'; cf. *Odys.* ix. 134 μάλα κεν βαθὺ λήιον αἰεὶ εἰς ὥρας ἀμῶν.
The noun is used always in the plural in the idiom. Contr.
εἰς ἐνιαυτόν, εἰς ἔτος. φίλ' ἀνδρῶν: cf. xxiv. 40.

75. χρηστῷ: genit. of exclamation; 'a dear kind man.'

76. βιάξεν, 'shove your way in.' [Ziegler here reads ἀγ' ὥθει
καί because the Scholiast has ἀγε βιάζον καὶ ὥθει, but the Scholiast
constantly paraphrases one verb by two.]

77. κάλλιστα, 'that's all right'—they get through the crush
into the court—'all inside' as the man said when he shut the
door on his bride. The point of the joke in the last phrase
is lost; and its recovery is rendered doubly difficult by the
uncertainty whether ἀποκλῆσθαι means 'shut out' or 'shut up.'

(1) The former is the better attested, Lucian, 473 *ad fin.* of
clients at the door, ὠθούμενοι καὶ ἀποκλειόμενοι πρὸς τῶν οἰκετῶν;
cf. Epictet. xxxiii. 14 ὅταν φοιτῇς πρὸς τινα τῶν μέγα δυναμένων
πρόβαλε ὅτι . . . ἀποκλεισθήσῃ, ὅτι ἐντιναχθήσονται σοι αἱ θύραι.
Haupt takes this meaning and adds the phrase to the number
of those in which a ridiculous action is described introduced
by 'as the man said who' (e.g. 'not such a bad shot after all,
as the man said, who missed the dog and killed his mother-
in-law').

(2) 'Shut up,' i.e. 'shut up alone'; not as Lang translates
'when he had shut himself in with his bride,' Charito, *A. x.* 2
τὴν ἐνδον ἀποκλειμένην. In this case understand a man shutting
up his wife alone for 'safety,' cp. Ap. Rhod. i. 775 νηγατέρῃσιν
ἐεργόμεναι καλύβησιν νύμφαι: 'all safe at home, as the man said,
when he locked his bride in.' The 'paraprosdokian' would
then lie in νύκον: it was unmarried girls who were generally so
securely watched, Callim. *frag.* 118 ἡ παῖς ἡ κατὰκλειστος τὴν οἴ-
φασι τεκόντες εὐναίους ὁρισμοὺς ἔχθιν ἴσον ὀλέθρῳ.

(3) We could take ἐνδοί = εἰσω, and make the sentence a
command: 'Come in all of you, as the man said, when he had
shut his wife out of the way.' This gives far the best sense if
this meaning of ἐνδοί can be allowed in Theocritus; *vid.* Liddell
and Scott (ἐνδον).

79. λεπτά καὶ ὡς χαρίεντα: after *Odys.* x. 222:

οἷα θεῶων

λεπτά τε καὶ χαρίεντα καὶ ἀγλαὰ ἔργα πέλονται.

Cf. *Odys.* v. 231.

περονάματα, 'embroidered robes.' See *Iliad* xiv. 178:

ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀμβρόσιον ἑανὸν ἔσασθ', ὃν οἱ Ἀθήνη
ἔξυσ' ἀσκήσασα, τίθει δ' ἐνὶ δαίδαλα πολλά·
χρυσείης δ' ἐνετῆσι κατὰ στήθος περονᾶτο.

Cf. *El. Magn.* 260. 43 δέικανα: τὰ πολλὰ ὑφάσματα καὶ μορφὰς ἔχοντα:
Hesych. δέικανα· ποικίλα ἱμάτια.

81. ζωογράφοι. The tapestries represented scenes in the story
of Adonis and Venus. So Achill. *Tat.* liii. 4 describes a πέπλος
wrought by ζωογράφοι representing the story of Tereus and
Philomela.

82. 'How true to life they stand, how true they move.
ἐνδινεῦντι is here intransitive; cf. 'animosa signa,' Propert.
 iv. 9. The whole passage resembles Herondas iv—a visit to
 the temple of Asclepius in Cos. See v. 33: *μᾶ, χρόνῳ κοτ'*
ἄνθρωποι | κῆς τοὺς λίθους ἔξουσι τὴν ζῴην θείναι. v. 56: *οὐχ ὄρης*
φίλη Κυννοῖ | οἱ ἔργα; καὶ τὴν ταῦτ' ἐρεῖς Ἀθηναίην | γλύψαι τὰ καλὰ
... τὸν παῖδα δὴ τὸν γυμνὸν ἦν κνίσω τοῦτον | οὐχ ἔλκος ἔξει. This
 mime of Herondas is probably earlier than Theocritus.
 84. *ἀργυρέας*. There is no other example of *κλισμός* in femi-
 nine, but all the good MSS. give *ἀργυρέας* here, and it is hard
 to explain the introduction of the form if it is erroneous.
 85. *καταβάλλον*: for the use of the active cf. ii. 26; x. 40;
 Xen. *Symp.* iv. 23 *παρὰ τὰ ὦτα ἄρτι ἱούλος καθέρπει.*
 87. The ceaseless chatter and broad provincial accent of the
 women raises the wrath of a testy bystander. It is curious
 that the offended person should speak equally broad Doric, but
 so does even the singer of the dirge.
 88. *τρυγόνες*: cf. Alexis in Athenaeus iv. 133 b:

σοῦ δ' ἐγὼ λαλιστέραν
 οὐ πάποτ' εἶδον οὔτε κερκώπην γύναι
 οὐ κίτταν οὐ χελιδόν' οὔτε τρυγόνα.

But not only the ceaselessness but the monotony of the ring-
 dove's note is meant.

ἐκκναισεῦντι: of the bore, cf. Theophr. *Char.* 7 *ὅταν γε τοὺς*
καθ' ἓνα ἀποκναίῃ.

πλατειάσδουσαι, 'with their ā, ā, ā.'

89. *μᾶ*: simply an exclamation, common in Herondas, 'my
 word!' [See Nairn on Her. i. 85.]

90. *πασάμενος*, 'buy your slaves before you order them
 about'; cf. Soph. *O. C.* 839 *μὴ 'πίτασσ' ἂ μὴ κρατεῖς.*

91. *Κορίνθια*... *ἄνωθεν*, 'an old Corinthian family.' Syraeuse
 was founded from Corinth.

93. *δωρίσδεν*, 'I suppose Dorian folk may speak in Dorian.'

94, 95. On construction see vii. 126.

Μελιτώδες = Persephone.

ἀμῶν καρτερός, 'master over us.'

πλὴν ἑνός, 'save only one': sc. 'the king.'

κενεάν: sc. *χοίρικα* (Herond. iii. 33 *ἐκ τετρημένης ἡθεί*).
 'I am not afraid of you cutting down my rations.' Wuestemann's
 explanation is the only one available; 'that the daily rations
 of a slave—a *modius* or *χοῖνιξ*—was measured out and levelled
 down with a scraper.' (*ἀπόψηστρον*, Herond. vi. 30: *ἀπομάκτρας*
τὰς σκυτάλας αἷς ἀποψῶσι τὰ μέτρα, Hesych.) A stingy bailiff
 would 'level it down' till the measure was almost empty, and
 so could be said *κενεάν ἀπομάττειν*: cf. Theophr. *Char.* 17 (30)
φειδανίῳ μέτρῳ τὸν πύνδακα ἐγκεκρουσμένῳ μετρεῖν αὐτὸς τοῖς ἔνδον
τὰ ἐπιτήδεια σφόδρα ἀποψῶν.

97. *ἂ τὰς Ἀργείας*. For order of words cf. vii. 11; xiii. 19;
 Plato, *Erig.* 5 *τὸν Νυμφᾶν θεράποντα φιλόμβριον ὑγρὸν αἰοιδόν*:
 Herond. iii. 38 *τὴν μάμμην γρηὺν γυναικα.*

100. Catullus, lxiv. 96 'quaeque regis Golgos quaeque Idalium
 frondosum.'

ἐφίλασας: cf. vii. 95.

101. *Ἐρύκαν*: the same as Eryx (in Sicily).

χρυσῷ παίξοις, 'toying with gold'; a curious expression
 and hardly what Theocritus wrote (we should expect *παίσοις*),
 but not improved by such conjectures as *χρυσῶπις δέ* (Bergk),
Ἐρυκ' ἂν Χρυσῷ παίξοις (or *παίξεις*) *Ἀφροδίτῃ* (Ahrens), *χρυσῷ*
στίλβοις (Stadtmüller), or what is open to any one to suggest,
χρυσῷ παῖ δέ. [*χρυσωπίζοις* Ludwig.]

106, 107. *ἀθανάταν*... *Βερενίκαν*: cf. xvii. 34 sqq. and Intro-
 duction.

ἀπὸ θνατᾶς: Isocr. 119 b *ἐπειδὴ Ἡρακλῆς μετήλλαξε τὸν βίον*
θεὸς ἐκ θνητοῦ γενόμενος.

110. *Βερενικία*: cf. *Iliad* xiii. 67 *Τελαμώνιον νιόν*: *Odys.*
 xviii. 353, &c.

111. *πάντεσσι καλοῖς*. A neuter adjective used substantively
 without article can have *πάντα* attached as attribute; cf. viii.
 40; Demosth. viii. 9 *ἐπὶ πᾶσι δικαίοις συμβουλευέιν.*

112. 'Beside him lie all the fruits of the season, all the fruits
 of the trees.'

δρυὸς ἄκρα: division for *ἀκρύδρυα*: see Xen. *Oecon.* xix. 19.
δρῦες here 'trees' in general not 'oaks'; cf. Hesiod, *Ἔργ.*
 233.

παρ μὲν οἱ. We may either scan as a dactyl adding this to
 the passages when the *f* of *οἱ* is neglected, (cf. *Iliad* vi. 101 *οὐδὲ*
τῖς οἱ: *Ib.* 90 *πέπλυν δ' οἱ δοκέει*. Add *Iliad* ii. 665; xi. 339;
 xxiii. 865; xxiv. 72, in all of which *γάρ* precedes); or (2) we
 may scan as spondee *παρ μὲν f* and elide the *οἱ*. See Monro,
Hom. Gram. 376; *Odys.* ix. 360 *ὡς ἔφατ' αὐτὰρ f αὐτῖς*.

119. *βρίθοντι*: see crit. note. *βρίθοντες* is impossible after
χλωραὶ σκιᾶδες, even if *δρόσοι*... *τιθέντες* is allowed in Aesch.
Agam. 545, where the words are far separated. Nicander (*Ther.*
 329) has *καταψηχθέντος ἀκάνθης*, but on false analogy to *adjectives*
 in *-eis* (*Odys.* xvi. 123 *ὀλέεντι Ζακύνθῳ*: Nicand. *Alex.* 48 *ποιήεντος*
χαμελαίης). Nor can the occasional use of dual masculine forms
 be quoted in support of this: see Soph. *O. C.* 1678. Given
βρίθοντι as the original the corruption is easily explained
 through the confusion of the sign for *es* (ῖ) with *i*. For hiatus
 cf. v. 10. Tr., 'and green bowers are built with weight of dill.'
 For construction cf. xiii. 29; Xen. *Cyrop.* i. 4. 28 *ἡκεῖν ἰδρῶντι τῷ*
ἵπῳ. Fritzsche and Hartung mark a lacuna at *σκιᾶδες*, so that
βρίθοντες ἀνήθῳ is end of the following line.

122. *ὄξον ἀπ' ὄξω*, 'flying from branch to branch'; cf. Arist.
Acharn. 235 *διώκειν γῆν πρὸ γῆς*.

123. *ἐκ*: made of; cf. xxi. 11; *A. Pal.* v. 157 *ζώνιον ἐξ ἀνθέων*.

125, 126. *ἂ Μίλατος ἐρεῖ*. This seems by the rhythm and
 absence of conjunction to go with the preceding not the
 following line. What Miletus—the great wool-growing district
 —says is therefore 'μαλακώτεροι ὕπνω' (cf. v. 51), a commendation
 of the quality.

127. *ἄλλα*, 'another' for this year's festival. Theocritus
 looks back to the previous year as Bion (*Epit. Adon. ad fin.*)
 looks forward to the next, *λήγε γόων Κυθήρεια, τὸ σήμερον ἴσχεο*
κομῶν. *δεῖ σε πάλιν κλαῦσαι, πάλιν εἰς ἔτος ἄλλο δακρῦσαι*.

128. *τὰν μὲν*... *τὰν δέ*. The passage suffers clearly by being

over condensed; this line proceeds as if we had had already mention of a second κλίνη for Cypris.

129. ἐννεακαίδεκα: for ἐννεακαίδεκετῆς, ἐτῶν or the termination -ετης being easily understood from the preceding, cf. xxvi. 29; *Iliad* xxii. 349 δικάκις τε καὶ εἰκοσινῆριτ' ἄποινα.

130. πυρρά: fem. sing.; sc. θρίξ. Cf. *Epit. Adon.* 12:

καὶ τὸ ῥόδον φεύγει τῷ χεῖλεος ἀμφὶ δὲ τήνῳ
θνάσκει καὶ τὸ φίλαμα τὸ μήποτε Κύπρις ἀφήσει.
Κύπριδι μὲν τὸ φίλαμα καὶ οὐ ζώντος ἀρέσκει
ἀλλ' οὐκ οἶδεν Ἀδωνίς ὃ νιν θνάσκοντ' ἐφίλασεν.

132. ἄμα δρόσω, 'when the dew is fresh on the ground.'

134. ἐπὶ σφυρά, 'ut defluat vestis superior pars ad talos zona, sc. retenta. Parant se mulieres ad κομμὸν qualis deinceps canitur,' Paley; cf. *Iliad* xxii. 80. But κόλπον does not necessarily mean the folds about the breast; cf. Ap. Rhod. iv. 947:

παρθενικαὶ δίχα κόλπον ἐπ' ἰξίας εἰλίξασαι
σφαίρη ἀθύρουσιν περιγηεῖ.

'Gathering the folds about the waist'; cf. Theocr. xxvi. 17.

139. γεραίτερος: cf. xxv. 48; *Odys.* vii. 156 ὅς δὲ Φαιήκων ἀνδρῶν προγενέστερος ἦεν: *Iliad* v. 898 καὶ κεν δὴ πάλαι ἦσθα ἐνέρτερος Οὐρανίωνων, where the comparative seems equally to be used for the superlative.

141. Δευκαλίωνες, 'Deucalion and his sons' (Hiller), or 'such men as were Deucalion' as Greek says, Ἡρακλῆες τε καὶ Θησέες (Plato, *Theaet.* 169 b).

142. Πελοπηιάδαι: cf. Pind. N. viii. 21.

ἄκρα: neut. for masc. 'the pride of Argos'; cf. xx. 31; x. 29, note; Aesch. *Eumenid.* 489 κρίνασα δ' ἀστῶν τῶν ἐμῶν τὰ βέλτατα: Id. *Persae* 1 τάδε μὲν Περσῶν . . . πιστὰ καλεῖται.

143. ἔλαθι: an Alexandrian form, Ap. Rhod. iv. 1600; Homer has ἔληθι.

ἐς νέωτα, 'next year.'

144. ἦνθες: sc. φίλος.

145. τὸ χρῆμα: in apposition to ἡ θήλεια. τὸ χρῆμα is something colloquial; 'ain't she wonderful? the woman's happy for her learning, most happy for her voice.'

147. κείς οἶκον: sc. ἀπιέναι, Arist. *Frogs* 1279 ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν ἐς τὸ βαλανεῖον βούλομαι. So in Shakespearian English 'he shall with speed to England' (*Hamlet*). Note how here as in *Idyll* i and elsewhere Theocritus brings us back at the close to the common-place of daily life. 'So with the song still in her ears ends the incorrigible Gorgo' (M. Arnold).

149. χαῖρε Ἀδων: the hiatus is allowed on the analogy (though false) of χαῖρε ἄναξ. xvii. 135.

Ἀδων: a colloquial form of the name; cf. Ἀρτεμῖς = Ἀρτεμῖς (Herond.); Αὐτοκλῆς = Αὐτοκλῆς (Inscr.).

XVI.

The circumstances of the poem have been dealt with fully, *Introd.* p. 5 sqq. It is an ungenerous money-making age, in which the arts are scorned, the claims of friendship and hospitality neglected, all the true uses of wealth forgotten; men care no longer for the great deeds nor the song in which alone great deeds shall live, remembering not that but for the singers of old the heroes had been lost to memory, and from the Muses glory comes to men. Yet is it labour spent in vain to address oneself to the covetous; gold they have and ever shall desire, but I will choose men's honour and men's love, and with the help of the Muse will yet find a friend. Some one will arise who yet in this age will do a deed of fame; for now war is upon the land; Carthage and Syracuse are putting on their armour, and Hiero stands in our midst like one of the old heroes. Gods of the land cast our enemies out over the sea, all that is left of them, and let our towns and countrysides have peace from the long agony of battle; and let Hiero's fame be carried wide to the uttermost east by song. For many there are whom the Muses love; and may all tell of Sicily her folk, and Hiero. Daughter of Eteocles, ye Graces, let one call me and I will come with my muse, and will not leave you, for all that is fairest among men ye give.

Such is the argument of this fine poem, which starting with a tirade against a selfish time ever exalts the power of song, and turns at the last gracefully to praise of Hiero and outburst of prayer for Sicily's deliverance. The theme is complex, but the leading motif of the whole is the honour of poetry and vindication of the poet's place, as is shown by the key-words: ὕμνῃν (2), Χάριτας (6), εὖ εἰπόντα (13), ἀοιδῶν (24), Μουσάων ὑποφήτας (29), ἀοιδὸς δὲ Κήριος (44), ἀοιδοί (50), ἀοιδαί (57), τημῆν καὶ ἀνθρώπων φιλόττητα (66), ἀοιδοῦ (73), ὕμνῃν (103), Χαρίτων (108). Indirectly the poem is an appeal on the poet's own behalf, but the claim is pressed rather by suggestion than immediate request. As the first Hiero had honoured the poets of his age—Pindar, Simonides, Bacchylides—as the heroes of Thessaly, and Troy had found their singer, so the latter Hiero is addressed in a poem which by direct mention or constant reminiscence of phrase calls to mind the lyrics of the fifth century. The title Χάριτες, the use of the word Χάριτες in l. 6, the last announcement of attachment to the Χάριτες in l. 104 are full of memories of Pindar and Bacchylides, Pind. *Pyth.* ix. ad init.:

ἐθέλω χαλκάσπιδα Πυθιονίκαν
σὺν βαθυζώνοισιν ἀγγέλλων
Τελεσικράτη Χαρίτεσσι γεγωνεῖν.

Bacchylides, v. 9:

σὺν Χαρίτεσσι βαθυζώνοις ὑφάνας
ὕμνον ἀπὸ ζαθέας
νάσου ξένος ὑμετέρων πέμ-
πει κλεινὰν ἐς πόλιν
χρυσάμπυκος Οὐρανίας κλεινὸς θεράπων.

Bacchyl. xix. (*vid.* on l. 69). The outburst against the wrong use of wealth (Theocr. v. 22-28) echoes Pindar and Bacchylides alike (*vid. ad loc.*), as does the passage 40-58, of which the *motif* is 'carent quia vate sacro.'

1. *H. hymn Apoll.* 189:

Μοῦσαι μὲν θ' ἅμα πᾶσαι ἀμειβόμεναι ὀπλὶ καλῇ
ὕμνευσίν ῥα θεῶν δῶρ' ἀμβροτα ἤδ' ἀνθρώπων
τλημοσύνας.

Hesiod, *Theog.* 43:

αἱ δ' ἀμβροτον ὄσσαν ἰεῖσαι
θεῶν γένος αἰδοίων πρῶτον κλείουσιν ἀοιδῇ.

Matthew Arnold, *Empedocles*:

'First hymn they the Father
Of all things; and then
The rest of immortals
The action of men.'

2. ὕμνεῖν . . . ὕμνεῖν: *vid.* Introd. p. 41.

κλέα ἀνδρῶν: *Iliad* ix. 524 τῶν πρόσθεν ἐπυνθόμεθα κλέα ἀνδρῶν.

4. 'We are mortals here on earth; let man sing fellow-man.' The careful antithesis of these things is noticeable. Each line falls into two balanced halves: 1-2=3-4; 1 and 2 correspond in alternating order, Διὸς κούραις . . . ὕμνεῖν ἀθανάτους :: αἰδοῖς . . . κλέα ἀνδρῶν.

5. τίς γάρ, 'then who of all who dwell beneath the grey dawn.' γάρ is used (in Homeric Greek) to introduce a question with a tone of impatience or surprise, *Iliad* i. 122:

Ἀτρεΐδῃ κῦδιστε, φιλοκτεανώτατε πάντων,
πῶς γάρ τοι δάσσοις γέρας μεγάλθυμοι Ἀχαιοί;

Monro, *Hom. Gram.* § 348. 4. Here Theocritus after his introductory quatrain plunges abruptly into his complaint against greed.

6. Χάριτας: Pind. *Isth.* v. 26:

σὺν Χάρισιν δ' ἔμολον Λάμπωνος υἱοῖς
τάνδ' ἐς εὖνομον πόλιν.

πετάσας: *sc.* οἶκον. The accus. and dative both being required in the construction, only the latter is actually introduced, Isocr. 31 α συμβούλοις χράνται, οἱ μὲν τῶν ἀστῶν τοῖς τολμηροτάτοις οἱ δὲ ἐξ ἀπάντων ἐκλεξάμενοι τοῖς φρονιμοτάτοις: cf. *Odys.* iv. 597.

9. ὅ τ(ε): see on xi. 79; *Odys.* v. 356:

ᾧμοι ἐγώ, μή τίς μοι ὑφαίνῃσιν δόλον αὔτε
ἀθανάτων, ὅτε με γχεδὴς ἀποβῇναι ἀνάγῃ.

Homer uses ὅ, ὅτε, ὅτι indifferently = 'in that' or 'because,' *Odys.* viii. 78; xx. 269; v. 340.

11. 'And hide on their chill knees once more their patient head' (Calv.). The poems are personified and represented as begging from house to house, returning empty-handed and blaming their master for their fruitless journey, and sitting dejected, head on hand, till they are sent forth again.

γονάτεσσι is an unexampled form. Homer uses γόνεσσι or γούνασι: *sc.* δούρεσσι (Hartung ψυχραῖς ἐν κονίῃσι). For the imagery cf. Cebes, *Tabula* 9 Δύπη . . . τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐν τοῖς γόνασιν ἔχουσα (Renier).

14. 'Men care not as of old to be praised for noble deeds.' The statement is compressed, but means obviously 'care not for noble deeds nor yet for noble fame.'

ἐπί, 'on the ground of,' Isocr. 44 d ἐφ' ἐκάστῳ τιμᾶσθαι τῶν ἔργων.

15. ὑπὸ κερδέων: not quite equivalent to κέρδει, but 'under the influence of gain,' Demosth. p. 107. 71 οὐδὲ προήχθην οὐθ' ὑπὸ κέρδους οὐθ' ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας. The use is commoner with adjectives (cf. xxiv. 60, note) and verbs that are only virtually passive, Plato, *Laws* 695 b ὑπὸ μέθης μαίνεσθαι: Thucyd. ii. 85 *ad fin.* ὑπ' ἀπλοίας ἐνδιέτριψεν οὐκ ὀλίγον χρόνον.

16. Join ἄργυρον with πόθεν οἴσεται, 'whence he shall win money,' Arist. *Equites* 800 ἐξευρίσκων ὁπόθεν τὸ τριώβολον ἔξει: Theocr. xvii. 10.

18. ἀπωτέρω ἢ γόνυ κνάμα, 'the knee is nearer than the shin,' Plaut. *Trinumm.* v. 2. 30 'tunica pallio propior'; Arist. *Eth.* ix. 8. 2 καὶ αἱ παροιμίαι δὲ πᾶσαι ὁμογνωμονοῦσι, οἷον τὸ "μία ψυχὴ" καὶ "κοινὰ τὰ φίλων," καὶ "ἰσότης φιλότης" καὶ "γόνυ κνήμης ἔγγιον." The equivalent of 'charity begins at home.'

21. ὅς ἐξ ἐμεῦ οἴσεται οὐδέν. The future must bear a modal sense, 'who will have nought from me,' 'who intends to get nothing,' Eurip. *frag.* 33:

γυναικα δ' ὅστις παύσεται λέγων κακῶς
δύστηνος ἄρα κοῦ σοφὸς κεκλήσεται.

'He who gets' (or 'shall get') would of course be ὅς ἂν φέρηται: cf. εἰ μαχεῖ with ἂν μάχη.

22 *sqq.* The true use of wealth. The retort to churlish greed is given courteously in "δαιμόνιοι": 'Blanda est appellatio qua utitur etiam is qui alterum leniter increpat vel amice admonet' (Ast, *Lex. Plat.*); Plato, *Rep.* 344 d ὃ δαιμόνιε Θρασύμαχε, οἶον ἐμβαλὼν λόγον ἐν νῶ ἔχεις ἀπιέναι; With the whole passage following cf. Theocr. xvii. 106 *sqq.*; Bacchylides, iii. 13 (addressed to Hiero):

οἶδε πυργωθέντα πλοῦτον μὴ μελαμ-
φαρέϊ κρύπτειν σκότῳ.
βρύει μὲν ἱερὰ βουθύτοις ἑορταῖς,
βρύουσι φιλοξενίας ἀγνιαῖ
λάμπει δ' ὑπὸ μαρμαρυγαῖς ὁ χρυσὸς
ὑψιδαιδάλτων τριπόδων σταθέντων
πάροιθε ναοῦ.

Pind. *Nem.* i. 44:

οὐκ ἔραμαι πολὺν ἐν μεγάρῳ πλοῦτον κατακρύψαις ἔχειν,
ἀλλ' ἐόντων εὖ τε παθεῖν καὶ ἀκοῦσαι, φίλοις ἐξαρκέων.

24. ψυχῇ δοῦναι: Horace, *Ode* iv. 7. 19; Simonides 85:

ἀλλὰ σὺ ταῦτα μαθὼν βιότου ποτὶ τέρμα
ψυχῇ τῶν ἀγαθῶν τλήθῃ χαριζόμενος.

αἰδῶν: repeated again in 29 Μουσῶν τίειν ὑποφήτας, but this is no tautology, since it is for new emphasis and with a new turn of phrase that the duty of granting somewhat to the arts is insisted on.

27. τραπέζη, 'hospitality.' The passage seems suggested by *Odys.* xv. 69:

νεμεσσῶμαι δὲ καὶ ἄλλω
ἀνδρὶ ξεινοδόκῳ, ὅς κ' ἐξοχα μὲν φιλέησιν,
ἐξοχα δ' ἐχθαίρησιν· ἀμείνω δ' αἶσιμα πάντα.
ἴσόν τοι κακὸν ἐσθ', ὅς τ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντα νέεσθαι
ξείνον ἐποτρύνει καὶ δὲ ἐσσύμενον κατερύκει.

Cf. Theognis, 467 sqq.

29. ὑποφήτας, 'the interpreters'; cf. xxii. 116. The poet is the servant by whose mouth the Muses speak. So Vergil 'Musae quarum sacra fero': Ap. Rhod. iv. 1379 Μουσῶν ὅδε μῦθος· ἐγὼ δ' ὑπακούος ἀεῖδω Πιερίδων: Horace 'Musarum sacerdos.'

30. ἐσθλὸς ἀκούσης, 'may win a noble name'; cf. xxix. 21. ἀκούω being used as for the passive of καλέω.

31. Pind. *Isth.* i. ad fin.:

εἰ δέ τις ἔνδον νέμει πλοῦτον κρυφαῖον,
ἄλλοισι δ' ἐμπίπτων γελᾷ, ψυχ-
ᾶν Ἀῖδᾶ τελέων οὐ
φράζεται δόξας ἀνευθεν.

32. ὡσεὶ τις μακίλα, 'as one whose hands are hardened with the mattock's toil, poor of poor line bemoaning hapless poverty'; Shirley (though in very different context):

'Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

33. ἀχὴν: Hesych. ἡχῆνες, πένητες.

ἐκ πατέρων: cf. xvii. 13; xxv. 117; xxiv. 108 ἐκ πατέρων ἀφνειός: the preposition expressing inherited characteristics, 'poor by descent.'

34 sqq. Theocritus illustrates his text by the example of the old heroes who but for song would have been lost to memory, but now, doing great deeds and finding a bard, live in the songs of men. Antiochus and Aleuas were kings of Thessaly, contemporaries and patrons of Simonides. The Scopadae were feudal lords of the territory of Crannon in Thessaly; the head of the house, Scopas, son of Creon, was addressed by Simonides in a song of which Plato (*Protag.* 339 b) preserves the famous fragment: ἀνδρα ἀγαθὸν μὲν ἀλαθέως γενέσθαι χαλεπὸν χερσὶ τε καὶ ποσὶ καὶ νόφ' τετράγωνον ἀνευ ψόγου τετυγμένον.

35. πενέσται, 'serfs.'

ἀρμαλή, 'the portions of food assigned month by month to each dependent'; cf. on xv. 95. The word is used by Hesiod; then revived, as were many obsolete words, by the Alexandrians. Ap. Rhod. i. 393; Leonidas, 95 (Geffek.).

ἐμετρήσαντο, 'had measured to them'; cf. Hesiod, *W. and D.* 349 εὐ μὲν μετρεῖσθαι παρὰ γείτονος εὐ δ' ἀποδοῦναι.

34-39. Note the careful antithetical arrangement of these lines: 34, 35=36, 37=38, 39; πολλοί=πολλοί=μυρία.

38. ἐνδιάσκειν, 'drove afield'; but the word is not elsewhere used transitively; *vid.* Liddell and Scott. [Hence ἐνδι' ἀγέσκον, Graefe; ἐνδι' ἐλασκον, Meineke; most unlikely after ἐλαυνόμενοι in 36. Or if change is necessary we might read ἐνδιοὶ ἐσχον, cf. l. 95. ἐνδιός and ἐνδιος are both used. ποιμένας for ποίμενες, Voss.]

39. ποιμένες ἔκκριτα: for rhythin cf. xxii. 49.

40. ἀλλ' οὐ σφιν τῶν ἥδος. There is a Homeric ring in the line: *Odys.* xxiv. 95 αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ τί τόδ' ἥδος ἐπεὶ πόλεμον τολύπειυσα; cf. *Iliad* xviii. 80; *A. Pal.* v. 291.

41. εὐρεῖαν σχεδίαν: Leonidas, 94 (*A. Pal.* vii. 67):

εἰ καὶ σοὶ μέγα βρίθεται ὀκρυέσσα
βάρης ἀποφθιμένων.

Both expressions are chosen in order to call to the mind a picture of a vast throng of spirits embarking (see Geffeken on Leonidas, *loc. cit.*).

42. τὰ πολλὰ καὶ ὄλβια, 'the wealth they had on earth.' *A. Pal.* vii. 326:

τόσσ' ἔχω ὅσσ' ἔμαθον καὶ ἐφρόντισα καὶ μετὰ Μουσῶν
σέμν' ἐδάην· τὰ δὲ πολλὰ καὶ ὄλβια τῷφρος ἔμαρψεν.

43. ἐκείντο: see on ii. 124. The sentiment is repeated by Horace, *Od.* iv. 9. 25:

'Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi, sed omnes illacrimabiles
Urgentur ignotique longa
Nocte carent quia vate sacro.'

Pind. *Nem.* vii. 17; *Ol.* x. 109:

καὶ ὅταν καλὰ ἔρξαις, αἰοιδᾶς ἄτερ,
'Αγασίδαμ', εἰς Ἀῖδα σταθμὸν
ἀνὴρ ἵκηται, κενὰ πνεύσαις
ἔπορε μόχθῳ βραχὺ τι τερπνόν·
τὴν δ' ἀδυεπὴς τε λύρα
γλυκύς τ' αὐλὸς ἀναπάσσει χάριν.

44. ὁ Κῆρος: Simonides, 556-468 B.C., the first of the great writers of 'epinikia'; author also of Paeans, Dithyrambs, Hymns, and other forms of Lyric poetry of which fragments remain.

αἰόλα: not 'in varied style,' i.e. different forms of lyrics, but a song of varied mood and rhythm, as Pind. *N.* iv. 24 ποικίλον κιθαρίζων: *A. Pal.* ix. 584 αἰόλον ἐν κιθάρᾳ νόμον ἔκρεκον. Dryden's 'Alexander's Feast' is an αἰόλον μέλος.

46. ὀπλοτέρους, 'posteris.' In Homer = younger; as here, *I. Pal.* iv. 2. 6, where παλαιότερων and ὀπλοτέρων are opposed. In *A. Pal.* ii. 362 ὀπλότερος κῶμος = New Comedy.
ἵπποι: cf. Pind. *Ol.* i. 18; Bacchyl. v. 37:

ξανθότριχα μὲν
Φερένικον Ἀλφειὸν παρ' εὐρυδίναν πῶλον ἀελλοδρόμαν
εἶδε νικασάντα χρυσόπαχυν Ἀῶς.

48. Λυκίων. Sarpedon and Glaucus; *Iliad* xv.
49. Κύκνον. The story of Cygnus was related in the 'Cypria.' See Herod. ii. 116; Proclus, *Chrestom.* 1 ἔπειτα Ἀχιλλεὺς αὐτοὺς τρέπεται ἀνελὼν Κύκνον τὸν Ποσειδῶνος: Quint. Smyrn. iv. 153.
ἀπὸ χροιάς: see on xiv. 68.
52. ἴσχατον: not 'lowest' (as Fritzsche), but furthest; 'at the limit of the world.' Odysseus, in *Odys.* xi, sails beyond the sunset to the world of the dead. Cf. Soph. *O. T.* 177; Hesiod, *Theog.* 621:

ἐνθ' οὔ γ' ἄλγε' ἔχοντες ὑπὸ χθονὶ ναιετάοντες
εἴατ' ἐπ' ἐσχατὴν μεγάλῃς ἐν πείρασι γαίης.

55. βουσί . . . ἀμφ' ἀγελαιαῖς: cf. Bacchyl. x. 43 οἱ δ' ἐπ' ἐργοῖσιν τε καὶ ἀμυρὶ βοῶν ἀγέλαις θυμὸν αὖξουσιν.

57. ὠνασαν: cf. vii. 36.
σφέας: as monosyll. σφέας. For the sense cf. Spenser, *Ritues of Time*:

'For not to have been dipt in Lethe lake
Could save the son of Thetis from to die;
But that blind bard did him immortal make
With verses dipt in dew of Castalie.'

60. κύματα μετρεῖν, 'to count the waves.' Expressions of size and number are constantly confused in Greek; Soph. *Ajax* 130 μακρὸς πλοῦτος: Herod. i. 203 ὅρος πλήθει μέγιστον: *vid.* Lobeck, *Ajax*, *loc. cit.*

61. ὄσος ἄνεμος, 'which the wind drives shoreward with the grey sea.' It seems better to take μετά as coupling γλαυκᾶς ἁλὸς τὸ ὄσος, than to join ἄνεμος μετά γλαυκᾶς ἁλός. The whole surface of the sea seems to be driving coastwards; cf. Catullus' 'Sea-picture' (*Ixiv.* 274):

'Post, vento crescente, magis magis increbrescent,
Purpureaque, procul nantes, a luce refulgent.'

For μετά cf. Plato, *Rep.* 591 b δικαιοσύνην μετά φρονήσεως κτωμένην. (Paley translates 'vis venti cum vi maris'; so Hiller.) For the expression cf. Verg. *Georg.* ii. 108.

62. ὕδατι νίξιν. The ι is lengthened before a liquid; cf. xxii. 121; xi. 45; *Iliad* xii. 459; see Monro, *H. G.* § 371.

πλίνθον: 'laterem lavare.' Terence, *Phorm.* i. 4. 9.

63. παρειπεῖν, 'to win to better things'; see *Iliad* vi. 337. I have taken this—the reading of three MSS.—as yielding the best sense. The *vulgata lectio* is παρελθεῖν = 'to get the better of,' but usually 'to get the better of by craft,' not suitable here.

παρέλκειν (Hemsterh.) παρασπᾶν (Briggs) means 'to draw away from the right path.' παραινεῖν, Warton (Bergk, Hiller), does not take an accusative. C. Hartung's παρέρπειν ('subdole accedere') is bad. Cf. generally Theognis, 105:

δειλοὺς εὖ ἔρδοντι ματαιοτάτῃ χάρις ἐστίν,
Ἴσον καὶ σπείρειν πόντον ἁλὸς πολίης.

64. χαιρέτω, 'farewell to him'; cf. xxvii. 15; Herond. vi. 31 χαιρέτω φίλῃ πολλὰ ἐοῦσα τοίῃ. Often in Attic, Eurip. *Medea* 1044 χαιρέτω βουλευματα τὰ πρόσθεν (= χαιρεῖν ἐῶ).

65. ἔχοι ἡμερος: cf. on ii. 45; Callim. vi. 68 σχέτλιος ὅσσα πάσαιτο τόσων ἔχεν ἡμερος αὔτης: cf. Pind. *Nem.* viii. 64:

χρυσὸν εὐχονται, πεδίον δ' ἕτεροι
ἀπέραντον· ἐγὼ δ' ἀστοῖς ἀδῶν
καὶ χθονὶ γυνὴ καλύψαιμ'
αἰνέων αἰνητά.

67. εἰλοίμαν. The opt. without ἂν in 1st person expresses not unfrequently willingness; *Odys.* vii. 314 οἶκον δέ τ' ἐγὼ καὶ κτήματα δοίην = dare velim not dederim: *Iliad* xv. 45; Theocr. xxix. 38 κῆπι τὰ χρύσεια μᾶλα . . . βαίην, 'I should like to go': Pind. *Pyth.* iv. 118 (210) οὐχ ἰκοίμαν, 'I would not go'—'nolim venire' (*Opinio cum voluntatis quadam significatione*, Hermann).

69. ὁδοί: here, literally, 'journeyings.' Others read αἰοιδᾶν with majority of MSS.; ὁδός is then metaphorical. Cf. Bacchyl. 19 *ad init.* πάρεστι μυρία κέλευδος ἀμβροσίων μελέων: and after ὁδὸς κέλευθος, οἶμος, in Pindar.

71. Here Theocritus passes to the address to Hiero. Yet even in this age there is hope for heroic song. The world has not yet run its course; and great deeds will once more be done: there is the stir of war throughout the land, and a new champion of Hellenic freedom has arisen—Hiero: and my song will find a worthy subject of praise.

μήνας ἄγων: cf. Aratus, 551:

ἐν τοῖς ἡέλιος φέρεται δυοκαίδεκα πᾶσιν
πάντ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἄγων.

Verg. *Georg.* i. 5:

'Vos, o clarissima mundi
Lumina! labentem caelo quae ducitis annum.'

72. ἵπποι: the horses of the Sun (not a reference to Olympia as Vahlen would have it). Mimnermus, *frag.* 12:

ἡέλιος μὲν γὰρ πόνον ἔλλαχεν ἡματα πάντα,
οὐδέ ποτ' ἀμπαυσις γίγνεται οὐδεμία
ἵπποισιν τε καὶ αὐτῷ.

75. Ἴλου: cf. *Iliad* x. 415 θείου παρὰ σήματι Ἴλου.

76. Φοίνικες: the Carthaginians; see *Introd. loc. cit.*

77. ἄκρον σφυρὸν: the extreme spur; Musaeus, 45 ὅσοι ναιετάσκον ἀλιστεφείων σφυρὰ νήσων. The phrase is merely a geographical description of the Carthaginian city, and does not

imply that Sicily was not occupied by the invader. Kuiper's *Λιλύβης* is not needed.

ἐρρίγασιν, 'shudder'; excitement of preparation, rather than fear, seems to be meant. The word can hardly without further designation mean 'horrent armis' (as Rumpel, *Lex. Theocr.*).

78. *βαστάζουσι . . . μέσα δοῦρα*, 'grip by the middle.' Cf. Aesch. *Eumenid.* 158 *ἐτυψεν δίκαν διφρηλάτου μεσολαβεῖ κέντρῳ*, 'gripped by the middle to give the blow force.'—Sidgwick. For *μέσος* cf. *ἔχει μέσος*, Arist. The threatening war is graphically described in the image of troops preparing for instant battle.

82. *αἱ γὰρ . . .* Another Homeric echo; *Iliad* ii. 371 *αἱ γὰρ Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίῃ καὶ Ἀπόλλωνι*. With this fine prayer for blessing on the arms of Syracuse, and expulsion of her enemies from the island, cf. Pind. *Pyth.* i. (to Hiero I) 134:

Ζεῦ τέλειε . . . σὺν τοι τὴν κεν ἀγητὴρ ἀνὴρ,
νιῶ τ' ἐπιτελλόμενος δάμον γεραί-
ρων τράποι σύμφωνον ἐφ' ἀσυχίαν.
λίσσομαι, νεύσον, Κρονίων, ἄμερον
ῥῥα κατ' οἶκον ὁ Φοῖνις, ὁ Τυρσανῶν τ' ἀλαλατὸς ἔχῃ ναυ-
σίστονον ὕβριν ἰδὼν τὰν πρὸ Κύμας·
οἶα Συρακοσίων ἀρ-
χῶ δαμασθέντες πάθον,
ᾠκυπόρων ἀπὸ ναῶν,
ὅς σφιν ἐν πόντῳ βάλεθ' ἀλικίαν,
Ἑλλάδ' ἐξέλκων βαρείας
δουλίας.

83. *Ἐφυραίων*. Ephyra is the old name of Corinth; of which city Syracuse was a colony: cf. xv. 91.

κούρη: Persephone. *ματρί*: Demeter; the special divinities of Sicily. Bacchyl. iii. 1:

ἀριστοκάρπου Σικελίας κρέουσιν
δάματρα ἰοστέφανόν τε κούραν ὕμνει.

Cf. Pind. *Ol.* vi. 160 where *Ζεὺς Αἰτναῖος* is added as a third to the gods of Syracuse.

84. *Λυσιμελείας*: Thucyd. vii. 53.

86. *ἀγγέλλοντας*, 'with news of disaster.' For the present cf. Demosth. *Crown.* § 169 *ἐσπέρα μὲν γὰρ ἦν ἡκε δ' ἀγγέλλων τις ὥς . . . ἡ ἑλάτεια κατέλιπται*. The sense differs from that of the future ('that they may tell'), and conveys an idea of hurried flight and confused telling of the news, without discrimination of time.

87. Cf. Herod. vi. 27 *ἀπὸ ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι εἰς μόνος ἀπέφυγε*.

89. *Vid.* *Introd.* p. 6. Theocritus refers not only to the impending war with Syracuse but to the years of struggle under Pyrrhus, when the land was laid waste, and the subsequent return of the Carthaginians.

91. A charming picture of peaceful country sides, the more effective by contrast with the heroic tone of the preceding lines.

92. *βληχοῦντο*. From a Doric form *βληχέομαι*; *vid.* *Dialect.* § 37.

93. *σκινφαῖον*: *ἀπ. λεγ.* from *σκήφος*, 'twilight.' The adjective is used as in 95, &c.

ἐπισπεύδοιεν: tersely put for 'warn him to hasten.'

95. 'What time the cicada in the thickets, watching the shepherds at their noontide toil, makes its loud music in the boughs.' The summer ploughing is obviously meant; see Hesiod, *Ἔργ.* 460, where Paley points out that there were three seasons for ploughing: (1) late autumn; (2) in spring, after the land had been benefited by the frost (*πολεῖν*); (3) in summer, for a second crop (*νεῶσαι*). *νεῶς* is land thus ploughed three times (*dist. novalia*). Cf. generally Alcaeus, 39:

τὸ γὰρ ἄστρον (dog-star) περιτέλλεται
ἀ δ' ὥρα χαλέπα, πάντα δὲ δίψαις ὑπὸ καύματος
ἄχει δ' ἐκ πετάλων ἀδέα τέττις, πτερύγων ἄπο,
κακχέει λιγύραν πύκνον αἰδαν.

96, 97. 'And the spiders spin out their webs on the armour.' Bacchyl. *frag.* 13 (Bergk = 46 Kenyon):

ἐν δὲ σιδαροδέτοις πόρπαξιν αἰθᾶν
ἀραχνᾶν ἱστοὶ πέλονται.

ἄχει: indicative, because *ἀνίκα* is here a relative time-adverb (not a conjunction)—see Sonnenschein, *Syntax*—defining further the implied thought 'in the summer time.'

διαστήσαντο, 'weave loosely.' Plato (*Phaedrus* 268 a) calls a loosely woven work *ἡτρίον διαστηκός*. [W. Schulze, *Hermes* xxviii. p. 30, assumes a word *δια-στέομαι* = to weave, from which this aorist is to be derived, not from *δύστημι*: *διαστική* is given = a spider's web, and Hesych. has *ἐνδίαστρα* = κλώσμα. J. A. Hartung as usual emends, *διᾶστυργοῦντο*: but the usual derivation is not impossible.]

97. *ἔτι μῆδ'*: for *μηκέτι*, 'no longer.' Cf. Soph. *O. T.* 24 *πόλις γὰρ . . . ἔτ' οὐχ οἷα τε*.

99. Hiero's fame is to be carried far east to the Euphrates, and northward into Thrace—far away from his own land. Cf. Propert. ii. 7. 18 'gloria ad hibernos lata Borysthenidas.'

104. See *Introd.* The mention of Orchomenus is led up to by the reminiscences of Pindar, and is introduced to represent the *Χάριτες* as *ἀρχαῖαι θεαί* (Holzinger, *Philolog.* li. p. 193). Eteocles, son of Cephisus, king of Orchomenus, was (according to the Scholiast) the first to sacrifice to the *Χάριτες* as divine.

105. *Ὀρχομενὸν Μινύειον*: cf. *Odys.* xi. 284. The feud between Thebes and Orchomenus dated from prehistoric times. In 364 Orchomenus was destroyed by her rival.

106. 'If none call me I will abide here: but if any call, boldly will I go forth with my song'; i.e. if anywhere I can gain recognition I will go there and try my fortune boldly.

108. *ὑμε = Χάριτες*. For the conception of *Χάριτες* here, cf. Theognis, 1138:

ᾤχετο μὲν Πίστις μεγάλη θεός, ᾤχετο δ' ἀνδρῶν
Σωφροσύνη· Χάριτές τ', ὦ φίλε, γῆν ἔλιπον.

'The Graces are the representatives of a civilizing moral law. Where they are, there are rules, manners, harmony, and that ineffable magic power from which spring the charm and grace of spiritual life.' Buchholz on Theog. *loc. cit.* Pind. *Ol.* xiv. 3:

ὦ λιπαρᾶς ἀοίδιμοι βασίλειαι
Χάριτες Ὀρχομενοῦ, παλαιγόνων Μινυῶν ἐπίσκοποι,
κλῦτ' ἐπεὶ εὐχομαι σὺν ὑμῖν γὰρ τὰ τε τερπνὰ καὶ
τὰ γλυκεῖα γίνεται πάντα βροτοῖς·
εἰ σοφὸς εἰ καλὸς εἰ τις ἀγλαὸς ἀνὴρ.

XVII.

Vid. *Introd.* p. 2 *sqq.* and *Ib.* 27 *sqq.*; date 273-271; place of composition Alexandria.

1. ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχώμεσθα. The same words form the opening line of the *Phaenomena* of Aratus. That poem is probably to be dated 275 B.C., and as it at once became famous the phrase is frequently set down as Aratus' (*A. Pal.* xii. 1 ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχώμεσθα καθὼς εἶρηκεν Ἀρατος); we can hardly refuse to believe that Theocritus intentionally used the other poet's words, although the phrase is little more than a formula; cf. Hesiod, *Theog.* 48 (*Zḗνα*) ἀρχόμεναί θ' ὑμεῖσι θεαὶ λήγουσιν τ' ἀοιδῆς: *Theognis* 1:

ὦ ἄνα Διτοῦς νιέ, Διὸς τέκος, οὔποτε σείω
λήσομαι ἀρχόμενος οὐδ' ἀποπαύμενος.
ἀλλ' αἰεὶ πρῶτον σὲ καὶ ὕστατον ἐν τε μέσοισιν
αἰέσω.

ἐς Δία λήγετε, 'cease with Zeus'; cf. xiii. 15; xiv. 28; but *Iliad* ix. 97 ἐν σοὶ μὲν λήξω σέο δ' ἄρξομαι.

2. αὐδῶμεν, 'sing of' (*Pind. Ol.* i. 12).

3, 4. ἐνὶ πρῶτοις, κ.τ.λ.: cf. *Theognis* (quoted above). Aratus, 14 τῷ μὲν αἰεὶ πρῶτον τε καὶ ὕστατον ἰλάσκονται: *Demosth.* xxv. 8 τὰ τοιαῦτα θηρία ὧν μέσος καὶ τελευταῖος καὶ πρῶτός ἐστιν οὗτος: *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 165 'Him first, Him last, Him midst and without end.'

4. προφερέστατος ἄλλων: cf. *Ap. Rhod.* i. 180 ποδωκηέστατον ἄλλων: cf. l. 121 μόνος προτέρων: *Thucyd.* i. 1 πόλεμος ἀξιολογώτατος τῶν προγεγενημένων.

8. ὑμνήσαιμι, 'I am fain to sing'; cf. xvi. 67, note.

ὑμνήσαιμι, ὕμνοι: cf. *Introd.* p. 112 *sqq.* The whole of this introductory paragraph 1-12 affords a good example of Theocritean symmetry, the whole dividing into six couplets, each complete in itself, and forming an antithesis with the following.

13 *sqq.* The encomium deals first with Ptolemy Lageides, the father of Ptolemy II, and with the divine rights paid to the house (13-26); then with Berenice, the mother of the king (27-52). On these persons and on their deification see *Introd.* p. 3 *sqq.*

13. ἐκ πατέρων οἶος μὲν ἦν, 'how great was Ptolemy in virtue of his race in doing mighty deeds.'

ἐκ πατέρων: see note on xvi. 33 (not 'ut a parentibus ordiar' as Wuestemann).

οἶος ἦν is exclamatory ('qualis erat ad opus perficiendum,' Ameis), and the infinitive is epexegetic as in xxii. 2 φοβερὸν πύξ ἐρεθίζειν: cf. *Odyss.* ii. 272 οἶος κείνος ἦν τελέσαι ἔργον τε ἔπος τε. Beware of confounding this construction with the wholly different consecutive use of οἶος with infinitive, *Xen. Anab.* ii. 3. 13 οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὥρα οἷα τὸ πεδῖον ἄρδειν (ὥρα τοιαύτη ὥστε ἐν αὐτῇ ἄρδειν), cf. note on xxx. 6. In this latter use the οἶος must be joined immediately with the infinitive, and the copula, if expressed, must stand before the οἶος. The usages are quite wrongly given in Liddell and Scott, who apparently treat οἶος as a demonstrative, but *Arist. Vespae* 970 ὁ δ' ἕτερος οἶός ἐστιν οἰκουρὸς μόνον = the other is more as a watch-dog is, i.e. ἐστὶν οἶος οἰκουρὸς ἐστίν. In *Plato, Phaedr.* 256a οἶός ἐστιν μὴ ἂν ἀπαρηθῆναι read ἐστὶν οἶος μὴ ἂν ἀπαρηθῆναι. Harpocration's note (οἶος εἰ καὶ οἶός τε εἰ τὸ μὲν χωρὶς τοῦ τε σημαίνει τὸ βούλει τὸ δὲ σὺν τῷ τε τὸ δύναται) has no support in fact.

14, 15. Λαγείδας = Ptolemy I (Soter), who was either the son of Lagos and Arsinoe, or son of Philip and Arsinoe, and stepson to Lagos, who afterwards had Arsinoe to wife. We should expect Λαγίδας, but this form is attested by inscriptions, *C. I. G.* 2613.

φρεσὶν ἐγκατάθοιτο: *Simon.* lxxxv. 5 στέρνοισι ἐγκατέθεντο. For the whole passage cf. *Callim.* i. 87 ἐσπέριος κείνός γε τελεῖ τὰ κεν ἦρι νοήση.

16. πατήρ, sc. θεῶν: 'pater superum iam signat honore,' *Verg. Aen.* vi.

17. δόμος . . . οἶκος: 'hoc nomine totum significat illo partem,' *Lobeek (Ajax 65)*; *Pind. N.* i. 112. Teiresias prophesies of Heracles that δεξάμενον θαλερὰν Ἥβαν (l. 32) ἀκοιτίν. καὶ γάμον δαΐσαντα παρ Διὶ Κρονίδᾳ σεμνὸν ἀνήσειν δόμον.

19. αἰολομέτρης: *vid.* *Callim.* iv. 168 (quoted below, l. 58).

20. Ἡρακλῆος: *vid.* note on 14. Whichever genealogy is adopted the Ptolemies were connected with the house of Macedon, and therefore claimed descent from Heracles.

21. τετυγμένα ἐξ ἀδάμαντος: cf. xv. 123; xxviii. 8.

22. θαλίας ἔχει: sc. Heracles, who

μετ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι
τέρπεται ἐν θαλίῃ καὶ ἔχει καλλίσφυρον Ἥβην,

Odyss. xi. 603.

23. υἱωνῶν . . . υἱωνοῖσιν: cf. *Tyrtaeus*, xii. 30 καὶ παίδων παῖδες καὶ γένος ἐξοπίσω: *Eurip. H. F.* 7 οἱ Κάδμου πόλιν τεκνοῦσι παίδων παῖσι, by which 'significatur ex una eademque generis propagatione paulatim prolem progeneratam esse' (*Klotz*). Here the phrase expresses all the line of the house of Heracles, not only Ptolemy and Alexander (the ἀμφὶ of l. 26); *Scholiast* χαίρων ἐπὶ τοῖς τῶν ἐκγόνων νίοις καὶ ἀπογόνους ἀπαθανατισθεῖσιν.

24. ἐξείλετο γῆρας: *Soph. O. C.* 607:

μόνοις οὐ γίγνεται
θεοῖσι γῆρας οὐδὲ καταθεῖν ποτε.

μελέων: cf. *Odys.* vi. 140 ἐκ δέος εἴλετο γυίων: Quint. Smyrn. viii. 494 οὐνεκά οἱ στονόεντα θέτις μελεδήματα γυίων ἐξέλετο.

25. νέποδες: see Liddell and Scott, s.v.; Eustath. at *Odys.* iv. 404 νέπους κατὰ γλῶσσάν τινα δ' ἀπόγονος. This is doubtless the meaning in Homer and the Alexandrian writers, the word being connected with ἀνεψιός, 'nepos,' Sansk. 'nápāt' (Vaniček, p. 428). In late writers it is used as = ἰχθύς (Oppian, *passim*), whether from a false derivation or by specialization of the Homeric use.

26. ἄμφω = Ptolemy and Alexander (note the form ἄμφω for ἀμφοῖν). Cf. δύο for δυοῖν.

πρόγονος could hardly be applied to Philip, so we must understand the founder of the Macedonian dynasty, either Ceraos, brother of Pheidon of Argos, or Perdicas an exile from Argos (Herod. viii. 137). The native Macedonian legend accepted the latter. Through this Perdicas the Macedonian kings traced their line through the Temenidae of Argos up to Heracles (see Grote, *Hist. of Greece*, vol. iii. p. 432).

27. ἐς ἴσχατον Ἡρακλῆα, 'count back their time to Heracles at last.' This descent was claimed officially by the Ptolemies, C. I. G. 5127 (a document of Ptolemy III Euergetes) βασιλεὺς μέγας Πτολεμαῖος υἱὸς βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασίλισσας Ἀρσινόης, θεῶν ἀδελφῶν, τῶν βασιλέων Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασίλισσας Βερενίκης θεῶν Σωτήρων ἀπόγονος τὰ μὲν ἀπὸ πατρὸς Ἡρακλέους τοῦ Διὸς τὰ δὲ ἀπὸ μητρὸς Διονύσου τοῦ Διὸς.

34. οἷα δὲ . . . Βερενίκα = the wife of Ptolemy Soter, mother of the ruling Ptolemy, who now like Soter was deified (Intro. p. 4).

οἷα δὲ takes up the οἷος μὲν ἔην of 13.

35. θηλυτέρας: substantive here and often in Alexandrian poets. In Homer only adjective, θηλυτέρῃσι γυναιξίν: *vid.* Index, subject Adjective.

37. ῥαδινάς, 'delicately slender'; Hom. *hymn Demet.* 183 ῥαδινοῖσι θεᾶς ποσσίν.

38, 39. τῷ, 'therefore.' With the whole passage cf. Hesiod, *Scutum* γ sqq.:

τῆς καὶ ἀπὸ κρήθεν βλεφάρων τ' ἀπὸ κυανέων
τοῖον ἄθ' οἷόν τε πολυχρύσου Ἀφροδίτης
ἢ δὲ καὶ ὥς κατὰ θυμὸν ἐὼν τίσκεν ἀκοίτην
ὥς οὐπω τις ἔτισε γυναικῶν θηλυτεράων.

40. ὧδέ κε παισί, 'thus might one entrust, secure in mind, all his house to his children when love is truly given and returned' ('hoc poeta dicit qui ex tali coniugio castae et amantis uxoris liberos suscipiat tuto iis domum totam committere posse utpote veris et genuinis,' Madvig). The words are to be taken as a general reflection, though hinting at Ptolemy Soter. *tis* is omitted as often; *vid.* Liddell and Scott, *tis sub finem*. ἐπιτρέπειν οἶκον παισὶ may be taken in two senses:

(1) 'Leave during absence'; cf. *Odys.* ii. 226:

καὶ οἱ ἰὼν ἐν νηυσὶν ἐπέτρεπεν οἶκον ἅπαντα,
πέθεσθαί τε γέροντι καὶ ἔμπεδα πάντα φυλάσσειν.

Xen. *Hiero.* i. 12 οὐ τὰ οἶκοι κέκτῃνται ἐχυρὰ ὥστε ἄλλοις παρακαταθεμένους ἀποδημεῖν.

(2) 'Leave at death'; *Odys.* vii. 150:

τοῖσιν θεοὶ ὀλβια δοῖεν
ζῶμεναι, καὶ παισὶν ἐπιτρέψειν ἕκαστος
κτῆματ' ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γέρας θ' ὃ τι δῆμος ἔδωκεν.

The Scholiast and many of the editors see a reference to Soter's abdication in favour of his son (285 B.C.). παισίν is then awkward. It seems better to take ἐπιτρέπειν in the second sense (leave at death), and regard the plural παισίν as referring to the two children of Soter, Ptolemy II and his queen, Arsinoe Philadelphus, son and daughter of Soter and Berenice. It is no objection to this that this marriage did not take place till after Soter's death.

43. ἀσπόργου δὲ γυναικός: again a general sentiment, though some covert reference may be intended. If so it must remain covert. The words have been referred to almost every unfaithful woman known in the years 320-270 (and they were many). No one critic has convinced another as to who is meant. All that is certain is that Arsinoe I cannot be intended. On other claimants see Hiller.

44. ποττοικότα: Hesiod, *Εργ.* 235 τίκτουσιν δὲ γυναῖκες ἐοικῶτα τέκνα γονεῦσι: Catullus, lxi. 226.

46. μεμέλητο: a late Epic form used instead of μέμβλητο; cf. xxvi. 36 and note on i. 50. For deification of Berenike see Intro. p. 4.

48. πάροιθ' ἐπὶ νῆα κατελθεῖν. This use of πάροιθε = πρὶν does not occur elsewhere (? πάρος as in xxii. 189; *Iliad* xi. 573); Quint. Smyrn. has even μεχρὶς ἰκέσθαι, i. 830. Neither of these is given in Liddell and Scott.

49. κυανέαν: Leonidas 94 (*A. Pal.* vii. 67) τοῦτ' Ἀχέροντες ὕδαρ δὲ πλώεις πορθμίδι κυανέῃ: Verg. *Aen.* vi. 303 'ferruginea . . . eumba.' So Theognis, 709 κυανέας τε πύλας παραμείψεται.

στυγνὸν πορθμῆα: Propert. iii. 18. 24 'Scandenda est torvi publica eumba senis.'

50. ἔας = σῆς. For genit. cf. Callim. iv. 9 Δήλην νῦν οἴμης ἀποδάσσομαι.

51. ἥδε = Berenike, who receiving her divinity from Aphrodite receives the special cares and powers of that goddess.

52. διδοῖ: cf. *Odys.* iv. 237; Monro, *Hom. Gram.* § 18.

53 sqq. The panegyric turns now to the reigning Ptolemy; his birth in Cos (53-70), the power and extent of his kingdom (76-105), his bounty (106-120), his institution of divine honours to his parents.

53. Ἀργεία = Deipyle, daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos, wife of Tydeus. The cruel Diomedes is contrasted with the perfect knight Achilles; Achilles in turn is contrasted with Ptolemy, warrior son of warrior father, who is greater and better than either. Such is the simplest explanation of the three adversative clauses, σὺ, ἀλλά, σὲ δέ. Others interpret 'as Achilles is above Diomedes, so is Ptolemy above X'; and X = Antigonos, son of Demetrius (so Droysen); cf. Legrand, *Étude*, p. 60.

57. ὀρίζηλος: Callim. *Ep.* 51:

εὐαίων ἐν πᾶσιν ὀρίζαλος Βερενίκα
ὥς ἄτερ οὐδ' αὐταὶ ταὶ Χάριτες Χάριτες.

58. Κόως: Ptolemy was born in Cos in 308 (Mahaffy, *Empire of the Ptolemies*, p. 54). This is made occasion for a piece of laboured flattery by Callimachus, iv. 160 (Leto in her wandering):

Ὀγυγίην δὴ πεῖτα Κόων Μερπηίδα νῆσον
ἵκετο, Χαλκιδίης ἱερὸν μυχὸν ἡρώνης·
ἀλλὰ ἐ παιδὸς (the unborn Apollo) ἔρκεν ἔπος τύδε μὴ σύ
γε, μήτερ,
τῇ με τέκοις· οὐ τὴν ἐπιμέμφομαι οὐδὲ μεγαίρω
νῆσον ἐπεὶ λιπαρή τε καὶ εὐβοτος, εἴ νύ τις ἄλλη·
ἀλλὰ οἱ ἐκ μοιρέων τις ὀφειλόμενος θεὸς ἄλλος
ἐστί, Σαωτήρων ὑπατον γένος· ᾧ ὑπὸ μήτηρ (Theocr.
xvii. 19)
ἵζεται, οὐκ ἀέκουσα Μακεδόνι κοιρανέεσθαι,
ἀμφοτέρῃ μεσόγαια καὶ αἱ πελάγεσσι κάθηται,
μέχρις ὅπου περάτη τε καὶ ὑπὸθεν ὠκείες ἵπποι
Ἡέλιον φορέουσιν· ὃ δ' εἴσεται ἥθεα πατρός.

It is instructive to compare the methods of Callimachus and Theocritus in dealing with the event.

61. Ἀντιγόνας: Schol. k ἡ γὰρ Βερενίκη ἐστὶν ἡ θυγάτηρ Ἀντιγόνης τῆς Κασάνδρου τοῦ Ἀντιπάτρου.

βεβαρημένα: a form substituted by the later Epic for the old βεβαρηώς.

64 sqq. Κόως δ' ὀλόλυξεν: cf. Callimachus' description of Delos at the birth of Apollo (*h. Delos* 264):

αὐτὴ δὲ (Delos) χρυσόιο ἀπ' οὐδεὸς εἴλεο παῖδα,
ἐν δ' ἐβάλεν κόλποισιν, ἔπος δ' ἐφθέγγετο τοῖον·
ὦ μήτερ πολύβωμε, πολύπτολι, πολλὰ φέρουσα,
αὐτὴ ἐγὼ τοιῆδε· δυσήρατος ἄλλ' ἀπ' ἐμείο
Δῆλιος Ἀπόλλων κεκλήσεται· οὐδέ τις ἄλλη
γαιῶν τοσσόνδε θεῶ πεφιλήσεται ἄλλω
... ὥς ἐγὼ Ἀπόλλωνι.

Both the Alexandrian poets extend the metaphorical expression of the island's joy as it appears in (e. g.) Theognis 8:

πᾶσα μὲν ἐπλήσθη Δῆλος ἀπειρεσίῃ
ὕδμης ἀμβροσίης, ἐγέλασσε δὲ γαῖα πελώρη
γῆθησεν δὲ βαθὺς πόντος ἄλδς πολιῆς.

66. ὄλβιε κοῦρε. The vocative stands by attraction as in xviii. 10; Eurip. *Trach.* 1221:

σύ τ' ὦ ποτ' οὐσα καλλίνικε μυρίων
μήτερ τροπαίων.

Livy, xxii. 50 'Tu quidem Cn. Corneli macte virtute esto,' &c.

68. ἐν δὲ μιᾷ τιμᾷ Τρίοπον καταθεῖο, 'and set apart the hill of Triopon in one and the same united honour, giving equal right

to the Dorian states hard by.' The promontory Triopon or Triopion in Caria was the centre of cults of Demeter, Poseidon, the Nymphs, and especially Apollo, celebrated by the Dorian pentapolis of Lindus, Ialysus, Camirus, Cnidus, and Cos to the exclusion of other Dorian cities (Herod. i. 44; Stein, *ad loc.*). Great respect was paid to this religious union by Ptolemy II.

μιᾷ = a single united honour; not 'in one cult' with Cos, since Triopon was not a sovereign city participating in the league, but only a central point of meeting for the league.

69. Δωριέεσσι . . . ἐγγὺς ἐοῦσιν = the five Dorian cities above mentioned, united in one festival.

70. ἴσον καὶ Ῥήναιαν. Rhenea is a small rocky island close to Delos, enumerated among the places which acknowledged the divine rule of Apollo (*h. hymn. Apoll.* 44). The point of this line is not very clear; but by the position of ἴσον at the head of ll. 69 and 70, the two lines are made parallel in expression and thought, as if it were written ἴσον νέμων γέρας Δωριέεσσι ὡς καὶ Ῥήναιαν ἐφίλασεν Ἀπόλλων (Valck. conjectures ὅσων unnecessarily for the second ἴσον, cf. viii. 19). The sense seems therefore to be, 'Exalt Triopon to honour and include the neighbouring Dorians in one celebration, as Apollo exalted Delos and included even Rhenea in equal honour.' [Buecheler, followed by Ziegler, ejects the line; Reitzenstein reads Δᾶλον for ἴσον; but the explanation above given seems sufficient justification, though the thought is not very happily expressed.]

72. ἐς τρίς: cf. ii. 45. The cry of the eagle is the sign of the approval of Zeus thy well beloved king.

74. ὃ δ' ἔροχος: cf. *h. hymn.* 30 (ἐς Γῆν):

ὃ δ' ὄλβιος, ὃν κε σὺ θυμῷ
πρόφρων τιμήσης· τῷ δ' ἀφθονα πάντα πάρεστι
βρίθει μὲν σφιν ἄρουρα φερέσβιος . . .
... ὄλβος δὲ πολὺς καὶ πλούτος ὀνηδεῖ.

77. μυρία ἀπειροί τε καὶ ἔθνεα. As the conjunctions τε καὶ show, this phrase is to be taken as expressing a single notion, 'a thousand lands with their thousand tribes of men.' As ἀπειροί is the leading idea the feminine ὀφελόμεναι stands rightly in l. 78, uninfluenced by ἔθνεα μυρία. Meineke's remark (*Praef.* vii) 'Continentibus non gentes opponendae erant sed insulae,' and his conjecture, εἰν ἀλλ' νᾶσοι, are therefore pointless. Cf. *h. hymn. Apoll.* 142 ἄλλοτε δ' ἂν νήσους τε καὶ ἀνέρας ἡλάσκαες. [Perhaps ὀφελόμενον with D² is right.]

78. Διὸς ὄμβρω: cf. Aesch. *Agam.* 1391. This is opposed to Νεῖλος ἀναβλύζων of l. 80; 'illae terrae laudantur propter fertilitatem pluvia auctam, Aegyptus magis fecundata esse dicitur Nilo exundante' (Ameis).

81. ἔργα δαίντων: a civilized community acquainted with the arts; *h. hymn.* xx (εἰς Ἡφαιστον) 3:

πάρος περ
ἀντροῖς ναιετάουσιν ἐν οὐρεσιν ἥύτε θῆρες.
νῦν δὲ δι' Ἡφαιστον κλυτοτέχνην ἔργα δαίντες, κ.τ.λ.

82 sqq. The total number is 33333. A number which can be expressed in multiples of 3 or 9 has something sacred about it to a Greek. Cf. xxx. 27; Plato, *Rep.* 587 d.

84. μετὰ δέ σφισιν: cf. i. 39.

85. ἐμβασιλεύει should be kept against the proposed alterations ἀγγορίη βασιλεύει, &c., as we want a contrast between Ptolemy's home dominion in which he rules, and his foreign acquisitions. ἐμβασιλείει here takes the genit. like the simple verb.

86. ἀποτέμενται does not necessarily imply that the process of absorption is going on in active military operations at the time, though with Συρίας it could have this sense as referring to the Syrian war (Introd.). Tr. 'holds a slice of Phoenicia . . .' Koepf holds that Palestine and Coele-Syria had been Egyptian provinces since the battle of Ipsos, and that Ptolemy II held these lands as inheritance from his father: Libya, Syria, Phoenicia, Cyprus, Lycia, Caria and the Cyclades passed by inheritance to Ptolemy III (Euergetes), who says also of himself that he made expeditions into Asia and ἐκυρίευσεν τῆς τε ἐντὸς Εὐφράτου χώρας πάσης καὶ Κιλικίας καὶ Παμφυλίας καὶ Ἰωνίας καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου καὶ Θράκης. This does not however imply a first conquest but only a consolidation of dominion (*vid. C. I. G.* 5127).

87. Αἰθιοπῶν. Ptolemy's control of Aethiopia was rather in the nature of a 'sphere of influence' than that of actual possession. There is no monumental record of Ptolemy higher than Philae, above the first cataract, but this temple was nominally on Nubian territory (Mahaffy). Much objection has been made to the omission of Cyprus in this list, and it has therefore been held that the poem must have been written at the time when the island was in revolt (? date). This would be as bad a blunder on Theocritus' part, as for an Egyptian court poet in 1888 to speak of the Soudan as lost to the Khedive. Cyprus is doubtless included loosely in νάσοις Κυκλάδεσσι.

90. νᾶες ἄρισται. On Ptolemy's fleet see Mahaffy, *Empire of the Ptolemies*, p. 126.

91. θάλασσα . . . αἶα . . . ποταμοί. For this division of the globe into land, sea, and rivers, cf. Hesiod, *Theog.* 108 θεοὶ καὶ γαῖα γέροντο καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ πόντος ἀπείριτος: Eurip. *H. F.* 1295:

φωνὴν γὰρ ἦσει χθὼν ἀπεννέπουσά με
μὴ θιγγάνειν γῆς καὶ θάλασσα μὴ περᾶν
πηγαί τε ποταμῶν.

Wilam.-Moellend. *ad loc.*

92. ἀνάσσονται Πτολεμαίῳ: not simply 'by Ptolemy,' as if it were ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου. The dative is the 'dativus commodi'; 'Are Ptolemy's dominion.' Cf. *Odys.* iv. 177 (πόλεις) αἱ περιναϊεταόουσιν ἀνάσσονται δ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ.

96. ἀφνέον . . . οἶκον: see Mahaffy, p. 130. S. Jerome puts the income of Ptolemy at 14,800 silver talents.

τόσσον: cf. ii. 161; xxiv. 77, 118; where an explanatory clause is similarly introduced. Callim. *Delos*, 216:

σὺ δ' οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλες ἄπυστος
δὴν ἔμεναι: τοίη σε παρέδραμεν ἀγγελιώτις.

Early writers usually add γάρ: *Iliad* xxi. 288; Solon, iv. 3. This is dropped when γάρ becomes distinctly 'for.' So even *Odys.* xiv. 326.

99-101. βοᾶν . . . ἐπὶ βουσίν. There is neither formal invasion, nor raid of freebooters. Cf. Bacchyl. xviii. 5:

ἦ τις ἀμετέρας χθονὸς
δυσμενῆς ὄρι' ἀμφιβάλλει
στραταγέτας ἀνὴρ;
ἦ λησταὶ κακομάχανοι
ποιμένων ἀέκατι μῆλων
σεύοντ' ἀγέλας βίᾳ;

ἐπί: of the object aimed at; cf. i. 49; xxii. 145.

104. ἐπὶ πάγχυ. Another instance of the fondness of later Greek for joining a preposition with an adverb. Cf. Ap. Rhod. iii. 511 ἐπὶ πάγχυ πέποιθεν ἡγορέη (ἐπὶ μάλλον, Herod. i. 94).

106. οὐ μὲν ἀχρεῖός γε. 'Yet his wealth is not piled idle in his rich treasure house like the wealth of toiling ants.' Cf. xvi. 22.

107. αἶ belongs to κέχυται as well as to μογεόντων.

μυρμάκων: cf. Crates (Bergk, xlvi):

χρήματα δ' οὐκ ἐθέλω συνάγειν κλυτά, κανθάρων ὄλβον
μύρμηκός τ' ἄφενος χρήματα μαϊόμενος.

108. θεῶν . . . οἶκον, κ.τ.λ.: with the whole passage compare the parallel lines 16, 22 *sqq.*, and the references there given. Ptolemy's munificence towards the state religion is attested by the monuments. Professor Mahaffy (*loc. cit.* p. 184 *sqq.*) mentions as founded or restored by Ptolemy the temple of Philae (Upper Egypt), a common temple of the Greek gods near Naukratis (West Delta), a temple of Isis near Sebennytos (Central Delta), a temple at Pithom (East Delta).

109. ἀπαρχομένοιο: gen. abs. with subject unexpressed. Cf. Xen. *Anab.* v. 4. 16 οἱ δὲ πολέμοιοι, προσιώντων, τέως ἡσύχαζον.

112. κατ' ἀγῶνας: either 'through the contests,' or better, 'for the contests,' as κατὰ θέαν ἦκειν, Thucyd. vi. 31; cf. iii. 6, note. There was a guild of Dionysiac artists settled at Ptolemais (Mahaffy, p. 79). In 275 B.C. was celebrated a great πομπή in which Dionysus and Semele were the recipients of especial honour. Athenaeus, pp. 198 *sqq.*, 118 *sqq.*; cf. xvi., 40 *sqq.*

120. ἀέρι πα κέκρυπται. 'But that uncounted wealth which they won by capture of the halls of Priam is buried somewhere in the gloom from whence there is no returning.' ἀέρι πα = 'the gloom of the dead world.' The phrase is freed from ambiguity by the clause ὅθεν πάλιν οὐκέτι νόστος (cf. xii. 19, note). ἀήρ passes from the meaning of air to that of mist (which is only thickened air, for in nubem cogitur aer, Verg. *Aen.* v. 20; cf. *Odys.* xi. 15 ἡέρι καὶ νεφέλῃ κεκαλυμμένοι), thence to that of darkness; Ap. Rhod. i. 777 ἀστὴρ κυανέοιο δι' ἡέρος . . . καλὸν ἐρευνθόμενος: iv. 1285:

ὅταν ἡέλιος μέσῳ ἡματι νύκτ' ἐπάγησιν
οὐρανόθεν τὰ δὲ λαμπρὰ δι' ἡέρος ἀστρα φαίειν.

So *ἡέριος* = dark; Aratus, 349 *ἡερίη καὶ ἀνάστερος*, and *ἡεροφοῖτις* *Ἐρινός* is the vengeance that walketh in darkness (*vid.* Buttmann, *Lexilogus*, pp. 37 sqq.). Add a quaint derivation in *Et. Mag.* 437 *ἡρία τοὺς τάφους . . . παρὰ τὸν ἀέρα ἡγουν τὸν ἐπικείμενον σκότον τοῖς τεθνεώσι.*

ἄερι here is therefore = *ζόφον ἡερόεντα* (*Iliad* xv. 191) or *ἡερόεντι βερέθρῳ* (Quint. Smyrn. vi. 264). Cf. *A. Pal.* vii. 283 (Leonidas) *Ἰδαο κακὸν ἐπιειμένος ἀχλύν*: Ap. Rhod. ii. 923 *καὶ ῥ' ὁ μὲν αὖτις ἔδυνε μέγαν ζόφον.*

121. *μῶνος δέ.* 'But alone, of all who went before or whose warm steps are yet printed in the trodden dust, has he established temples sweet with incense to his mother and his sire.' This refers of course to the newly established cult of Ptolemy I (Soter) and Berenice, as *θεοὶ σωτήρες* (Introd. p. 10).

ὦν ἔτι θερμά, κ.τ.λ., is simply a periphrasis for *the living*; *θερμά* = *warm with life*, Herond. *σάρκες οἷα θερμὰ πηδῶσαι*: *A. Pal.* vii. 371 which Hiller quotes is hardly parallel, but cf. the 'Carol of King Wenceslaus':

'In his master's steps he trod,
Where the snow lay dinted.
Heat was in the very sod
Which the saint had printed.'

Plutarch, *Moral* 517 F *οὐχ ἔωλα κακὰ ἄλλα θερμὰ καὶ πρόσφατα.*

125. *ἀρωγούς*: with reference to their title; *θεοὶ σωτήρες.*

127. *μησὶ περιπλομένοισι*: lit. 'in the months as they return.' Arist. *Clouds* 311 *ἡρί τ' ἐπερχομένων*: Soph. *O. T.* 156 *περιτελλομέναις ὥραις*. The dative is *temporal*, and the notion of time given in the subst. is further defined by the participle (*νυκτὶ δ' ἰούση*, 'at the coming of night'; Ap. Rhod. iv. 977).

ἐρευθομένων ἐπὶ βωμῶν: cf. Shirley's 'upon Death's purple altar.'

130. *κασίγνητόν τε*: *Iliad* xvi. 432 *Ἥρην δὲ προσέειπε κασίγνητήν τ' ἄλοχόν τε.*

131. *ὦδε καὶ . . .* The comparison—inevitable though blasphemous—with the marriage of Zeus to Hera is suggested by the relationship of Ptolemy and Arsinoë given in l. 130: this cannot be taken as a proof that this poem was written for the marriage, an idea which is precluded by l. 127.

133. *ἐν δέ*: cf. xviii. 19 *ἔτι παρθένος* in reference to a little known myth of the marriage of Iris and Zephyr; Nonnus, xxxi. 110:

*Ἰρις ἀξιφύτου Ζεφύρου χρυσόπτερε νύμφη
εὐλοχε μήτερ Ἐρωτος.*

(See Legrand, p. 96.)

135. *χαῖρε ἀναξ . . .* The encomium ends in the manner of the Homeric hymns:

*καὶ σὺ μὲν οὕτω χαῖρε, Διὸς καὶ Λητοῦς νιῆ
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ σείο καὶ ἄλλης μνήσομ' αἰοιδῆς—(H. Apoll.).*

137. *ἐκ Διός.* The promise of the opening line is redeemed, and the poem which began with Zeus ends with Zeus.

ἀρετὴν . . . αἰτεῦ, 'wealth thou hast and the praise of men, but goodness comes by prayer to God alone.' The poem touches for the moment a higher strain as do Horace's greater odes ('Dis te minorem quod geris imperas'). That wealth must be accompanied by *ἀρετή* is a frequent theme in Pindar (*Pyth.* v. 1):

*ὁ πλοῦτος εὐρυσθενής,
ὅταν τις ἀρετῇ κεκραμένον καθαρῇ
βροτήσιος ἀνὴρ πότμου παραδόντος αὐτὸν ἀνάγῃ
πολύφιλον ἐπέταν.*

Cf. the close of Callimachus' *Hymn to Zeus*:

*χαῖρε, πάτερ, χαῖρ' αἰθεῖ· δίδου δ' ἀρετὴν τ' ἀφενός τε.
οὐτ' ἀρετῆς ἄτερ ὄλβος ἐπίσταται ἀνδρας ἀξέειν,
οὐτ' ἀρετῇ ἀφένιοι· δίδου δ' ἀρετὴν τε καὶ ὄλβον*

XVIII.

This poem is an epithalamium for the marriage of Menelaus and Helen, sung before the bride-chamber by twelve Spartan maidens. Theocritus is said by the Scholiast to have imitated Stesichorus' epithalamium in this idyll. This cannot be proved or disproved, but it is certain that the poem shows marked traces of Sappho's influence (*vid.* notes on ll. 16, 49, 29). From l. 43 sqq. G. Kaibel (*Hermes*, xxvii. 249) argues that the object of the poem is aetiological—to explain the origin of a Spartan cult; cf. Helen of the Plane Tree. If there was such a cult it is only known from the poem, but there was a worship of Helen *Δενδρίτις* in Rhodes (Pausan. iii. 19. 10). In the same way Kaibel would explain the *ἄρα* of line 1; 'I have taken on me to explain this cult; know then that it was in Sparta that . . .'. But the manner in which the reference to this cult is introduced makes it impossible to recognize aetiology as the *motif* of the poem; 'the lines 43 sqq. appear as a simple episode, not as the kernel of the piece' (Legrand, p. 83 sqq.).

The *ἄρα* must be differently explained. If there is no context unknown to us of the poem it must be taken as marking a very sudden break, 'in medias res' (cf. xxii. 27). This is not probable, and the beginning would not be justified by such a sudden opening as that of xxv or Bret Harte's 'Which I wish to remark . . .'. It is more likely that the poem was written under some special conditions which we do not know, to which this *ἄρα* refers—either as an answer to some friend's work (cf. Nicias' answer to xi), or in answer to some request for a poem on the subject of Helen—or, it might be, merely after reading some Helen legend or poem which impressed Theocritus by its beauty or its strangeness. There is a striking resemblance

between the opening lines and the fragment that is left of Bacchylides' *Ode* xx

Σπάρτα ποτ' ἐν [
ξανθῇ Λακεδαίμονι
τοῖόνδε μέλος κ' [
ὅτ' ἄγετο καλλιπάρηον
κόραν θρασυκάρδιος Ἴδας
Μαρπήσσαν ἰοστέφανον,

and it is not unlikely that had we all the poem we should have the key to this idyll. Date and place of composition are wholly unknown.

1. ἄρα, 'so it was in Sparta in golden-haired Menelaus' halls.' ξανθότριχιν: *Odyss.* i. 285 παρὰ ξανθὸν Μενέλαον. ἐν . . . Σπάρτα. For separation of prep. from case cf. Pind. *Ol.* i. 17 ἀμφὶ θαμὰ τράπεζαν: Plato, *Laios* 797 d ἐν ὧς ἔπος εἰπὼν οὐ τοῖς μὲν τοῖς δ' οὐ: Callim. i. 10 ἐν δέ σε Παρρασίη Ῥεῖη τέκε.

2. παρθενικάι: substantival, cf. xii. 5: often in Alexandrine poetry.

3. νεογράφω θαλάμῳ. A new θάλαμος was built for each marriage; see Xen. *Ephes.* A. viii. 2 ἦν δ' αὐτοῖς ὁ θάλαμος οὕτως πεποιημένος: κλίνη χρυσῇ στρώμασιν ἑστρωτο πορφυροῖς καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς κλίνης βαβυλωνία ἐπεποικίλο σκηνή: παίζοντες ἔρωτες οἱ μὲν Ἀφροδίτην θεραπεύοντες (ἦν δὲ καὶ Ἀφροδίτης εἰκὼν) οἱ δὲ ἱππεύοντες ἀναβάται στρουθοῖς, κ.τ.λ. Buecheler quotes from the *Rhetor. Graec.* ix. 271 θάλαμος δὲ πεποικίλται ἀνθεσι καὶ γραφαῖς παντοίοις.

4. μέγα χρῆμα Λακαινῶν, 'all the flower of Lacedaemon's beauty'; Xen. *Ephes.* A. i. 1 παῖς Ἀβροκόμος μέγα τι χρῆμα κάλλους: Plut. *Anton.* 31 τὴν ἀδελφὴν χρῆμα θαυμαστὸν ὡς λέγεται γυναικός.

5. Τυνδαριδᾶν κατεδέξατο, 'when he woo'd and received to his home (κατα-) from the Tyndaridae that lovely bride, Helen.'

Τυνδαριδᾶν = the Dioscuri, brothers of Helen. I have ventured to adopt a new reading for this line—*vid.* Not. Crit. Assuming κατεδέξατο as the original the variants can be satisfactorily explained: κατελέξατο (D) by Δ for Δ: κατεκλίνετο (S) as an attempt to explain κατελέξατο (the writer understood it as = κατάλεικτο): κατεγλέγετο (h 11) show γ and λ confused (easy in uncial or minuscule), &c. Juntine has κατεκλάξατο, whence Meineke and recent editors κατεκλάξατο: cf. xv. 77, not a very happy expression *here*. This makes it necessary to take Τυνδαριδᾶν τὰν ἀγαπητάν as 'caram Tyndaridarum,' i.e. 'eam quae erat de Tyndarei liberis carissima' (Hiller). But Τυνδαριδᾶν always = the Dioscuri *without* Helen (*vid.* xxii. 216; Pind. *Ol.* iii. 1); and τὰν ἀγαπητάν Τυνδαριδᾶν is doubtful Greek. We can say δαιμόνιε ἀνδρῶν, but not ὁ δαιμόνιος ἀνδρῶν: and ἀγαπητάν is not a superlative in sense.

7. δ' ἄρα: resuming after the digression.

εἰς ἐν μέλος; cf. Catull. lxi. 38:

'Agite in modum
Dicite, O Hymenaeae Hymen,
Hymen O Hymenaeae.'

ἐγκροτίοισαι: of the beat of the foot in the dance.

8. ποσσὶ περιπλέκτοισ: the 'woven paces' of the dancers; cf. *Odyss.* viii. 264:

πέπληγον δὲ χορὸν θεῖον ποσίν· αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς
μαρμαρυγὰς θηεῖτο ποδῶν, θαύμαζε δὲ θυμῷ.

ὑπὸ . . . ὑμεναίῳ (not ὑπίαχε); cf. Callim. ii. 49 ὑπ' ἐρωτι κεκαυμένος: Bacchyl. iii. 17 λάμπει δ' ὑπὸ μαρμαρυγαῖς ὁ χρυσοῦς ὑφιδαιδάλτων τριπόδων. The use of ὑπὸ with dative differs little from the simple dative of *cause*; cf. Soph. *Trach.* 205.

9 *sqq.* From here follows the song of the maidens sung in unison by the whole band. It is useless to attempt to cut the song into equal strophes.

πρωϊζέ: vocative by attraction; cf. xvii. 16. The adjective is used for the adverb as in xiv. 2; xvi. 95, &c.

11. ἦ ῥα πολὺν τιν' ἐπινες, κ.τ.λ., 'hast thou drunk somewhat heavily that thou hast thrown thyself a-bed?'

πολὺν τινα, *sc.* αἶνον: Herond. vi. 77 γλυκὺν πιεῖν ἐγχεῦσα. The addition of *τις* to this elliptical use of πολὺς gives great offence to Cobet, but cf. Lucian, i. 474 τῷ Μίνωι μία *τις* (*sc.* δίκη) καὶ πρὸς χάριν ἐδικάσθη.

ὁ τ': cf. xii. 16; xvi. 11; xi. 54, notes.

12. εὐδεν μὲν σπεύδοντα, 'if thou didst wish to sleep betimes thou shouldst have slept alone.'

For αὐτόν cf. x. 19; v. 85. καθ' ὥραν: cf. xxi. 40.

14. ἕνας καὶ ἐς ἄω, 'since to-morrow and to-morrow, and from year to year'; cf. Hesiod, *Ἔργ.* 408 εἰς τ' αὔριον εἰς τ' ἐννεμφιν: Lucian, i. 229 ὦ Ἥλιε μὴ ἐλάσῃς τήμερον μηδ' αὔριον μηδ' ἐς τρίτην ἡμέραν. Observe that ἐς is to be used thus only when the date is still prospective; εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἰκέται ἤκοντες, Lucian, *Tox.* 55, is incorrect for τῇ ἐπιούσῃ.

15. Μενέλαε τεὰ νυὸς ἄδε: for νυὸς see xv. 77. The trochaic caesura in the fourth foot of a hexameter is exceedingly rare in Greek, and may generally be excused by the close conjunction of the words forming it or by elision, Monro, *Hom. Gram.* § 367, but cf. *Odyss.* xvii. 399 μὴ τοῦτο θεὸς τελέσειεν. There is however no true example in the Alexandrian poets. Hence Meineke *here* Μενέλα τεὰ ἄ νυὸς ἄδε.

16. ὀλβιε γάμβρε: cf. Sappho, 99:

ὀλβιε γάμβρε σοὶ μὲν δὴ γάμος, ὥς ἄραο,
ἐκτετέλεστ', ἔχῃς δὲ πάρθενον, ἂν ἄραο.

ἀγαθός τις ἐπέπταρεν, κ.τ.λ. (*sc.* ἄνθρωπος). Some man of good omen sneezed upon thee as thou didst go, as went the other heroes unto Sparta, that thou might'st win thy quest.

ὡς ἀνύσαιο depends on ἐπέπταρεν not on ἐρχομένῳ. For the good omen cf. vii. 96; Xen. *Anab.* iii. 2. 9, where a sneeze is called οἰανὸς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Σωτήρος: Arist. *Av.* 720 παρμόν τ' ὄρνιθα καλεῖτε.

ἀγαθός, 'lucky'; cf. Callim. v. 124:

γνωσέεται δ' ὄρνιχας ὡς αἰσιος οἱ τε πέτονται
ἦλιθα καὶ ποῖαν οὐκ ἀγαθαὶ πτέρυγες.

Cf. Schol. vii. 96 τῶν παρμῶν οἱ μὲν ὠφελοῦσι οἱ δὲ εἰσι βλαβεροί. (Fritzsche-Hiller explain ἀγαθός = a good man, and assume that the sneeze of a saint was more effective than a rogue's.)

17. ἄπερ: sc. ποιούσι.

ἐς Σπάρταν. In the usual form of the story Helen was woo'd at Amyclae, not Sparta; but Theocritus here follows another legend, which appears also in Isocr. 215 ε μετα γὰρ τὴν Θησέως εἰς Αἰδοῦ κατάβασιν ἐπανελευθέρουσης (τῆς Ἑλένης) αὐτῆς εἰς Λακεδαιμόνα καὶ πρὸς τὸ μνηστεύεσθαι λαβούσης ἡλικίαν ἅπαντες οἱ τότε βασιλεύοντες καὶ δυναστεύοντες (these are Theocritus' ἄλλοι ἀριστέες) τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην ἔσχον περὶ αὐτῆς . . . ὑπεριδόντες γὰρ τοὺς οἴκοι γάμους ἦλθον ἐκείνην μνηστεύσοντες.

18. Κρονίδαν πινθερόν: cf. *Odys.* iv. 569 οὐνεκ' ἔχεις Ἑλένην καὶ σφιν γαμβρὸς Διὸς ἔσσι.

ἡμιθέοις: cf. Isocr. x. 43. Not to be altered to ἡμιθεοίς.

πινθερόν: both Greek and Latin affect this roundabout way of stating connexion by marriage, cf. Pind. *Isth.* vi. 37 Πηλεὺς . . . γαμβρὸς θεῶν: Verg. *Georg.* i. 31 'teque sibi generum Tethys emat omnibus undis.'

19. τὰν μίαν, 'the same'; Callim. iv. 75 φεύγε καὶ Ἀννίη τὸν ἓνα δρόμον.

20. οἷα Ἀχαιῶδων γαῖαν πατεῖ, 'whose peer treads not the earth among the maids of Greece'; cf. *Odys.* xxi. 107 οἷη νῦν οὐκ ἔστι γυνὴ κατ' Ἀχαιίδα γαῖαν: Sappho, 106 οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἑτέρα πάϊς ὦ γάμβρε τοιαῦτα.

πατεῖ: cf. Soph. *Philoc.* 1060 χαῖρε γὰρ Λήμνον πατῶν: Lycoph. 200 χῶ μὲν πατήσσει χῶρον αἰάζων Σκύθην. αἶαν here is 'the earth' not 'a land' as usually; cf. Quint. Smyrn. ix. 416 ὦν ἐκὰς οὔτις ἀνὴρ ἐπινίσσεται αἶαν.

22. αἷς δρόμος ωύτός, κ.τ.λ.: see Eurip. *Androm.* 597 sqq.; Propert. iii. 14:

'Multa tuae Sparte miramur iura palaestrae,
Sed mage virginei tot bona gymnasii.
Quod non infames exercet corpore ludos
Inter luctantes nuda puella viros.'

24. θῆλυς: fem. as in Homeric θῆλυς ἔεργον.

25. τὰν οὐδ' ἐν τῷ ἄμωμος, 'of whom no one is faultless when compared with Helen.' The MSS. reading οὐδ' ἄν presents an impossible ellipse.

26, 27. Ἀὼς ἀντέλλουσα, κ.τ.λ. In this couplet and in 29, 30 we have similes expressive of Helen's beauty. The restoration of the text in the latter place may be considered certain. As there the comparison is threefold and gives an image of Helen's gracefulness, so here we have an expression of her bright beauty, and for the sake of uniformity of style expect three similes and an absence of any introductory particle. I have therefore ejected ἄτε in 28, and introduced what is suggested by the *ductus litterarum* and the form of the verse τό τε. Tr. 'lovely shines forth the face of rising dawn, lovely the face of holy night, and lovely the clear spring when winter ceases from the land. So shines forth golden Helen among us; a glory to the rich field springs up the great harvest, a glory to

the garden is the cypress, a glory to the chariot the horse of Thessaly. So is blushing Helen a glory to Lacedaemon.'

πότνια νύξ has been strangely objected to and more strangely altered. It is not the moon but the clear night of stars, for Helen 'walks in beauty like the night.' πότνια personifies νύξ into a living goddess; cf. ii. 69 and 167; cf. Grenfell's 'Erotic fragment,' col. ii. ἄστρα φίλα καὶ συνερώσα πότνια νύξ μοι. τό τε also Kaibel, but with πότν' ἄως for πότνια νύξ: ἢ for ἄτε, Steig. Other 'emendations' proceed chiefly on the assumption that a contrast between the dark night and bright day is intended; πότνια disproves this, and the threefold comparison must be kept.

λευκόν: cf. Callim. vi. 122 λευκὸν ἔαρ λευκὸν δὲ θέρος, καὶ χεῖμα φέροισα.

διέφανε: gnomic aorist. For sense of shines out cf. Pind. *Pyth.* iii. 79 καιομένα δ' αὐτῷ διέφανε πυρά.

30. κυπάρισσος. For the comparison cf. Omar Khayyám's 'the cypress—slender minister of wine'; Catull. lxi. 21 'floridis velut enitens Myrtus Asia ramulis'; Sappho, 104:

τίφ σ', ὦ φίλε γάμβρε, κάλως εἰκάσδω;
ὄρπακι βραδίνῳ σε κάλιστ' εἰκάσδω.

33. ἄτριον (ἡτριον), 'warp.'

36. εὐρύστερνον denotes Athene as the goddess of battle, not here the goddess of cunning work. Helen is not imagined as singing at her loom as Ahrens supposes, when he conjectures κρόκαν and εὐρεσίεργον for λύραν and εὐρύστερνον.

37. ἐπ' ὄμμασιν ἔμεροι: cf. Eurip. *Bacch.* 456 πόθον πλέως: Pind. N. viii. 1 ὦρα πότνια, . . . παρθενηῖοις παῖδων ἐφίξοισα γλεφάροις: hom. h. Demet. 214 ἐπὶ τοι πρέπει ὄμμασιν αἰδῶς καὶ χάρις.

38. οἰκέτις, 'housewife.'

39. ἄμμες δ' ἐς δρόμον, 'we will hie us in the morning to our course, and to the flowers of the field.' φύλλα, as in xi 26, of flowers. The passage seems to be imitated by Coluthus, who says of Helen (340) οἶδε κελεύθους ἐς ῥόδον ἐς λειμῶνα.

43 sqq. *Vid.* Introductory note, πρᾶται, referring to the establishment of this cult of Helen—if such existed. The plane tree was a marked feature of Sparta (Pausan. iii. 14. 8).

46. σταξεύμεν = στόζομεν (στάζω).

48. γράμματα δ' ἐν φλοιῷ, 'and letters shall be written on the bark, for the passer-by to read, in Dorian wise: honour me: I am Helen's tree.'

ἀννέμη (ἀνανέμω) in rarer sense of 'reading' = ἀναγιγνώσκω.

Δωριστί: cf. xiii. 56; xiv. 46. The argument for regarding ll. 44 sqq. as referring to the establishment of a cult is considerably strengthened by this line. Δωριστί cannot be taken here as = in Doric. It was by no means a peculiar Dorian custom to cut a name on a tree trunk; but these tree worships seem to have been especially Dorian. γράμματα then = not only the name 'Helen,' but the dedication of the tree, and in-junction to worship. Hiller takes Δωριστί = in Doric brevity! This is surely absurd, and should at least be Σπαρτιστί. Ameis 'Doriensium more,' i. q. pie, sancte. Why?

49. χαίροις: cf. Sappho, 103 χαίροιςα νύμφα, χαίρετω δ' ὁ γάμβρος: *ib.* 105 χαίρε νύμφα χαίρε τίμει γάμβρε πόλλα.

50-52. Λατῶ . . . Λατῶ κουροτρόφος. The repetition of the name in each case in these three lines, adds a solemnity and dignity to the prayer. In l. 51, θεά, 'that great goddess'; cf. Aesch. *Eumenid.* 224 δικάς δὲ Παλλὰς τῶνδ' ἐποπτεύσει θεά. The repetition can easily be paralleled, e. g. Verg. *Aen.* viii. 71: Macaulay's 'O Tiber, Father Tiber.'

53. ὦς . . . ἐνθῇ: the subject is ὄλβον.

'From princely sire to princely son
For ever to descend.'—Calverley.

56. ἐς ὄρθρον: see on l. 14.

πρῶτος αἰοιδός, 'the first cockerow.'

57. εὐτρίχα: of a bird; is now paralleled by Bacchyl. v. 28:

λεπτότριχα σὺν Ζεφύρου πνοαῖσιν
ἔθειραν ἀρίγνωτος μετ' ἀνθρώποις ἰδεῖν:

of an eagle.

58. Catull. lxii. 5 'Hymen O Hymenaeae, Hymen ades O Hymenaeae.'

XIX.

See Introd. § 3, esp. p. 54. The piece is not by Theocritus; probably by Bion (Bion, xix, Hermann: *Incert.* iv, Ahrens). The idea is reproduced in Anacreont. 33 (Bergk); Nicet. Eugen. iv. 313.

2. συλεύμενον. From an -έω form, collateral with συλάω. The middle only here.

3. δάκτυλα: *vid.* Liddell and Scott.

5, 6. τυτθόν . . . ἀλικά τραύματα: cf. iv. 55.

7. μάτηρ: *sc.* Aphrodite.

8. ἔφυς, 'wert born,' so 'art'; cf. ἔγεντο, l. 88. The hiatus καὶ ἀλικά is excused by the slight pause before the exclamatory ἀλικά, and by its position at the bucolic caesura. Cf. ii. 154, &c. For the sense cf. Anacreont. xxxiii. 13:

ἀ δ' εἶπεν εἰ τὸ κέντρον
πονεί τὸ τὰς μελίττας
πύσον δοκεῖς πονοῦσιν
Ἔρωσ ὅσους σὺ βάλλεις;

Moschus, ii. (Ἔρωσ δραπετής) 18:

τύξον ἔχει μάλα βαιὸν ὑπὲρ τύξω δὲ βέλεμον.
τύτθον μὲν τὸ βέλεμον, ἐς αἰθέρα δ' ἀχρὶ φορεῖται.

XX.

On the authorship of this poem see Introduction, § 3: Hiller, *Beiträge*, pp. 70-73.

1. It is not clear to whom the speaker addresses himself. If it is to the ποιμένες of l. 19 the long delay in showing the situation is most inartistic. If it is γῇ τε κούρανῳ, the apostrophe of the ποιμένες is ridiculous. Contrast this awkwardness with any of the genuine Theocritean pieces.

4. θλίβειν, 'to press'; θλίβειν δάκτυλα, Musaeus, 114.

6. οἶα βλέπεις. Theocritus has ἄ before βλ only elsewhere in xvii. 136. In later Greek more often; Anacreont. xv. 18 τὸ δὲ βλέμμα: *A. Pal.* xii. 199 (Strato) ἀλλὰ πάρωρα βλέπω (Plato, *Ep.* 14 ὡς πολλοῖς ὄμμασιν εἰς σε βλέπω). The form of verse in three detached divisions occurs in Theocritus only in viii. 41; often in late writers, *vid.* Meineke.

ὀπποῖα: wrongly used for οἶα (exclamation).

7. αἰκάλλεις, 'wheedle.'

8. ἀδέα: ἡδύς is here treated as of two terminations, as in *Odys.* xii. 369 ἡδύς αὐτμή: and makes accus. in -εα instead of -υν, as εὐρέα πόντον, *Iliad* vi. 291. So *Epit. Bion.* 83 ἀδέα πόρτιν. (Theocritus has nom. ἀδέα, accus. ἀδείαν.)

11. τρὶς εἰς ἰόν: imitated from Theocr. vi. 39. The spitting averted evil.

13. μυχθίζοισα: cf. *A. Pal.* v. 178 (Meleager) τί μάτα:α γελαῖς καὶ σιμὰ σεσηρῶς μυχθίζεις;

λοξὰ βλέποισα, 'looking askance'; Anacreon *fr.* 75:

Πῶλε Θρηκίη τί δή με λοξὸν ὄμμασιν βλέπουσα
νηλεῶς φεύγεις;

14. σεσαρὸς . . . ἐγέλαξεν (ἐγέλασσε would be the correct form; and so Ahrens restores), 'laughed in derision and disdain.' σεσηρὸς is here used in its usual sense—smiling scornfully; see note on vii. 19. It is cognate accus., cf. Babrius, l. 14 σεσηρὸς αἰκάλλουσα σοβαρόν: *A. Pal.* vi. 1 ἡ σοβαρόν γελάσασα καθ' Ἑλλάδος . . . Λαῖς.

16. ὡς ῥόδον ἔρσῃ: cf. Callim. v. 27:

τὸ δ' ἔρευθος ἀνέδραμεν, πρῶτον οἶαν
ἢ ῥόδον ἢ σίβδας κόκκος ἔχει χροῖαν.

17. ὑποκάρδιον ὄργάν: from Theocr. xi. 15.

19. τὸ κήγγον, 'the truth.' The word is used in this sense by Archias, *A. Pal.* 57 Νήπι' ἔρως πορθεῖς με τὸ κήγγον: and by Leonidas, *A. Pal.* vii. 648 ἦδ' Ἀριστοκράτης τὸ κήγγον. It is usually used of persons 'true,' 'honest'; Theocr. *Ep.* xix; Herond. vi. 39 γυναικὸς ἐστὶ κρηγύης φέρειν πάντα.

20. ἄλλον, 'different'; Lucian, i. 208 (Ganymede to Zeus) πῶς οὖν τὰ πτερὰ σοι ἐκείνα ἐξερρήκε σὺ δὲ ἄλλος ἤδη ἀναπέφνης;

21-31. The whole passage is imitated from Theocritean lines; vi. 34; xi. 19, 31, 38, 76.

21, 22. ὑπὴν must here = 'lip' or 'chin,' not the moustache; cf. *A. Pal.* ii. 136 ἱουλον κύκλον ὑπὴν. Nor do the difficulties of the lines stop with this. As κάλλος is subject to ἐπύκαζεν, ἐπάνθεεν ἀδύ τι κάλλος must be taken of a growth of hair; not of complexion, as would naturally be the case (τὸ ἐρυθρῆμα ἐπανθεῖ, *Lucian, Imag.* 7); and though ἀνθέω and ἄνθος are used of hair it involves a violation of language to use ἐπανθεῖν so without further definition. The expression is therefore only partly justified by such phrases as τοὺς ἱουλον ἀνθεύοντας (*Herond.* i. 52):

πώγων εὐρὺς ἐπέπτατο κάλλος ὑφαίνων
στήθεϊ γυμνωθέντι καὶ ἱμερόεντι προσώπῳ (*A. Pal.* ii. 328);

πρὶν . . . ὑπὸ κροτάφοισιν ἱούλους
ἀνθῆσαι πυκάσαι τε γένυς εὐανθέϊ λάχνῃ (*Odys.* xi. 319).

Graefe conjectured ἀδύς ἱουλος, but this is palaeographically most improbable. Nor is the transposition of 22 and 23 (Graefe and Meineke) of service since χαῖται οἷα σέλινα can only be used of thick clustering curls on the brow.

26, 27. γλυκερώτερον should be kept in both places. The writer tries to imitate the Theocritean repetition of leading words (*Introd.* § 2). Valekenae's ἀπαλώτερον is hardly justified by Longus' χεῖλη μὲν ῥόδων ἀπαλωτέρα καὶ στόμα κηρίων γλυκύτερον (whence Nicet. *Eugen.* vi. 356 χεῖλος μὲν αὐχέϊς ἀπαλώτερον ῥόδου, κ.τ.λ.). Nonnus seems to imitate the present passage; *Dionys.* xlvii. 105:

ἐκ στομάτων δὲ
ἡδυμανῆς ἀλάλαζε χέων ἄγρηνον ἀοιδὴν

29. δῶνακι = δόνακι, formed on analogy of οὔνομα, δούρατα, Δουλίχιον. First in Leonidas, 81 (see Geffcken, *ad loc.*).

31. τὰ δ' ἄστικά. The neuter plural is used contemptuously; 'those town girls.'

33. I have left the text as printed by Ziegler. Tr. 'And does not know that the fair Dionysus tended cattle in the glades.' But there is no legend of Dionysus as a herdsman; the only fable which could be used to justify this line is one preserved by Plutarch (*Sympos.* iv. 5. 3), that Adonis was none other than Dionysus; τὸν δὲ Ἀδωνιν οὐχ ἕτερον ἀλλὰ Διόνυσον εἶναι νομίζουσι καὶ πολλὰ τῶν τελευμένων ἐκατέρῳ περὶ τὰς ἐορτὰς βεβαιούσι τὸν λόγον. Another account, says Plutarch, made Adonis loved by Dionysus: ὡς θεῖον Ἀδωνιν ὀρεϊφύτης Διόνυσος ἤρπασεν (*Phanocles*). If it is just possible, therefore, that the writer of this poem identified the two persons, or expanded the latter legend. But the text is very uncertain, and the head of the line was apparently lost. Possibly we should read ἀκούει. οὐκ ἄλλος Διόνυσος . . . ἐλαύνω; 'do I not . . . a second Dionysus (in beauty)?'

36. From Bion, *Epil. Adon.* 68 μηκέτ' ἐνὶ δρυμοῖσι τὸν ἀνέρα μύρεο Κύπρι. With the whole passage cf. Longus, iv. 17. 6 εἰ δὲ νεμόντος ἡράσθην θεοὺς ἐμμησάμην· βουκόλος ἦν Ἀγχίσης καὶ ἔσχεν αὐτὸν Ἀφροδίτῃ· αἶγας ἔνεμε Βράγχος καὶ Ἀπόλλων αὐτὸν ἐφίλησε· ποιμὴν ἦν Γανυμήδης καὶ αὐτὸν Ζεὺς ἤρπασε. Cf. Theocr. iii. 40 sqq.

39. λάθριον . . . ἦλθε, 'stole secretly through the grove.' The reading Λάτμιον (*Juntine*) should be unhesitatingly rejected. The reading in the text, εἰς ἕνα, is only conjectural. To explain it understand not τόπον but ὕπνον, easily supplied from κάθευδε (cf. *Lucian*, i. 293 ὡς βαθὺν ἐκοιμήθης). εἰς with numerals as l. 25, &c. παιδί is dative of association, or of advantage. Tr. 'Slept one sleep with the lad.' (*Paley* conjectures εἰν ἐνί: cf. *A. Pal.* v. 293 εἰν ἐνὶ θητεύσει Παλλάδι καὶ Παφίῃ: near to MSS. would be ἀδέα often written ἀδέα in MSS.)

41. ὄρνις ἐπλάγχθη: according to one form of the legend, Zeus himself in the form of an eagle snatched away Ganymede. *Lucian*, i. 208; *Nonnus*, xv. 280:

καὶ Διὸς οἰνοχόος πέλε βουκόλος, δν διὰ κάλλος
φειδομένους ὀνύχεσσιν ἐκούφισεν ὑψιπέτης Ζεὺς.

44. The sense is, 'Have no more amours in country or in town, Cyprus; Eunica has laid down a new law for gods and men' (*Zettell*).

XXI (Incert. III, Ahrens).

On the authorship of this idyll see *Introd.* § 3, pp. 54, 55. The scheme of the poem is as follows:—After the prefatory lines to Diophantus the writer passes to narrative. Two fishermen lie asleep in their cabin by the sea, with the poor implements of their craft about them. Waking before the night is half done one tells his fellow how he had dreamed that he had caught a wondrous golden fish, and sworn that he would desert his calling and live on land on the gold he had won. The oath he swore in his sleep troubles him. Is it binding? His companion bids him pay no thought to his dream, or likely enough he will starve while he neglects more solid fish.

2. αὐτά, 'alone.' For sentiment cf. *Arist. Plutus* 533:

Πενία. ἐγὼ γὰρ
τὸν χειροτέχνην ὥσπερ δέσποινα ἐπαναγκάζουσα κάθημαι
διὰ τὴν χρεῖαν καὶ τὴν πενίαν ζητεῖν ὑπόθεν βίον ἔξει.

4. ἐπιμύσσησι. The τ is lengthened as in Epic; cf. *xxii.* 19; *διεμοιράτο*, *Odys.* xiv. 434; *μονόλυκος*, *Aratus*, 1124, &c.

5. ἐφιστάμεναι, 'haunting,' properly 'standing over the bed';

so Aesch. *Agam.* 14 φόβος γὰρ ἄνθ' ὕπνου παραστατεῖ. Cf. *Odys.* xix. 515:

αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ νύξ' ἔλθῃ, ἔλθῃσι τε κοῖτος ἅπαντας,
κείμαι ἐνὶ λέκτρῳ, πυκινὰ δέ μοι ἄμφ' ἄδινον κῆρ
ῥεῖται μελεδῶνες ὀδυρομένην ἐρέθουσιν.

6. ὅμως, 'although poverty and care snatch away sleep.' ὅμως Steph. and most editors unnecessarily.

ἰχθύος: the singular is to be taken collectively; cf. xiv. 17, note, and *Introd.* p. 55.

7. βρύον, 'seaweed.' πλεκταῖς, 'woven of reeds and wattles'; cf. καλύβη σχοινί-τιδι, *A. Pal.* vii. 295 (Leonidas).

στρωσάμενοι, 'making them a bed' (middle).

8. κεκλιμένοι τοίχῳ, 'leaning against the wall of grass.' For the dative cf. *Odys.* xvii. 339:

ἴξε δ' ἐπὶ μελίνου οὐδοῦ ἐντοσθε θυράων,
κλινάμενος σταθμῷ κυπαρισσίνῳ.

Hermann's πρός for τῷ is not wanted.

9. ἀθλήματα, 'implements'; a new meaning for the word.

10. φυκίοντα δέλητα, 'baits of seaweeds.' On φυκίοντα see *Introd.* p. 55. δέλητα: a contracted plural from δέλεαρ. Seaweed is mentioned as a bait by Oppian, *Pisc.* iii. 414:

σάλπαι δ' ἱκαλέοις μὲν αἰεὶ φύκεσσι μάλιστα
τέρπονται, κίνη δὲ καὶ ἀγρώσσονται ἐδωδῇ. . .

10. 421:

τῆμος ἐπεντύει κύρτον δύλον· ἐν δὲ οἱ εἶσω
φύκεσιν εἰλομένους λαῶς βάλεν, ἀμφὶ δὲ ποίας
εἰναλίας στομίουσιν ἐδήσατο τῆσι γάνυνται
σάλπαι τ' ἡδ' ὅσσοι βοτανήφαγοι ἰχθύες ἄλλοι.

11. ὀρμαί, 'lines of horsehair,' Oppian, *Hal.* iii. 75:

δονάκεσσιν ἀναψάμενοι δολιχοῖσιν
ὀρμὴν ἵππειον εὐπλοκον.

κύρτοι, 'lobster pots,' Oppian, iii. 341:

κύρτον δὲ πλέξαιο περίδρομον ὅττι μάλιστα
τεύχων ἢ σπάρτοισιν Ἰβηρίσιν ἢ ἐλύγοισι
ράβδους ἀμφιβάλων· λευρὴ δὲ οἱ εἴσοδος ἔστω
γαστήρ τ' εὐρυχανής.

With the whole list cf. the Epigram of Leonidas, *A. Pal.* vi. 4.

ἐκ σχοίνων, 'made of cord'; cf. xv. 123.

12. γέρων . . . λέμβος, 'an old boat.' For γέρων cf. Soph. *O. C.* 1259 γέρων γέροντι συγκατάκηκεν πίνος: Eurip. *H. F.* 26 γέρων λόγος.

14. ὁ πᾶς πόρος, 'all their revenue'; cf. Ovid, *Met.* iii. 588 'Ars illi sua census erat'; Plaut. *Rudens* 294 'Hisce hami atque haec harundines sunt nobis quaestu et cultu.'

15, 16. The MSS. reading of these two lines is:

οὐδεὶς δ' οὐ κύθραν (χύθραν 11) εἶχ', οὐ λίνα· (λίνα 11 M sec. man.)

πάντα περισσά. (φ must have had λίνα)

πάντ' ἐδόκει τήνοισι ἄγρα πένια ἢ σφᾶς ἐτέρη.

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φρεσὶν ἤρεθον αὐδάν: a curiously far-fetched phrase; 'provoked speech by their thought.' For φρεσὶ Meineke compares *Iliad* xvii. 260 τίς κεν ἦσι φρεσὶν οὐνοματ' εἴποι; cf. also *Odys.* xv. 445 ἔχετ' ἐν φρεσὶ μῦθον: Pseudo-Phocyl. 20 λόγον ἐν φρεσὶ ἴσχειν.

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χρόνον δ' αἱ νύκτες: impatiently; 'the watches of the night are slow.' νύκτες in plural as Arist. *Clouds* 1 ὦ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ τὸ χρέμα τῶν νυκτῶν ὅσον. (τί τὸ χρέμα χρόνον ταὶ νύκτες here Martini and Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, but we require an exclamation not a question.)

26. Ἀσφαλίων: the name occurs *Odys.* iv. 216.

27. παρέβα τὸν ἰὸν δρόμον. The season has not wilfully gone out of its course, Lucian, i. 229 (*Deor. Dial.* 10), Helios loq. ἀλλὰ μὴ παραβαίνειν τι ἔδοξα ἐν τῷ δρόμῳ καὶ ἔξω ἐλάσαι τῶν ὄρων,

so Aesch. *Agam.* 14 φόβος γὰρ ἄνθ' ὕπνου παραστατεῖ. Cf. *Odys.* xix. 515:

αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ νύξ' ἔλθῃ, ἔλθῃσι τε κοῖτος ἅπαντας,
κείμεναι ἐνὶ λέκτρῳ, πυκινὰ δέ μοι ἄμφ' ἀδινὸν κῆρ
ὄρεται μελεδῶνες ὀδυρομένην ἐρέθουσιν.

6. ὥμως, 'although poverty and care snatch away sleep.' ὥμως Steph. and most editors unnecessarily.

ἰχθύος: the singular is to be taken collectively; cf. xiv. 17, note, and *Introd.* p. 55.

7. βρύον, 'seaweed.'

πλεκταῖς, 'woven of reeds and wattles'; cf. *καλύβη σχοινί-τιδι*, *A. Pal.* vii. 295 (Leonidas).

στρωσάμενοι, 'making them a bed' (middle).

8. κεκλιμένοι τοίχῳ, 'leaning against the wall of grass.' For the dative cf. *Odys.* xvii. 339:

ἴξε δ' ἐπὶ μελίνου οὐδοῦ ἐντοσθε θυράων,
κλινάμενος σταθμῷ κυπαρισσίνῳ.

Hermann's *πρός* for τῷ is not wanted.

9. ἀθλήματα, 'implements'; a new meaning for the word.

10. φυκίοντα δέλητα, 'baits of seaweeds.' On *φυκίοντα* see *Introd.* p. 55. δέλητα: a contracted plural from δέλεαρ. Seaweed is mentioned as a bait by Oppian, *Pisc.* iii. 414:

σάλπαι δ' ἱκαλέοις μὲν αἰεὶ φύκεσσι μάλιστα
τέρπονται, κίνη δὲ καὶ ἀγρώσσονται ἔδωδῃ. . .

Ib. 421:

τῆμος ἐπεντύει κύρτου δύλον· ἐν δὲ οἱ εἴσω
φύκεσιν εἰλομένους λάσας βάλεν, ἀμφὶ δὲ ποίας
εἰναλίας στομοίοισιν ἐδήσατο τῇσι γάνυνται
σάλπαι τ' ἡδ' ὅσσοι βοτανηφάγοι ἰχθύες ἄλλοι.

11. ὀρμαί, 'lines of horsehair,' Oppian, *Hal.* iii. 75:

δονάκεσσιν ἀναψάμενοι δολιχοῖσιν
ὀρμὴν ἵππειον ἐϋπλοκον.

κύρτοι, 'lobster pots,' Oppian, iii. 341:

κύρτον δὲ πλέξαιο περίδρομον ὅττι μάλιστα
τεύχων ἢ σπάρτοισιν Ἰβηρίσιν ἢ ἐλύγοισι
ράβδους ἀμφιβαλὼν· λευρὴ δὲ οἱ εἴσοδος ἔστω
γαστήρ τ' εὐρυχανής.

With the whole list cf. the Epigram of Leonidas, *A. Pal.* vi. 4.

ἐκ σχοίνων, 'made of cord'; cf. xv. 123.

12. γέρων . . . λέμβος, 'an old boat.' For γέρων cf. *Soph. O. C.* 1259 γέρων γέροντι συγκατάκηκεν πίνος: *Eurip. H. F.* 26 γέρων λόγος.

14. ὁ πᾶς πόρος, 'all their revenue'; cf. *Ovid, Met.* iii. 588 'Ars illi sua census erat'; *Plaut. Rudens* 294 'Hiscē hami atque haec harundines sunt nobis quaestu et cultu.'

15, 16. The MSS. reading of these two lines is:

οὐδεὶς δ' οὐ κύθραν (χύθραν 11) εἶχ', οὐ λῖνα· (κίνα 11 M sec. man.)
πάντα περισσά. (φ must have had λῖνα)
πάντ' ἐδόκει τήνοισι ἄγρα πένια ἢ σφᾶς ἐτέρη.

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κατά μοι ἄχθεται Ζεὺς καὶ τὴν νύκτα τριπλασίαν τῆς ἡμέρας ποιῆσαι διέγνωκεν;

32. *ὅς γὰρ ἂν εἰκάξῃ*, 'for whosoever guesses in his mind, he is the best interpreter of dreams who has his mind for teacher'; 'qui ingenio non arte divinat, is optimus est coniectator' (Paley); Eurip. *fr.* 63 *μάντις δ' ἄριστος ὅστις εἰκάξει καλῶς*.

34. *ἄλλως καὶ σχολά*, 'besides we have time to spare.' Bion, iii. (Hermann) 8 imitates the line *λαλέειν γὰρ ἐπέτραπεν ἂ σχολὰ ἄμυν*.

35. *μηδὲ καθεύδων*: *μηδέ* because the clause is conditional; 'if he lies by the sea and does not sleep.'

36. *ἀλλ' ὄνος, κ.τ.λ.*, 'but like an ass in a thorn bush, or the lamp in the town-hall: for they say that these are ever sleepless.' We have here two proverbial expressions, whether current or invented. Ahrens' conjecture is also possibly *ἄδων* (? *ἄδόνες*) *ἐν δρυμῷ* (*ἄδων = ἰηδών*), referring to the proverb *οὐδ' ὅσσον ἀηδόνες ὑπνώσσουσι*: cf. Longus, iv. 40 *ἀγρυπνοῦντες ὅσον οὐδὲ γλαῦκες*, and Chaucer's 'smales foules . . . that slepen alle night with open eye.' *ὦς* is omitted as in Theocr. xiii. 24; xiv. 51, &c.

37, 38. The restoration of the lines is almost hopeless, but *λέγει μανύειν* seems certain and should not be altered. All proposed emendations are violent and unconvincing, e.g. Haupt. *ὄψιν τὰν ἴδες εἴγε θέλεις μανύειν*: Ahrens *θέλε δὴ ποτε . . . πα τοι εἰοικε λέγειν, μανύειν*: Kaibel *τὰν ἴδες ἐσθλὰ δ' ἐγὼ μανύσω*. Best perhaps Ahlwardt *τὰν τὴν σεφ γ' ἐλεγε μανύειν*. The MSS. *ἔσσεο δέ* is obviously a corruption by dittography. I trust in my conjecture to have got somewhat nearer to the letters of the MSS. than has been done in previous attempts. Tr. 'Tell me some day (*ποτέ*) your vision of the night, since what one knows he promises to reveal to his companion.'

τις is used to refer to the speaker; cf. Soph. *Antig.* 745.

λέγει, 'promises'; *vid.* note on ii. 154.

μανύειν: Doric infin. for *μανύειν*.

39. *δειλινόν*, 'in the evening'; cf. xiii. 69, note.

40. *ἐν ὥρῃ*, 'early,' Arist. *Eccl.* 395 *τοσοῦτον χρῆμ' ὅχλου οὕτως ἐν ὥρῃ ξυνελέγη*.

43. *πλάνον*, 'deceptive'; cf. Ovid, *Met.* iii. 586:

'Pauper et ipse fuit; linoque solebat et hamis
Decipere et calamo salientes ducere pisces.'

44. *τῶν τραφερῶν ὠρέξατο*, 'reached after the food.' *τραφερός* is used in Homer always of dry land (*τραφερῆ*) as opposed to sea (*ὕγρῃ*), and this use is retained by the Alexandrian writers. The word is however used by Aratus as meaning 'fattening' (*τρέφω*), *ἐκ νομοῦ ἐρχόμενα τραφεροῦ ἐπὶ ὄψιον αὐλιν*. Here then as substantive 'the fattening thing,' i.e. 'food.' Others interpret 'one of the fat ones,' as if it were used in the place of *εὐτρεφής*, but this leaves *ὠρέξατο* awkwardly without an object.

45. *ἄρκτον μαντεύεται*, 'scents his bear and I my fish.' *μαντεύεται* is of course used in a greatly strained sense.

ἰχθύα: for *ἰχθύν*, a novel form. So *ὀϊζύα*, Quint. Smyrn. ii. 88; *ἰζύα*, *Id.* xi. 201; *ὀφρύα*, Oppian, *Cyn.* iv. 405. None of these accusatives occur in the Classical period.

47. *τὸν κάλαμον δέ, κ.τ.λ.* I have kept the MSS. reading, only deleting comma at *εἶχον*, so that *τὸν χέρε* is subject; 'my hands held the rod which bent with the strain, pulled (*τεινόμενον*) and was like to break (*περικλώμενον*), a wide reaching struggle.'

ἀγῶνα is accus. in apposition to sentence.

48. *εὐρύν*: because the fish had to be played for a long time; *vid.* following lines (*εὐρον*, Junt.: so Hermann with colon at *περικλώμενον*).

49. *σιδάροις*, 'a solitary use of the plural'; cf. our use of 'irons.'

ἰχθύν with *ῥ* is abnormal, but recurs in Oppian, *Hal.* iv. 44; *κλιτῶν*, Nicander *Alex.* 34, and a few others.

50. 'Asphalion first hooked his fish which ran gamely and nearly doubled up the rod; then the fish sulked and the angler half despaired of landing him. To stir the sullen fish he "reminded him of his wound," probably as we do now by keeping a tight line and tapping the butt of the rod. Then he slackened, giving the fish the line in case of a sudden rush; but as there was no such rush he took in line . . . and so landed him' (A. Lang).

58. A hopeless line. Musurus conjectured *καὶ τὸν μὲν πιστῆρσι κατὰγον ἐπ' ἡπείροιο*. Worthless. Most modern critics proceed on the assumption that *ἡπέρατον* conceals *ἡπειρώταν*, and evolve such readings as *σπεύσας ἀκάλ' ἀγαγον ἡπειρώταν* (Graefe); *τότε πιστεύσας ἀκάλ' ἀγαγον ἡπειρώταν* (Renier); *πίστευσα καλῶς ἔχεν ἡπειρώταν* (Ziegler); but *ἡπειρώτας ἰχθύς* is an impossible expression. Others are *πίστευσα καλὰγρετον εὐπέρνατον* (Ribbeck, *Rhein. Mus.* 45 'feliciter captum bene vendibilem'). Most ingenious is the suggestion of the Rev. B. H. Streeter, *τὸν ἔχων πίστευσα καλῶς ἔχεν ἡπειρώτας*, 'having him I trusted to live happily on land.' (I am indebted to A. C. Clark, Esq., of Queen's College, Oxford, for this.) I believe however that *τὸν ἡπέρατον* hides *τὸν ἐπέρατον* and have emended accordingly. Tr. 'Him I made bold to call the fish I had prayed for.' [I find that Brunck suggested this end to the line, reading however *τῷ μὲν πίσυνος χαλάσας τὸν ἐπέρατον ἰχθύν ὥμοσα μηκέτι*.]

59. *ὥμοσα δ' οὐκέτι*, 'I swore I would never again set foot on the sea, but stay on land, and be an emperor with my gold.'

οὐκέτι for *μηκέτι* is irregular; cf. Herond. vi. 93 *ὁ δ' ὥμοσ' οὐκ ἂν εἰπείν μοι*: Babrius, l. 6 *ὁ δ' οὐ προδώσειν ὥμνε*.

πόδα θείναι: cf. A. *Pal.* v. 39:

*ἦν γὰρ ἀπέλθω
καὶ θῶ ἅπαξ ἔξω τὸν πόδα τῆς πόλεως.*

For the aorist *θείναι* see Goodwin, *M. and T.*; Eurip. *H. F.* 746 *οὐποτ' ἤλπισεν παθεῖν*.

60. *τῷ χρυσῷ βασιλεύσειν*: cf. Plaut. *Rudens* 931, Gripus after his big find exclaims:

'Navibus magnis mercaturam faciam: apud reges rex perhibebor.

... sed hic rex cum aceto pransurust et sale sine bono pulmento.'

61. ἔρειδε τὰν γνώμαν: probably 'bring your judgement to bear on it,' or more simply = προσέχε (τὸν νοῦν) as νόον προσέεισα Λεάνδρῳ, *A. Pal.* v. 231; ὄψιν ἀπερείδειν, *Lucian.* i. 259.

64. ἴσα δ' ἦν. The vision was like to the 'thing that is not.'

65, 66. ἐλπίς τῶν ὕπνων: in apposition to ὄψις, 'a mere hope of sleep.'

εἰ γάρ πα . . . , 'For if perchance you will hunt thus in vain in sleep again, . . . you might die of hunger and of your golden dreams.'

μή θάνης: the construction is the independent use of μή, with subjunctive to express a polite affirmation. The stock example is Plato, *Gorgias* 462 c μή ἀγροικότερον ἢ τὸ ἀληθὲς εἰπεῖν: cf. *Meno* 94 e. It is common in Homer, *Odys.* v. 356; *Iliad* xviii. 8; *ib.* viii. 95 μή τις τοι φεύγοντι μεταφρένῳ ἐν δόρῳ πῆξῃ. The difficulty with the usual order of the lines is that however we emend εἰ γάρ με, κ.τ.λ., ἐλπίς τῶν ὕπνων remains unsatisfactory as an apodosis. (J. A. Hartung's emendation is ingenious but too violent, εἰ γάρ ὕπαρ κνώσσω ἐτι μωρεῖς ταῦτα μάταιος ἐλπίς τῶν ὕπνων, but ὕπαρ is not likely and μωρεῖς is a vox nihili.) With the order adopted in the text ἐλπίς, in apposition to ὄψις, may be paralleled by Oppian, *Pisc.* i. 36 ἐλπίς δ' οὐ σταθερὴ σάινει φρένας ἡγύτ' ὄνειρος: and κενεαῖς ἐλπίσιν ὄνειροπολεῖν in Adamantius, *Dial. Cont. Marcionitas*, 842 B.

ἐτώσια . . . ματεύσεις: cf. *Pind.* P. iii. 40 μεταμῶνια θηρεύων ἀκράντοις ἐλπίσι.

XXII (XX Ahrens).

The poem is a hymn to the Dioscuri, Castor and Polydeuces. Lines 1-26 form a prelude addressed to the two brothers. From that point the poem passes to narrative, relating first the encounter between Polydeuces and Amycus, king of the Bebryces, and secondly the fight between Castor and Lynceus for the possession of the daughters of Leucippus. The first episode is narrated also by Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* ii. *ad init.*, but in a tame manner altogether inferior to Theocritus. The second story was narrated in the old Epic, the Cypria, and in Pindar, *Nem.* x. Theocritus has in both stories differences of detail, which will be noted in their place.

The dialect is Epic, with a few Doric or new Greek forms intermixed. The MS. tradition is twofold for the latter part of the poem; and goes back to the two archetypes Φ^m and Π (Intro. § 3). Up to l. 68 the poem is lacking in the MS. D, and hence we have only the Φ^m tradition for this part. The two sources differ greatly; the Π tradition gives almost entirely Epic forms, Φ^m a large admixture of Doric. The former is claimed as the better by Hiller (*Beiträge*, p. 77 *sqq.*) and the Epic forms were generally restored by Ahrens in his edition. Ziegler keeps the dorisms in ll. 1-26 only. See further Intro. § 1, pp. 29, 30. The Vocabulary contains many words new to Epic verse; e.g. εἰκῆ, παταγέω, βυθός, ἐρημάζω, κολοσσός, ποδεών, πύκτης, προβολή, πίτυλος, ἀκριβής, ἐμφύλιος, ὄρμαιμος (*vid.* Legrand,

Etude, pp. 263, 264). On metrical points see Intro. p. 57. The symmetry which marks the pastoral poems is only occasionally apparent (e.g. ll. 156, 138, 23, 213, and in the dialogue 54 *sqq.*; *vid.* Intro.), and the periods are longer and more flowing.

2. φοβερὸν ἐρεθίζειν are to be taken together: the infinitive depending on the adjective.

3. βοέουσιν ἱμάσιν: the leathern cestus (*Verg. Aen.* v) which was wound round the hand and forearm more as a protection to the wearer in the delivery of swinging blows than to increase the weight of the blow.

5. Θεστιάδος: cf. *Eurip. Iph. Aul.* 49. The father of Leda was Thestius the Aetolian. The adjective Θεστιάς is used like Βερενικία in xv. 110; Ἰησονίης, xxii. 31.

6 *sqq.* σωτήρας. The 'Great Twin Brethren' lent their aid to those in distress on land and water. Cf. the well-known legend of the battle of Lake Regillus, and Horace, *Odes* iv. 8. 31:

'Clarum Tyndaridae sidus ab infimis
Quassas eripiunt aequoribus rates.'

The whole passage is parallel to *h. hymn* 33 (ἐς Διοσκούρους):

σωτήρας τέκε παῖδας ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων
ᾠκυπόρων τε νεῶν, ὅτε τε σπέρχωνιν ἄλλαι
χειμέριαι κατὰ πόντον ἀμείλιχον· οἱ δ' ἀπὸ νηῶν
εὐχόμενοι καλέουσι Διὸς κούρους μεγάλους
ἄρνεσσιν λευκοῖσιν, ἐπ' ἀκρατήρια βάντες
πρύμνης· τὴν δ' ἀνεμός τε μέγας καὶ κύμα θαλάσσης
θῆκαν ὑποβρυχίην, οἱ δ' ἐξαπίνης ἐφάνησαν
ξουθῆσι πτερύγεσσι δι' αἰθέρος αἴξαντες
αὐτίκα δ' ἀργαλέων ἀνέμων κατέπαυσαν ἄλλας,
κύματα δ' ἐστόρεσαν λευκῆς ἁλὸς ἐν πελάγεσσι,
ναύταις σήματα καλά, πόνου σβέσιν.

6. ἐπὶ ξυροῦ. A very old expression for a perilous position. The metaphor is apparently from a balance trembling how it will turn. Cf. *Theognis*, 557:

κίνδυνός τοι ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἵσταται ἀκμῆς·
ἄλλοτε πόλλ' ἔξεις, ἄλλοτε παυρότερα.

Simonides, 97 ἀκμᾶς ἐστακυῖαν ἐπὶ ξυροῦ Ἑλλάδα: *Iliad* x. 173:

πάντεσσιν ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἵσταται ἀκμῆς
ἢ μάλα λυγρὸς ὕλεθρος Ἀχαιοῖς ἢ ἐβίωναι.

8. οὐρανὸν ἐξανύοντα. 'stars setting and coming into the heavens.' ἐξανύω takes accus. of object reached; cf. *Eurip. Orest.* 1685 ἀστράν πόλον ἐξανύσας. The Vulgate could only be defended if we took οὐρανοῦ as genit. of space in which—rising up (out of the sea) in the heaven. This would be exceedingly obscure. The rising or setting of constellations mark the seasons of the year (cf. *Quint. Smyrn.* vii. 310:

ἄστρον τὰ που μογεροῖσι πέλει δέος ἀνθρώποισι
δύομεν' ἢ ἀνιόντα κατὰ πλατὺ κύμα θαλάσσης).

Ships which sail despite the warning of the stars are said *ἀστρα βιάζονται*, 'to set aside with violence the stars.' Cf. Herod. ix. 41 τὰ σφάγια βιάζεσθαι.

11. ἐκ πρῶρηθεν: cf. *Iliad* viii. 19 ἐξ οὐρανόθεν: Theocr. xxv. 180 οὐδ' ἔλκεθεν. Without ἐκ, i. 24; xvii. 28; vii. 80, &c.

13. ἄρμενα πάντα, 'all the tackle.' Cf. generally Alcaeus, fr. 18.

18. αὐτοῖσιν ναύτησιν. This use of the comitative dative with αὐτός, applied to animate beings, is Attic. Homer only has it of inanimate objects (*Iliad* xi. 699, &c.). The Alexandrian poets used it both with and without σύν: Ap. Rhod. i. 503:

ποταμοὶ κελάδοντες
αὐτῇσιν νύμφησι καὶ ἔρπετὰ πάντ' ἐγένοντο.

(Cf. Fritzsche, lat. ed.)

19. ἀπολήγοντ' (ἀπολήγουσι): for elision cf. Pind. *N.* iii. 7; Scolion of Hybrias τοὶ δὲ μὴ τολμῶντ' ἔχειν δόρυ καὶ ξίφος. ο is counted long before the liquid λ: cf. xxi. 4, note.

21. ὄνων τ' ἀνὰ μέσσον, 'and faintly shows the crib between the Asses showing that it is fair sailing.' The constellation, which is only visible in very clear weather, is thus described by Aratus (892):

Σκέπτεο καὶ φάτνην· ἡ μὲν τ' ὀλίγη εἰκὺα
ἀχλύϊ βορραῖη ὑπὸ Καρκίνῳ ἡγηλάζει
ἀμφὶ δέ μιν δύο λεπτὰ φαινόμενοι φορέονται
ἀστέρες . . .
εἰς μὲν πὰρ Βορέας· νότῳ δ' ἐπικέκλιται ἄλλος·
καὶ τοὶ μὲν καλέονται ὄνοι μέσση δέ τε Φάτνη.

ἀνὰ μέσσον: cf. xiv. 9; with genit. Hesiod, *Scut.* 209 ἀμ μέσον αὐτοῦ.

22. τὰ πρὸς πλόον. The use of article with adverb equivalent = a noun is not Homeric. First in Hesiod, *Erg.* 364, 365 τὸ θύρηφιν: Monro, *H. G.* § 264. For πρὸς cf. Isoer. 45 e τῶν πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον.

25. πρώτου belongs to both substantives; cf. x. 35, note; *A. Pal.* vii. 31 κόμου καὶ πάσης κοίρανε παννυχίδος.

27. ἄρα marks the transition to the main narrative; cf. xviii. 7. In xxiv. 50 it is resumptive; xxiv. 46 it marks a further detail in the narrative (cf. xxii. 12). Cf. xviii. 1, note.

29. Βέβρυκας: a tribe on the coastland of Bithynia. In Ap. Rhod. *loc. cit.* the Bebrycians are placed on the Propontis, and the adventure takes place before the passing of the Symplegades.

33. πυρεῖα, 'firesticks'; Lucian, *V. H.* i. 32 αὐτοὶ δὲ τὰ πυρεῖα συντρίψαντες καὶ ἀνακαύσαντες δείπνον ἐποιοῦμεθα.

34. ὁ τ' οἰνωπός: cf. vi. 1; xv. 58, note; xxii. 140.

35. ἐρημάζεσκον, 'were left alone.'

37. λισσάς: a feminine form of λισσός, 'smooth.' These feminines are formed in great numbers by Alexandrian and later writers: ῥωγὰς (Theocr. xxiv. 95); ἐρημάς (Nonnus); λυσσάς, ἀγριάς (Aratus); λεπράς (Theocr. i. 40); πενθάς (*Epit.*

Bion.); θαλυσιάς (vii. 31); ἐρημάς (Manetho); φωλάς (i. 115); λιμνάς (v. 17), &c. See Rutherford (Babrius), p. 82.

39. λάλλαι, 'pebbles.'

ἰνδάλλοντο, 'were like.'

40. ἐκ βυθοῦ not ἐν βυθῷ because the pebbles gleam from the bottom of the pool; cf. the description of Arethusa in Lucian, *Dial. Marin.* 3 διαυγῆς τέ ἐστι καὶ διὰ καθαροῦ ἀναβλύζει καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἐπιπρέπει ταῖς ψήφισιν ὅλον ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν φαινόμενον ἀργυροειδές.

44. ἐνδιάασκε, 'dwelt beneath the open sky.' The description of the place and of Amycus is modelled on *Odys.* ix. 184 sqq.:

περὶ δ' αὐλῇ
ὑψηλῇ δέδμητο κατωρυχέεσσι λίθοισι
μακρῇσιν τε πίτυσιν ἰδὲ δρυσὶν ὑψικόμοισιν.
ἐνθα δ' ἀνὴρ ἐνίανε πελώριος, ὅς β' αὖτε μῆλα
οἶος ποιμαίνεσκεν ἀπόπροθεν . . .
καὶ γὰρ θαῦμ' ἐτέτυκτο πελώριον, οὐδὲ ἔφκει
ἀνδρὶ γε σιτοφάγῳ, ἀλλὰ βίῳ ὑλῆεντι.

49. πέτροι ὀλοῖτροχοι, 'rounded stones.' Theocritus uses the Attic form for the Homeric ὀλοῖτροχοι (deriv. from root *volu*, 'to roll'; see Vaniček, vol. ii. p. 916); cf. the description of a statue of an athlete, *A. Pal.* ii. 235:

ἀμφὶ δὲ πυκνοῖς
μυῖανες μελέεσσιν ἀνοιδαίνοντο ταθέντες
τρηχάλοιοι δοιοὶ δὲ συνισταμένων παλαμῶν
εὐρέες ἐσφῆκοντο βραχίονες ἥτε πέτραι·
καὶ παχὺς ἀλκήνεντι τένων ἐπανίστατο νώτῳ,
αὐχένος εὐγνάμπτοιο περὶ πλατὺν αὐλὸν ἀνέρπων.

And for general sense cf. Tennyson's description of the sleeping Geraint.

52. ἄκρων . . . ποδεῶνων, 'a lion skin suspended by the claws.' For ἐκ cf. *Bion*, v. 2 ἐκ χειρὸς ἄγουσα: more usually of the object on which a thing is hung, ἐκ τῶν δένδρων τινὲς ἀπήγγοντο, Thucyd. iii. 81. 2.

55. χαίρω πῶς: cf. Aesch. *Agam.* 538:

X. κῆρυξ Ἀχαιῶν χαίρει τῶν ἀπὸ στρατοῦ.
K. χαίρω.

Soph. *O. T.* 596 νῦν πᾶσι χαίρω = 'now I bid hail by all.'

μή: generic; any men whom I have not seen before.

56. μήτ' ἀδίκους μήτ' ἐξ ἀδίκων: cf. Lysias, x. 23 βελτίων καὶ ἐξ βελτιόων: Arist. *Frogs* 731 πονηροῖς καὶ πονηρῶν.

φάθι λεύσσειν, 'deem not that you see'; much more emphatic than the simple negation οὐ λεύσσεις. So Soph. *Elect.* 9 φάσκειν Μυκήνας τὰς πολυχρύσους ὀρᾶν.

59. τῆς σῆς . . . ἐπιβαίνω: sc. χώρης: cf. v. 61; 'I do not trespass on your land,' i.e. the interference is not of my seeking, and if you choose to obtrude you must take me as you find me.

60. ἔλθοις: in answer to οὐκ ἐπιβαίνω. The optative expresses a wish: 'Come; and tasting my hospitality return.'

61. τὰ τ' ἐξ ἐμεῦ: properly 'what shou'd proceed from me.' But little more than ἐγώ; cf. iii. 27; Isoer. 39 εἰ ἂν τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν ὑπηρετήται: Soph. O. C. 1628 πάλαί δὴ τὰπὸ σοῦ βραδύνεται: Arist. *Thesm.* 1170 τὰ μὲν παρ' ἡμῶν ἴσθι σοι πεπεισμένα.

ἐν ἐτοίμῳ = ἐτοῖμα: cf. xxii. 212; Antiphon, cxxx. 4 τὰ ἐν ἀδήλῳ ὄντα: Thucyd. ii. 53 ἐν ὁμοίῳ: Eurip. *Hec.* 806 τοῦτ' οὖν ἐν αἰσχυρῷ θέμενος. So in Latin, Livy, iii. 65 'in difficili' = 'difficile'; cf. xxii. 148, note.

63. τέρσει. The sense requires a present, so we should recognize here an active form of the Homeric *τέρσεται*: Hesych. has *τέρσει* ξηραίνει: Liddell and Scott treat *τέρσει* as a future, but without just ground. The sense is 'you shall know of that if you are parched with thirst' (Hartung).

65-67. Reiske's assignment of these lines to Amyceus and Polydeuces in turn leaves ὄμματα δ' ὀρθός inexplicable and without grammatical connexion.

πυγμάχος refers to the stand up boxing; ποσσί θενών to the scrimmage of the Pancratium of which Philostratus writes—*Imag.* ii. 6—δεῖ δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ τέχνης εἰς τὸ ἄλλους ἀγχεῖν· οἱ δὲ αὐτοὶ καὶ σφυρῷ προσπαλαίουσι καὶ τὴν χεῖρα στρεβλοῦσι προσόντος τοῦ παῖν καὶ ἐνάλλεσθαι· τουτὶ γὰρ τοῦ παγκρατιάζειν ἔργα πλὴν τοῦ δάκνειν καὶ ὀρύττειν, and *ibidem* δεῖ γὰρ ὑππιασμῶν . . . καὶ συμπλοκῶν. Now ὄμματα δ' ὀρθός cannot refer to this, but obviously suits boxing (πυγμάχος). ὄμμασιν ὀρθοῖς (Paley) is useless; ἄμματα δ' ὀρθά (Juntine) requires ἡ and not δέ, and has no construction; Hartung's ἄμμασι δ' ἄρθρα makes an exceedingly harsh 'zeugma'; θενών is not applicable to the second clause, and ἄμμασι and ποσσί can hardly be made coordinate. I do not understand Kynaston's note; 'there is possibly some reference to "gouging." Philostratus—as quoted above—says expressly that this was barred. I therefore give ὄμματα δ' ὀρθός and the following line to Amyceus and read γ' for δ'. The dialogue then runs:

Amyc. Put up your hands, man against man.

Polyd. Boxing or tripping?

Amyc. Nay, eye to eye. Lay yourself out, and do not spare your tricks.

μή φείδεο: cf. Pind. *Isth.* vi. 50 σφετέρας δ' οὐ φείσατο χερσὶν βαρυφθόγγιο νευρᾷ.

χείρας ἀείρον: cf. *Odyss.* xviii. 89; Ap. Rhod. ii. 14 πρὶν χεῖρεσσιν ἐμῇσι εἰς ἀνὰ χεῖρας ἀείραι.

σφετέρης: cf. x. 2, note.

69. οὐ γύννις ἑών, κ.τ.λ., 'no weakling is he, and shall be called "The Boxer."' On the reading see Hiller, *Beiträge*, p. 54.

ὁ πύκτης. For the article with the predicate cf. Aeschin. i. 131 ὁ Βάταλος προσαγορεύεται: Id. ii. 167 τὸν καλὸν στρατιώτην ἐμὲ ὠνόμασαν.

71. σὸς μὲν ἐγώ: sc. κεκλήσομαι αἶκε κρατήσης. For ellipse cf. xv. 144.

72. κυδοιμοί, 'fights' (Liddell and Scott). If this is right we have here an example of that exaggeration in the use of words which becomes frequent in a declining state of language, e.g. in Oppian, μέλη ἡλίβατα for μεγάλα, v. 66; χάος for σκότος,

v. 52. εὐριπός = 'cistern,' Babrius, 120 (cf. Rutherford, *ad loc.* and p. 1x of his introduction). But we ought probably to keep to the old meaning = 'battle-cry' here (? 'cock-a-whoop'). For the sense cf. Ar. *Birds* 70 Θε. ὄρνις ἐγωγε δοῦλος. Ev. ἡττήθης τινὸς ἀλεκτρύνος; The beaten bird was called δοῦλος.

74. μαχεσσαίμεσθα: cf. xvi. 67, note.

77. αἶε: apparently with κομόωντες: cf. ii. 137; vii. 33; xiii. 56; xvii. 107, where words are similarly displaced.

80. ἐκαρτύναντο, 'bound themselves about' or 'had got themselves bound,' since this was the office of the squires; cf. *Odyss.* xviii. 76 δρηστήρες ἄγον ζώσαντες ἀνάγκη: Ap. Rhod. ii. 62; *Iliad* xxiii. 681.

82. σύναγον must be taken intransitively (*vid.* Liddell and Scott); contrast *Odyss.* xviii. 89 εἰς μέσσον δ' ἀναγον· τῷ δ' ἄμφω χεῖρας ἀνέσχον. Wakefield reads πνέοντες, but this makes σφίσι in l. 83 very obscure.

φόνον . . . πνέοντες: cf. xxv. 137; Quint. Smyrn. xi. 10 ὁλοὸν πνέουσιν ὀλεθρον.

84. λάβοι, 'which should get'; delib. optative, Ap. Rhod. i. 1154:

ἐνθ' ἔρις ἄνδρα ἕκαστον ἀριστήων ὀρόθυενεν,
ὅστις ἀπολήξειε πανύστατος.

90. πολὺς δ' ἐπέκειτο, 'lunged heavily, head down.'

πολὺς: Aesch. *Choeph.* 36 φόβος βαρὺς πίπνων, &c.

92. θαρσύνεσκον: Quint. Smyrn. imitates the passage (iv. 339):

μέγα δ' ἴαχον ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα
λαοὶ ἐποτρύνοντες ἐρισθενέων μένος ἀνδρῶν
μῆζαι ἐν αἵματι χεῖρας.

94. Τιτυῷ: see *Odyss.* xi. 577.

96. ἀμφοτέρησιν: cf. vii. 157. Note the quick dactylic character of these lines, and contrast the slow movement of l. 98.

98. ἔστη: sc. Amyceus.

πληγαῖς μεθύων: cf. *Odyss.* xviii. 240:

Ἴρος . . .
ἦσται νευστάζων κεφαλῇ, μεθύοντι ἐοικώς,
οὐδ' ὀρθὸς στήναι δύναται ποσίν.

99. κελάδηνσαν, 'shouted in applause,' *Iliad* xxiii. 869.

100. ἔλκεα λυγρά: Homeric; *Iliad* xix. 49.

102. ἐτώσια . . . προδεικνύς, 'with feint blows'; cf. Verg. *Aen.* v. 376.

104. ἤλασε: intrans. 'drave with his fist'; cf. Ap. Rhod. ii. 108:

τοῦ δ' ἄσσον ἰόντος
δεξιτερῇ σκαίῃς ὑπὲρ ὀφρύος ἤλασε χειρὶ.

Quint. Smyrn. iv. 358:

τὸν δ' ἄρα Θεσέος νίδι· εὐφρονέων ἐν ἀέθλῳ
πολλάκις ἐς κενὸν κρατερὰς χεῖρας ἰθύνεσθαι
θήκε· καὶ ἰδρίησι διατμήζας ἐκάτερθε
χεῖρας, ἐς ὀφρύα τύψεν ἐπάλμενος ἄχρῃς ἰκέσθαι
ὁστέον.

107. ὀρθωθέντος: gen. absol. with subj. unexpressed; cf. xiv. 18; Soph. *O. T.* 629 οὗτοι κακῶς γ' ἄρχοντος.

109. ἔξω... αὐχένος, 'aimed blows at his breast and outside his neck.' Theocritus probably means the same as Homer, *Odys.* xviii. 96 δ' αὐχέν' ἔλασεν ὑπ' οὐατος: Ahrens reads *ἔξιν* (*ἔξιν* Meineke) αὐχένα τ', but this is unnecessary, and is unsportsmanlike, not to be justified by Eurip. *Iph. Taur.* 1370:

καὶ κῶλ' ἀπ' ἄμφοιν . . .
ἐς πλευρὰ καὶ πρὸς ἦπαρ ἠκοντίζετο.

(C. Hartung καὶ ἄξονα αὐχένος—a physical impossibility.)

110. ἀεικέσι: Homeric; *Iliad* ii. 264.

112. σάρκες δ' αἱ μὲν: 'haec scriptura defendi posse ita videtur ut σάρκες δέ de utroque dictum esse statuamus, i.e. de Amyce et Polluce, atque ut postea poeta oratione translata a re statim ad ipsam personam utrumque distinxisse cogitetur per αἱ μὲν δ' αἱ δέ' (Ameis). The construction proceeds irregularly. We should normally have αἱ δέ instead of δ' αἱ δέ.

ἐκ μεγάλου: cf. xxix. 24; Isocr. 16 D πόλιν μεγάλην ἐκ μικρᾶς ποιῆσαι.

113. ὀλίγος: cf. i. 47.

πάσσοινα: cf. *Odys.* vi. 230:

τὸν μὲν Ἀθηναίη θῆκεν . . .
μείζονά τ' εἰσιδέειν καὶ πάσσοινα.

114. ἀπτομένου . . . πόνου, 'in the grip of the fight.' A novel expression, but not unlike νόσος ἥπται μου, Soph. *Trach.* 1009. This alone has an MSS. authority. ἀπτόμενος, which many read, would only be admissible if Amyceus and Pollux fought in regular rounds, so that ἀπτόμενος πόνου would mean 'engaging in the fight again' (αὐταμένου, conj. Meineke).

καὶ χροὴ ἀμείνων (see Hiller, *Beiträge*, p. 45), 'better in colour too.' ἀμείνω, which Toup conjectured and most editors read, is less appropriate. It is not the limbs but the general aspect which is described. In the sportsman's phrase Pollux 'comes up smiling.'

116, 117. οἶσθα ἐγώ: cf. 7, 8, &c.: Index, s.v. Hiatus. The Muse (θεά) is invoked here at the crisis of the story; cf. Bacchyl. xv. 47 Μεῦσα, τίς πρῶτος λόγων ἄρχεν δικαίων; The poet is the mouthpiece of the Muses uttering what they will; cf. Callim. iii. 186 εἰπὲ θεὰ σὺ μὲν ἄμυν' ἐγὼ δ' ἐτέρωσιν αἰείσω: Ap. Rhod. iv. 1379 Μουσάων ὅδε μῦθος ἐγὼ δ' ὑπακουὸς αἰείδω Περὶδαν.

ἐτέρων, 'the mouthpiece of others,' i.e. of the Muses; see Hiller's note.

ὥς θέλεις καὶ ὅπως (Hiller, *Beiträge*, p. 52); cf. *Iliad* xiv. 337; *Odys.* xviii. 113 ὅττι μάλιστ' ἐθέλεις καὶ τοι φίλον ἐπλετο θυμῷ.

120. προβολῆς. Liddell and Scott translate this word 'a lunge,' but when used in connexion with fighting it seems always to mean the 'guard position' (ἐν προβολῇ θεμένα ξίφος, *A. Pal.* vii. 433, &c.); cf. 'in procinctu' (Quintil. xii. 9. 21 'oratore armatum semper et velut in procinctu stantem').

Tr. 'Amyceus seized Polydeuces' left with his left swerving sideways from his guard, and attacking with the other hand swung round his broad forearm from his right side; . . . but Polydeuces ducked his head, and struck straight from the shoulder': i.e. Amyceus tried to hold down Polydeuces' guard arm and to deliver a side blow by swinging his arm round from his side on to his opponent's head. πλατὺ γυῖον is not the fist, but the whole forearm girt with the cestus. The Greeks used this swinging blow much more than the modern prize-fighter. Hence l. 45 Amyceus is represented with his ears battered (see Badminton volume on *Boxing*, Introd.). For ἐτέρη Kiessling conjectures ἐτέρην, perhaps rightly.

ἀπὸ λαγόνος. Ahrens' conjecture ἐπὶ λαγόνος, like Amyceus' blow, is rendered futile by the fact that Pollux ducked his head.

124. ὤμῳ, 'straight from the shoulder,' lit. with the weight of his shoulder; cf. xxv. 147.

126. λατῇ (so Π). Amyceus had released his hold on Polydeuces' left when met with the blow in the face.

πυκνοί: *Odys.* xii. 92.

128. ἐπὶ γαίῃ: *Odys.* xviii. 92.

ἀλλοφρονίων: *Iliad* xxiii. 698.

131. Apollonius makes Polydeuces kill Amyceus, but *vid.* Schol. Apoll. ii. 98 Ἐπίχαρμος δὲ καὶ Πείσανδρος φασὶν ὅτι ἔδησεν αὐτὸν ὁ Πολυδεύκης.

133. ὃν πατέρα. Amyceus was son of Poseidon and the nymph Melie, Ap. Rhod. ii. 2.

134. ξείνοισι: Ap. Rhod. ii. 5:

ἐπὶ ξείνοισιν αἰκέα θεσμὸν ἔθηκεν
μήτιν' ἀποστείχειν πρὶν πειρήσασθαι ἑοῖο
πυγμαχίης.

135. Theocritus now passes to the second part of the poem—the exploits of Castor. This has no connexion with the preceding save community of actors. In the Epic—the Cypria—Castor was killed by Idas, Lynceus and Idas by Polydeuces (Proclus, *Chrestom.* i). In Theocritus Lynceus is killed by Castor; Idas comes to his brother's assistance but is slain by the lightning of Zeus; Polydeuces takes no part in the fight. In Pindar (*Nem.* x) Castor is surprised by Lynceus stealing the cattle of Aphareus and is mortally wounded; Polydeuces slays Lynceus; Idas is killed by the thunderbolt. The detail that the sons of Aphareus were betrothed to the daughters of Leucippus and that the Dioscuri robbed them of their brides seems to be first found in Theocritus (see Legrand, *Étude*, p. 91), but is repeated by Ovid (*Fasti*, v. 699): *vid.* note on iv. 150.

140. ὁ καρτερός: cf. xv. 48.

μελλογάμω, 'soon to be bridegrooms.'

141. τύμβον: cf. Pind. *N.* x. 124 ἦλθε Λήδας παῖς διώκων τοὶ δ' ἔναντα στάθεν τύμβῳ σχεδὸν πατρῶϊ.

142. ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὄρουσαν: Homeric ending; *Iliad* xiv. 401.

145. ἐπὶ νόμφαις . . . χαλεποί; 'why are ye sternly set to gain another's bride?'

ἐπί: cf. i. 49.

148. ἐν ὄρκῳ = ὄρκιος: cf. Lucian, *Tox.* 22 ἐν παιδιᾷ τὸ πρᾶγμα ἐποιοῦντο: Evenus, i. 2 οὐκέτι τοῦτ' ἐν ἔθει. Cf. Thucyd. ii. 64; Hypereides, *Eux.* xxxvi. 25 ἐὰν τὰ γεγονότα ἐν ἀδικήματι ψηφίσσῃσθε εἶναι. So probably the difficult phrase, Eurip. *Bacchae* 860:

Διόνυσον δὲ πέφυκεν ἐν τέλει θεὸς

δεινότητος ἀνθρώποισι δ' ἡπιώτατος.

(ἐν τέλει = τέλειος.)

150. Meineke, Ahrens, and Ziegler reject the line altogether, regarding it as a weak supplement to δάροις in l. 151 (βουσί dat. instr. with παρετρέψασθε); hardly necessary. The circumstances of the story as given here seem to be—the Dioscuri had made an expedition into Arcadia with Idas and Lynceus; a quarrel arising over the division of the loot the Dioscuri seized the portion which belonged to the sons of Aphareus, and offered it to Leucippus, who in return gave them his daughters previously espoused to Idas and Lynceus (Renier). According to the common version the Dioscuri were already married to the daughters of Leucippus, and being taunted by their cousins for giving no dowry stole the cattle of Aphareus and made a present of it to Leucippus (Schol. *Lycophr.* 548).

156. πολλή, 'large'; cf. Plato, *Phaedo* 78 a; Charito, γ. vi. 2 πολλή γὰρ ἡ Ἀσία.

159. τοκέεσσιν. Theocritus uses the Epic and Ionic forms of nouns in -εσσιν indifferently; cf. ἀριστέες, xviii. 17; ἱππῆεσσι, xxiv. 128; Δωριέεσσι, xv. 93; βασιλῆες, xvii. 74, &c.

ὑπό, 'under the dominion of'; *Odys.* vii. 68 ὅσαι νῦν γε γυναῖκες ὑπ' ἀνδράσιν οἶκον ἔχουσι: Ap. Rhod. i. 270 ὑπὸ μητρὶν ἢ βίον βαρὺν ἡγηλάζει.

164. ἀνωθεν: cf. vii. 5.

165. πρὸς τέλος ἐλθεῖν, 'to come to completion'; Megara, 99 ἀφίκετο πρὸς τέλος ἔργου.

167. ἴσκον, 'I said.' This verb (ἴσκω, shortened form of εἴσκω) is among the many which the Alexandrian poets used in a new sense. In Homer it means 'to make like' (e.g. *Odys.* iv. 279), or 'to conjecture.' In Ap. Rhod. frequently = 'he said,' after reporting a speech; e.g. ii. 240 ἴσκειν Ἀγηνόριδης. 'So spake Ag.' Homer, *Odys.* xxii. 31 probably = 'surmised.' See Buttmann, *Lexil.* p. 276 sqq.

168. ᾤχετο . . . πνοιῇ ἔχουσ': cf. ii. 7, note; *Odys.* viii. 408:

ἔπος δ' εἴ περ τι βέβακται

δεινὸν ἄφαρ τὸ φέροιεν ἀναρπάσσαι ἄελλαι.

Statius, *Achill.* i. 285 'irrita ventosae rapiebant verba procellae'; Quint. Smyrn. xiv. 381:

εὐχολαί δ' ἀνέμοισι μίγην καὶ ἀπόπροθι νηῶν
μαυιδίως νεφέεσσι καὶ ἡέρι συμφορέοντο.

170. ἐκ πατρός, 'on our father's side.' Aphareus and Tyn-dareus were brothers.

172. νεῖκος . . . ὁμοῖον: *Iliad* iv. 444.

ἔγχεα λούσαι, 'to bathe our spears in blood'; cf. Simonides, 143 τόξα . . . Περσῶν αἵματι λουσάμενα: Callim. iv. 95 ταχινὸς σε κινήσομαι αἵματι λούσων τόξον ἐμόν.

173. δμαιομαι ἐμός, 'my kinsman.' Nothing is gained by the conjecture ἐός.

178. ὧλλοι: the survivors of the fight.

181. θεὸς . . . θήσειν: Homeric; *Iliad* iv. 363 τὰ δὲ πάντα θεοὶ μεταμόνια θεῖεν.

183. ἐς μέσον: cf. v. 83.

184. ὑπ' ἀσπίδος ἀντυγα: cf. Quint. Smyrn. i. 158 δοιοὺς εἴλετ' ἀκοντας ὑπ' ἀσπίδα. The shield is held to guard the body, while the spear shows under its edge.

187. πόνον εἶχον: cf. vii. 139.

εἰ ποῦ τι: cf. Hesiod, *Scut.* 334:

ἐνθα κε γυμνωθέντα σάκευς ὑπὸ δαιδαλέοιο
ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδης, ἐνθ' οὐτάμεν.

Theocritus may have had in mind the spirited account of the duel in Eurip. *Phoen.* 1356 foll.; cf. *ib.* 1382:

ἦσσαν δὲ λόγχαις ἄλλ' ἐφίξανον κύκλοις
ὅπως σίδηρος ἐξολισθάνοι μάτην
εἰ δ' ὅμμι' ὑπερσχὸν ἵππος ἄτερος μάθοι
λόγχην ἐνώμα στόματι, προφθῆναι θέλων.

190. ἐνί. For ἱ lengthened in this position cf. *Iliad* x. 254.

191. ᾄορ. The singular should be retained against the conjectured ᾄορ' (Musurus); cf. vi. 2, note.

192. ἐρωή: the same ending, *Iliad* xvii. 761.

194. ἀκριβῆς ὄμμασι: Ap. Rhod. i. 153:

Λυγκεύς δὲ καὶ ὀξυτάτοις ἐκέκαστο
ὄμμασιν εἰ ἐτεόν γε πέλει κλέος ἀνέρα κείνον
ρηιδίως καὶ νέρθε κατὰ χθονὸς αὐγάζεσθαι.

195. φοῖνικα δ' ὅσον, 'the point touched but the crimson crest.'

ὅσον, 'just,' a developed meaning of the word. Originally it is used with words expressing distance or amount in a strictly comparative sense; cf. Arist. *Thesm.* 746:

M. πόσ' ἔτη δὲ γέγονε; τρεῖς χόας ἢ τέτταρας;

X. σχεδὸν τοσούτον χῶσον ἐκ Διονυσίων.

('as much as from the D. to now'); *Iliad* ix. 354 ἄλλ' ὅσον ἐς Σκαίᾱς τε πύλας καὶ φηγὸν ἵκανε ('as far as to the Scaean gates,' i.e. and no further): cf. Arist. *Vespa* 213 τί οὐκ ἀπεκοιμήθημεν ὅσον ὅσον στίλην; ('just, just a wink'). So here. From this it acquires the meaning of 'as much and no more,' 'just,' and is used with less definite expression: Theocr. xxv. 73; Ap. Rhod. iv. 1269:

οἴοθι δ' ἄλμῃ
ἄπλοος εἰλεῖται γαίης ὑπερ ὅσον ἔχουσα

('just covering the land'). So finally ὅσον οὐ (= 'all but,' 'just not'); ὅσον ἤδη, Polyb. ii. 4. 4. Contrast the use noted in l. 45.

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τὸν δέ κατ' ὥσε
ἔλλαβε πορφύρεος θάνατος.

205. τὸν ἄλλον (= τὸν ἕτερον, cf. vii. 36): Idas. Laocoossa is the mother of Idas and Lynceus.

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ἔνθεν ἀρπάξαντες ἄγαλμ' Αἰδα, ξειστὸν πέτρον,
ἐμβαλον στέρνῳ Πολυδεύκεος.

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Ζεὺς δ' ἐπ' Ἴδα πυρφόρον πλᾶ-
ξε ψολόεντα κεραυνόν.
ἅμα δ' ἐκαίοντ' ἐρή-
μοι χαλεπὰ δ' ἔρις ἀνθρώποις ὁμιλεῖν κρεσσόνων.

212. ἐν ἐλαφρῶ: cf. v. 61, note.

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ἐμοὶ μυρία παντῶ κέλευθος
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Id. xix. 1 πάρεστι μυρία κέλευθος ἀμβροσίῳ μελέων.

XXIII.

On authorship see Introd. § 2. It is difficult to understand how any critic could attribute this, worst of all poems, to Theocritus. Like xix, xx, xxi, it is preserved only in the Φ group of MSS., and the text is exceedingly corrupt.

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τὰ δυσχερῆ τε καὶ τὰ λυπήσοντά σε
ὄρᾳς ἐν αὐτῷ τὰ δ' ἀγὰθ' οὐκέτι βλέπεις.

The line may be an imitation of Bion, x. (Herm.) 4 ἄγριον ἄστοργον μορφᾷ νόον οὐδὲν ὁμοῖον.

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ἀμάρυγμα, 'quiver.'

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ᾤρεσιν ἐν Τμάρουσις ὑποβλέπει ἀνδρὰ Λέαινα.

The subjunctive ὑποπτέυῃσι is used in simile according to Homeric syntax; Monro, *H. G.* § 285. 3 (a); *Iliad* v. 161.

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13, 14. 'His colour fled clothed in angry insult.'

τὰς ὀργὰς is defining genitive.

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16. Apparently imitated by Ovid, *Met.* xiv. 701:

'Postquam ratione furorem
Vincere non potuit supplex ad limina venit';

and *ib.* 716:

'Non tulit impatiens longi tormenta doloris
Iphis et ante fores haec verba novissima dixit.'

21. οὐκέτι πᾶρ σέ . . . ἐθέλω, 'I will not move to you'; *sc.* βαδίζειν. Others read γάρ σε (from Junt.), construing ἐθέλω with direct accus., a late use: *A. Pal.* vii. 98 (Meleager) οὐκ ἐθέλω Χαρίδαμον.

22. λύπης κεχολωμένος, 'enraged by reason of my grief' (not 'propter iniurias tuas' as Meineke). The genit. λύπης is causal as τῆσδ' ἀπάτης κοτέων, *Iliad* iv. 168 (Krüger, ii. 47. 21).

ἀλλὰ βαδίζω, 'but I go where the story holds there is a common road (of death), where there is that medicine for love—forgetfulness.'

24. φάρμακον: cf. *A. Pal.* v. 220 φάρμακον ἀμφοτέροις ξίφος ἔσσεται.

26. χόλον: referring back to l. 22 κεχολωμένος. The Juntine reading πόθον has been too readily accepted.

31. Haupt rejects this line and the preceding. The couplet is certainly a mere tautology of ll. 28, 29. The expression of the lines is clumsy at the best: 'White is the lily, it fades when it falls (droops?); white is the snow, and melts when it has sprinkled' (πάσσω). For the meaningless παχθῆ of l. 31 Boissonade conjectures φλεγχθῆ: J. A. Hartung πίπτῃ with ἐπανθῆ in l. 30, 'alii alia.' The line seems to be modelled on *Odyss.* xix. 206 χιῶν ἦντ' Εὐρος κατέτηξεν ἐπὶν Ζέφυρος καταχεύῃ.

33. ὀπανίκα . . . φιλάσεις: cf. xxiv. 85.

38. ἐπισπείσας: *A. Pal.* viii. 192 ἀλλ' ἐρέω γε δάκρυ' ἐπισπένδων: *ib.* vii. 220.

40. τὸ δ' αὖ πύματόν με φίλασον: from Bion, i. 45.

42. οὐ δύναμαι λυπεῖν σε, 'I cannot vex you: you will reconcile me with your kiss.' A syllable is lost in the MSS.: Paley's λυπεῖν is perhaps the best of many conjectures: Ahrens' σίνειν would be a perfect emendation if the active voice for σίνομαι were ever found, CINEIN by haplography becoming ΕΙΝ. μισεῖν (Madvig) is also possible.

43. χῶμα δέ . . ., 'and pile me up some mound that shall hide my love.' κοίλανον (the Vulgate lectio) is quite absurd. Possibly κήδεε τό is the original; *vid. crit. note*. The corruption οι—η is common in late texts, the two sounds being pronounced alike. The text of Theocritus affords a good number of cases of this itacism and consequent corruption; *vid.* xxiii. 16; v. 129 κέονται, ρ; κέοντι, k; καίοντι, c: xxv. 80 εἰ οἱ—εἴη, c: xxiii. 52 ἐκοίλισεν, φ.

44. There is possibly an imitation of this passage in Charito, *E.* x; Chaereas, about to hang himself, loquitur: αἰτοῦμαί σε χάριν τελευταίαν· ὅταν ἀποθάνω πρόσσελθε μοι τῷ νεκρῷ καὶ εἰ μὲν δύνασθαι κλαῦσον, εἰπὲ δὲ προσκύψασα τῇ στήλῃ· οἶχρη Χαιρέα νῦν ἀληθῶς.

47. ὀδοιπόρε. Addresses to the passer-by are of constant occurrence in Greek sepulchral inscriptions; Theocr. *Epig.* ix. 19; *A. Pal.* vii. 452, &c.

49, 50. λίθον εἴλκεν, κ.τ.λ., 'he dragged a stone and leaning it—the dreadful stone—against the wall, high as the middle of the doorway, fastened therefrom the fine cord, and placed the noose about his neck.'

οὐδῶν: properly the threshold, here the doorposts and lintel.

ἀπ' αὐτῶν: *sc.* οὐδῶν.

ἄπτετο: cf. *Odyss.* xi. 278 ἀψαμένη βρόχον αἰπὺν ἀφ' ὑψηλοῖο μελάθρου.

[For λίθον in l. 50 Ahrens conjectures λίνον, unnecessary. For ἀπ' αὐτῶν or ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, Voss ἀνωθεν.]

54. οὐδ' ἐλυγίχθη: so one MS. corrected; ἐτυλίχθη, φ; neither is very likely. ?στυφελίχθη, 'was amazed'; Nicet. Eugen. v. 286 ἐστυφελίχθη τῇ θεᾷ τοῦ σατράπου.

55. νέον φόνον: 'caedes modo patrata' (Wuestemann).

ἀλλ' ἐπὶ νεκρῷ εἵματα, κ.τ.λ. Paley keeps this, and explains 'defiled his robes by touching the corpse'; so Wuestemann. But it is not the garment but the man that is defiled by such contact, and the text is undoubtedly corrupt. Meineke conjectures οὐδ' ἐπὶ . . . κάλ' ἐπίαλεν, referring to v. 39 (possibly ἐπὶ νεκρῷ αἵματι πᾶς ἐμυαίνεται).

57. ἐπεμαίετο, 'made for'; ὀρέων ἐπεμαίετο, Aratus, 127.

58. τὸν θεόν: *sc.* Ἑρως, i.e. a statue of the god standing by the bath.

59. ἵστατο, 'he stood on the stone base looking to the water.' The construction is defended by *Iliad* xiv. 154 στᾶσ' ἐξ Οὐλύμποιο ἀπὸ ῥίου, 'standing looking from Olympus'; Soph. *Antig.* 411 καθήμεθ' ἄκρων ἐκ πάγων ὑπήνεμοι.

XXIV.

This poem narrates the story of the infant Heracles strangling the serpents which were sent by Hera to destroy him. As in the other narrative poems the setting is domestic rather than heroic (see *Introd.* p. 29; Legrand, *Étude*, p. 185). The story was well known in literature (cf. Pindar, *N.* i), and supplies a frequent subject to art. The device of Heracles and the serpents appears on the coins of (1) Thebes; (2) the alliance of Samos, Ephesus, Rhodes, Cnidus, &c.; (3) Croton and the South Italian league; cf. note on *Id.* iv. 32. In painting the best known is a fresco of Pompeii; on the right is Zeus; in the centre Alcmena, terror-struck; on the left a slave; Heracles is a well-grown child, and is represented not in his cradle but kneeling (see *Journ. Hellen. Studies*, vol. xvi. p. 143 sqq.). There was a painting by Zeuxis on the same subject, Pliny, *N. H.* xxxv. 63 'magnificus est et Iuppiter eius in throno adstantibus deis et Hercules infans dracones strangulans, Alcmena matre coram parente et Amphitryone.' The dialect, Doric with a few Epic forms intermixed (πόκα 1, φάμενα 10,

ἄμος ιι, &c.; but τοὺς το not τῶς, &c.). On authenticity see Introd. § 3.

4. Πτερελάου: king of the island Taphos. He was destined to be deathless so long as he kept from hurt his strange gold hair, but being robbed of this by his daughter Comaetho—the Delilah of the story—fell an easy victim to Amphitryo in war.

6. ἀπομένα . . . κεφαλᾶς, 'laying her hand on their heads.'

7. ἐγέρσιμον ὕπνον, 'sleep to wake again'; contrast iii. 49, and εὖ μάλα μακρὸν ἀτέρμονα νήγρετον ὕπνον (Epit. Bion.). Observe the beautiful melody of these three lines; the crooning sound of the open vowel in the first two, the rounded refrain of the last with its repeated ὀλβιοι and rhyming halves.

9. ἄω is accus. of 'motion to'; cf. i. 140.

11. ἄμος δέ, 'when the Bear swings to his midnight setting opposite to Orion, who just shows his mighty shoulder in the sky.' Orion's shoulder is just above the horizon at midnight in the middle of September (in Lat. 35° N.); cf. Aratus, 584:

ὡς οἱ μὲν (Corona, Piscis, Bootes) δύνουσιν, ὁ δ' ἀντίος
οὐδὲν ἀεικῆς
ἀλλ' εὖ μὲν ζώνη εὖ δ' ἀμφοτέροισι φαεινὸς
ᾧμοις Ὀρίων ξιφείος γε μὴν ἴφι πεποιθώς,
πάντα φέρων ποταμὸν κέραος παρατείνεται ἄλλου.

Where Aratus is speaking of the cosmical setting of Corona in June–July.

12. κατὰ; cf. i. 30; Herod. i. 76 κατὰ Σινώπην πόλιν (over against).

14. ὑπό, 'bristling with the motion of their azure coils.' Join ὑπό with σπείραισι not with ὤρσεν as tmesis. ὑπό with the dative is used instead of the simple dative to express 'under the power of,' 'under the influence of'; and so instead of the dative of means, cf. Ap. Rhod. iii. 3 ἐς Ἴωλκὸν ἀνήγαγε κῶας Ἰήσων Μηδείης ὑπ' ἔρωτι. The whole description follows Pindar, N. i. 59:

καὶ βασίλεια θεῶν
σπερχθείσα θυμῷ πέμπε δράκοντας ἄφαρ·
τοὶ μὲν οἰχθεισᾶν πυλᾶν
ἐς θαλάμου μυχὸν εὐρὺν ἔβαν, τέκ-
νοισιν ὠκείας γνάθους
ἀμφελίξασθαι μεμαῶτες· ὁ δ' ὀρ-
θὸν μὲν ἀντεινεν κέρα, πειράτο δὲ πρῶτον μάχας,
δισσαῖσι δοιοὺς αὐχένων
μάρψαις ἀφύκτοις χερσὶν ἐαῖς ὄφιας·
ἀγχομένοις δὲ χρόνος
ψυχὰς ἀπέπνευσεν μελέων ἀφάτων.
ἐκ δ' ἄρ' ἀτλατον βέλος
πλάξε γυναῖκας, ὅσαι τύχον Ἀλκμή-
νας ἀρήγοισαι λέχει·
καὶ γὰρ αὐτά, ποσσὶν ἀπεπλος ὀρούσ-
αισ' ἀπὸ στρωμνᾶς, ὅμως ἀμυνεν ὕβριν κνωδάλων.

ἐν χερσὶ δ' Ἀμφιτρυῶν κολεοῦ γυ-
μνὸν τινάσσων φάσσανον
ἔκετ' ὀφείας ἀνίστασι τυπείς.

15. κοῖλα. Paley understands 'postes qui latebras serpenti-
bus prae buerunt,' but the serpents in question are at least big
pythons. It seems better to change the feeble οἴκου of l. 16 to
εἶκεν (Stadtmüller), and explain κοῖλα as Soph. O. T. 1262 ἐκλινε
κοῖλα κλῆθρα. Tr. 'where the posts gave way and bent inwards.'
The huge snakes do not come through an open door—as in
Pindar's narrative—but force their way in.

16. ἀπειλήσασα, 'threatening that they should eat.'

18. κακὸν πῦρ. Bacchyl. 9 has ξανθοδερκής, of a snake; cf.
Hesiod, Theog. 826 (of Typhoeus) ἐκ δὲ οἱ ὕσσαν θεσπεσίης κεφαλῆσιν
ὑπ' ὀφρύσι πῦρ ἀμάρυσσε.

22. φάος: cf. v. 39.

23. ὅπως, 'when he saw.' There are isolated instances of
this use in Homer, Odys. xxii. 22 τοὶ δ' ὁμάδην μνηστῆρες κατὰ
δώμαθ', ὅπως ἴδον ἄνδρα πεσόντα. It is common in Herodotus;
cf. also Callim. Dian. 51 ὅπως ἴδεν αἰνὰ πέλαρα.

26. ἐναντίος, 'facing the snakes'; 'standing up to them' as
we might say.

31. ὑπὸ τροφῷ, 'that never cried while nursed.'

ὑπό, 'under the power of'; cf. xxii. 159; Ap. Rhod. i. 270
ὑπὸ μητρυῇ βίοντον βαρὺν ἡγηλάζει.

32. ἀκάνθας belongs both to διέλυνον and μογέοιεν, 'loosening
their coils in their agony'; cf. Ap. Rhod. iv. 150:

αὐτὰρ ὃ γ' ἤδη
οἴμῃ θελγόμενος δολιχὴν ἀνελύετ' ἀκανθὰν
γῆγενέος σπείρης μήκυε δὲ μυρία κύκλα.

34, 35. The speech of Alcmena is introduced abruptly without
any prefatory καὶ φάτο μῦθον or the like; cf. l. 48. Ahrens'
ἐπέκραγε is an unnecessary change for ἐπέγρετο. The v. l.
ἐπέδραμε (MS. c)—strangely adopted by Ziegler—is worth-
less.

36. ἀνστα = ἀνάστηθι (Krüger, ii. 36. i. 11); cf. παράστα
= παρίστηθι, Menander.

θείης: Epic subjunct. 2 aor., Krüger, ii. 36. i. 7.

ἰοῖς = τεοῖς (σοῖς).

38. ὅτι νυκτός, 'that it is the dead hour of night, while the
walls stand clear with light, as it were in the brilliant dawn';
cf. Odys. xix. 37. The house is filled with a strange unnatural
light, presaging some miraculous event.

ἄωρι: cf. xi. 40; sc. ἐστί: cf. τρίχα νυκτὸς ἔην, ὅψε ἦν τῆς
ἡμέρας, &c.

39. ἡριγενείας: gen. of time. The word is an adjectival
epithet of ἡώς in Homer, except only Odys. xxiii. 347 (χρυσό-
θρονον ἡριγένειαν ὤρσεν). It appears as a substantive in Ap.
Rhod. iii. 823, and frequently in later poets.

καθαράς: cf. Aratus, 469:

νυκτὸς καθαρᾶς ὅτε πάντας ἀγανούς
ἀστέρας ἀνθρώποις ἐπιδείκνυται οὐρανὴ νύξ.

40. νεώτερον, 'something strange.'

42. μετὰ ξίφος, 'to get his sword.'

ὁ οἶ: cf. the scansion of *Iliad* xxii. 307 τό οἱ ὑπὸ λαπάρην τέτατο μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε: *Odys.* ix. 398; xxi. 136. The line resembles closely Antimachus, *frag.* 74 τό βά οἱ ἀχιλεχὲς κρέματο περὶ πάσσαλον αἰεί.

47. δμῶας, κ.τ.λ. Note here as at the beginning of the poem how homely the description of Theocritus is as compared with Pindar (above on l. 14). Theocritus' heroes would hardly let you believe that they belong to that past which was never present. In Theocritus the sleepy, snoring servants are hardly roused by the master (αὐτός) and the mill-slave, and then come crowding in a throng of frightened domestics; for Pindar there must come at this moment of the adventure Καδμείων ἀγοὶ χαλκείας σὺν ὅπλοις δραμόντες.

For ἐκφυσῶντας cf. Verg. *Aen.* ix. 326 'toto proflabat pectore somnum,' where Servius has 'periphrasis est ne verbo humili stertentem dicat'; here the 'humile verbum' is not intended to be concealed.

48. ὅτι θάσσον: Arist. *Probl.* 866 a 25 ὅπως ὅτι θερμότερος ἦ.

51. μύλαις ἐπι: cf. *Odys.* xx. 105:

φήμην δ' ἐξ οἴκοιο γυνὴ προέηκεν ἀλετρὶς
πλησίον, ἐνθ' ἄρα οἱ μύλαι εἶατο ποιμένι λαῶν.

l. 49 has a Homeric ending (*Odys.* xxi. 47); l. 52 resembles *Iliad* xviii. 525 οἱ δὲ τάχα προγένοντο.

56. συμπλήγδην: apparently = 'in panic' not 'consplosis manibus' (see Meineke's note)—a new word, but formed like ἐμπλήγδην (*Odys.* xx. 132). Similar words in -δην, -δα, -δόν are coined with great frequency in the poets: ἀναμίγδην, ἀνάμγδα, ἐμπελάδην, δράγδην, ἰληδόν (for Homeric ἰλαδόν), ἐλκηδόν, &c.

57. δεικανάσκειν, 'showed'; *vid.* Liddell and Scott.

58. κουροσύνα: a new coinage of the Alexandrian poets.

60. βάλε: Callim. *Del.* 265 ἀπ' οὐδὲος εἴλεο παῖδα ἐν δ' ἐβάλεν κύλποισιν.

61. ξηρόν ὑπαὶ δέους, 'paralyzed with fear'; Arist. *Lysist.* 385 ἀλλ' αὖδ' εἰμ' ἤδη τρέμων.

ὑπαὶ δέους: cf. *A. Pal.* vi. 220 ἀναδὸς ἐμεινε δέους ὑπο.

ἀκρόχλοον, 'deadly pale.'

64. τρίτον: the third cock-crow. 'Noctis enim tempus quoadmodum in tres partes erat divisum, ita tertia pars, quae a gallicinio (ἀλεκτοροφωνία) nomen habebat, in tres particulas erat subdivisa. Sic *Id.* xviii. 56 ὁ πρῶτος αἰδὸς de primo gallicinio ponitur indicatque primum mane' (Wuestemann).

65. Τειρεσίαν: cf. Pind. *N.* i. 90:

γείτονα δ' ἐκκάλεσεν
(Amphitryon) Διὸς ὑψίστου προφάταν ἔροχον,
ὑρθύμαντιν Τειρεσίαν· ὁ δὲ οἱ φράζε καὶ παντὶ
στρατῶ, ποῖαις ὁμιλήσει τύχαις, κ.τ.λ.

67. ἐμελλεν: the imperfect is correct here. Oratio Recta would use ἐμελλε—a thing is fixed from of old in destiny—not μέλλει. *Odys.* ii. 156 ὤρμηνα δ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν ἄ περ τελέεσθαι ἐμελλον: Arist. *Vesp.* 460 ἄρ' ἐμέλλομέν ποθ' ὑμᾶς ἀποσοβήσιν τῷ χρόνῳ.

69. αἰδόμενος: *Odys.* iv. 326:

μηδὲ τί μ' αἰδόμενος μελίσσας μὴδ' ἐλεαίρων,
ἀλλ' εὖ μοι κατάλεξον, κ.τ.λ.

καὶ ὥς, 'even thus.' We should expect οὐδ' ὥς as the sentence is negative.

70. κλωστήρος, 'spindle'; *Odys.* vii. 197:

πέσεται ἄσσα οἱ Λῖσα κατὰ Κλωθῆς τε βαρεῖαι
γινόμενῃ νήσαντο λίνῳ.

A. Pal. vii. 14:

ὦ τριέλικτον
Μοῖραι δινεῦσαι νῆμα κατ' ἡλακάτας.

71. Εὐηρεῖδα: Teiresias appears by this name in Callim. v. 81. The MS. version of this line is hardly tolerable, though we find such scansion as γεραίους (Tyrtaeus), ζητρείον (Herond.), νῖος (*Odys.*), ἀραῖος as well as οἶός τε, τοῖαῦτα, &c. μάντι is an obvious gloss.

φρονέοντα διδάσκω: the emphasis is on the participle; 'thou knowest all I tell thee.'

73. ἀριστοτόκια: cf. *Megara*, 27 αἰνοτόκια. The sense there is obviously 'most wretched of mothers,' so here 'noblest of mothers' not 'mother of noblest sons'; Eurip. *Rhes.* 909 ἀριστοτόκοιο γέννας, 'noblest of children.' See Kenyon on Bacchyl. xi. 106.

74. μελλόντων δέ, 'and treasure in thy heart the happier turns of fate.'

76, 77. πολλαί, 'many a dame of Greece, while she rubs the soft thread about her knee at eventide, shall sing of Alcmena by name.' The important word is αἰδοῖσθαι—the participle.

περὶ γούνατι: cf. *A. Pal.* vii. 726 (Leonidas):

ἦ βικνὴ βικνοῦ περὶ γούνατος ἄρκιον ἰστῶ
χιτρί στρογγύλλουσι ἡμερόεσσα κρύκην.

The use of κατατρίψοντι (-ουσι) is rather far-fetched, but expresses the careful twisting and rubbing smooth of the thread before weaving, Verg. *Georg.* i. 390 'nocturna carpentes pensa puellae.'

79. ἐς οὐρανόν: cf. the prophecy in Pindar, *N.* i. 105:

αὐτὸν μὲν ἐν εἰράνῃ καμάτων μεγάλων ἐν σχερῶ
ἀσυχίαν τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον ποινὰν λαχόντ' ἐξαίρετον
ὀλβίοις ἐν δόμασι, δεξιόμενον θαλερὰν Ἥβαν ἄκοιτιν
... παρ' Διὶ Κρονίδῃ σεμνὸν αἰνῆσειν δόμον.

80. ἀπὸ στέρνων πλατύς, 'broad of breast'; cf. xiv. 68.

πλατύς: cf. Simon. *Erig.* 108 οὐ πλατεῖ νικῶν σώματος ἀλλὰ τέχνη.

83. Τραχίνιος: Soph. *Trach.* 1191 sqq.; Bacchyl. xvi.

84. γαμβρός: cf. xviii. 18.

86. ἔσται (ἔτε): cf. xxiii. 34; *Iliad* xiii. 817; *Odys.* xviii. 272. Teiresias seems to prophecy a new golden age on earth as the

result of Heracles' labours; cf. Verg. *Ecl.* iv. 24. The idea is unusual in this connexion, but there is hardly ground for suspecting the verses as an interpolation.

94. εὐ μάλα πάσαν: cf. xxv. 19.

95. ὑπερούριον, 'out of the land.' The adjunct. = ὑπὲρ τοὺς ὕρου; cf. xiv. 55, &c.

96. πέρπας: the ashes are to be cast on to a desert spot. The 'correction' ῥαγάδος ἐκ makes nonsense.

96. ἀστρεπτός: Verg. *Ecl.* viii. 101:

'Per cineres, Amarylli, foras rivoque fluenti
Transque caput iace, nec respexeris.'

Soph. O. C. 490:

αἰτοῦ σύ τ' αὐτὸς κεί τις ἄλλος ἀντὶ σοῦ,
ἀπυστα φωνῶν μηδὲ μηκύνων βοήν.
ἔπειτ' ἀφίρπειν ἀστροφος.

Note the use of the *nominative* with the infin. here in command. According to the usual use the *accus.* is employed when the person to whom the command applies is not present in person. As here Quint. Smyrn. xii. 29 λαοὶ δ' ἀπὸ νόσφι νέεσθαι: Hesiod, *Op.* 459 δὴ τότε ἐφορμηθῆναι δμῶς δμῶές τε καὶ αὐτός.

98. ἐστεμμένῳ θαλλῷ, 'wreathed with wool'; cf. Soph. O. T. 3 ἱκτηρίοις κλάδοισιν ἐξεστεμμένοι.

100. ὡς τελείοιτε, 'that ye may ever be lords over your enemies.' The optative is used in primary sequence as in x. 45 (note).

102. βαρύς: cf. Soph. O. T. 17 σὺν γήρᾳ βαρεῖς.

103. νέον φυτόν. The simile is as old as Homer, *Iliad* xviii. 56:

ὁ δ' ἀνέδραμεν ἔρνεϊ ἴσος
τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ θρέψασα, φυτὸν ὡς γουνῷ ἀλωῆς, κ.τ.λ.

Cf. Quint. Smyrn. vii. 645 ὁ δ' ἄρ' ὦκα θεῶν ἐρικυδέϊ βουλῇ ἔρνος ὅπως ἐριθηλὲς ἀέξετο.

104. κεκλημένος Ἀμφιτρυώνος: Eurip. *H. F.* 31 οὗ ταῦτον ὄνομα παῖς πατρὸς κεκλημένος. The remainder of the idyll is occupied with a brief account of the training of the young Heracles; it is somewhat bald and has little connexion with the preceding narrative. It is probable that here for once Theocritus yields to the learned tendency of the Alexandrian school, and introduces mythology for mythology's sake alone, especially as the majority of the legends here alluded to are scarcely known elsewhere, or not at all. An additional motive may however be that already noticed; to glorify Heracles as the last ancestor of the house of Ptolemy, and to glorify him by giving him as pupil to a group of heroes.

107. ἐπίσκοπον εἶναι, 'to be a marksman with the arrow'; ἐπίσκοπος is the adjective, *vid.* Liddell and Scott. The genitive stands after it as after ἐπιστήμων or the like (ἀφροδισίων δυσέρωτες, Xen. *Mem.* xii. 13). Most editors now read ἐπὶ σκοπὸν εἶναι διστόν, but this is an unnecessary alteration.

108. ἐκ πατέρων: cf. xvii. 13.

ἄφνειός: with the dative here and xxv. 119, and Hesiod, *Op.* 120; elsewhere with 'genitive. Eurytus named with Heracles as the greatest of archers in *Odys.* viii. 224 οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἐρίεσκον περὶ τόξων.

110. εὐμολπος: MSS. Εὐμολπος, but 'tres Eumolpos habet Schol. Soph. O. C. 1046, quorum nemo erat filius Philammonis. Lege Φιλάμμων εὐμολπος = Philam. cantu peritus, et intellige de Thamyri (*Iliad* ii. 595) Suidas: Φιλάμμων ἕτερος ἐν ᾧ δούσι θαμύρου τοῦ Θρακῆος πάτερα γενέσθαι.' Taylor quoted by Briggs.

111. Join ὅσσα ἀπὸ σκελίων σφάλλοντι, 'all the tricks of foot wherewith the nimble Argive wrestlers throw each other in the bout.'

ἀπὸ σκελίων: cf. vii. 6 ἐκ ποδός (note).

ἔδροστρόφοι, 'with a quick twist.' Theophrastus περὶ ὕψιμαθίος καὶ παλαίων ἐν τῷ βαλανείῳ πυκνὰ τὴν ἔδραν στρέφειν.

114. πάμμαχοι: Heracles is trained (1) in wrestling; (2) in boxing; (3) in the combined exercises of the Pancratium: see note on xxii. 66.

116. Φανότη: of Phanotē or Phanoteia a town of Phocis. This Harpalyceus is not elsewhere known in connexion with Heracles.

120. σύριγγα: Soph. *Electra* 720, describing the chariots coming close round the turning-point of the course (νύσσα):

κείνος δ' ὑπ' αὐτὴν ἐσχάτην στήλην ἔχων
ἔχριμπτ' αἰεὶ σύριγγα, δεξιὸν τ' ἀνείς
σειραῖον ἵππον εἶργε τὸν προσκείμενον.

Amphitryon appears as a great charioteer in Pindar, *P.* ix. 81.

122. ἐξήρατο: *Odys.* xiii. 137:

ὅς' ἂν οὐδέποτε Τροίης ἐξήρατ' Ὀδυσσεύς,
εἴπερ ἀπήμων ἦλθε, λαχὼν ἀπὸ ληίδος αἶσαν.

124. δίδυσαν ἱμάντας: 'Commendatur Amphitryonis peritia ea eo quod nondum fractos currus servaverat usque dum lora eorum prae vetustate soluta essent' (Briggs).

125. προβολαίῳ: cf. xxii. 120.

ῶμον: cf. Tyrtæus, ii. 23:

μηρούς τε κνήμας τε κάτω καὶ στέρνα καὶ ὦμους
ἀσπίδος εὐρείης γαστρὶ καλυψάμενος.

The ῶτον of the MSS. would only be possible if Heracles were pictured retreating like Ajax in *Iliad* xi. 545 (ᾧθεν δὲ σάκος βάλεν ἱπταβόειον); or the shield was slung on the back when not in use; Ap. Rhod. iii. 1320, of Jason ploughing—ὁ δ' ἄρ' αὐτὸς ἐλὼν σάκος ἐνθετο ῶτῳ ἐξῶπθεν.

129. Ἰππαλίδας: (1) son of Hippalus; then this Castor is not the brother of Pollux, but another not elsewhere known: (2) ἱππαλίδας is read by some as a by-form of ἱππεύς: then the story of the next two lines does not suit Castor; besides, though we have δραπέτιδος = δραπέτης, and a number of comic formations, κλεπτιδης, γραμμοδιδασκαλίδης, &c., ἱππαλίδας would necessitate a form ἱππαλος or ἱππάλης: and there is no such word.

It is best therefore to admit here the existence of Castor son of Hippalus.

138. ἀσφαλῆως . . . κορέσσαι: another homely, if not comic, touch.

ἀσφαλῆως: *A. Pal.* v. 182 χούς γὰρ ἐνεῖσι δύο ἀσφαλῆως, 'for certain.'

κορέσσαι: not ἐκόρεσεν as the possibility is regarded as still present; *Odyss.* xiii. 86:

ἡ δὲ μάλ' ἀσφαλῆως θέεν ἔμπεδον· οὐδὲ κεν ἴρηξ
κίρκος ὁμαρτήσειεν, ἐλαφρότατος πετεηνῶν.

139. ἐπ' ἄματι: in the day, as opposed to his square meal at evening (*δειπνον*).

The poem closes abruptly on the picture of the barelegged Heracles, but these abrupt endings are fully in the manner of Theocritus, and not the slightest attention should be paid to the notice of the Juntine edition ἀτελής, or that of Callierges, λέει το τέλος. See the next idyll, *Megara*, and *Introd.* p. 29.

XXV.

On this poem see Introduction, p. 29. It falls into three divisions: (1) ll. 1-84 the meeting of Heracles with an old labourer; his inquiry concerning Augeas; their journeying toward the stables. (2) The meeting with Augeas is not described, but we have a sudden transition to the cattle stalls, and description of Heracles felling a bull which attacked him. (3) Another sudden transition, l. 153: Phyleus and Heracles are found going to 'the town,' the reason for the journey is not given. In the course of the walk Heracles tells his companion the story of the Nemean lion.

The title of the poem, Ἡρακλῆς Λεοντοφόνος, is therefore incomplete. The poem rather describes a day in the life of Heracles, ending with his personal narrative. There is no direct evidence that any part of the poem has been lost, or that additions were contemplated by the author; nor is it necessary to hold such a view; the abrupt beginning and transitions leave no obscurity, and are therefore unobjectionable. On the MSS. see *Introd.* pt. C. There are striking diversities of reading due probably to the fact that the original archetype was in places illegible. I have followed the Π tradition generally (cf. Ahrens) save where its readings are due to mere guesswork (e.g. l. 1). The best collation is given by Hiller, *Beiträge*, p. 96; cf. *ib.* p. 47 and 80 foll.

The dialect is Epic; the vocabulary is chiefly Homeric, but contains many words unknown to the old poetry, and not a few ἄπαξ λεγόμενα.

1. The speaker and the question put by him are learned from the labourer's answer, l. 7 sqq.

4. εἰνοδίωτα, 'the god of the roads.' For this attribute of

Hermes, cf. *Soph. Philoct.* 133 Ἑρμῆς ὁ πέμπων δόλιος ἡγήσαιο νῶν: hence the erection of the statues of Hermes at the street corners.

5. κεχολῶσθαι. Hiller quotes Diphilus (in *Athenaeus*, 238 F) ἀγνοεῖς ἐν ταῖς ἀραῖς ὅ, τι ἐστὶν εἴ τις μὴ φράσει' ὁρθῶς οὐδὲν.

9. νόοντος . . . Ἐλισσούντος, 'of the flowing Elis.' This was a river of Pisatis (Elis). ἀμφί: adverbial; 'on either side.' Βουπρασίου (l. 11) is in N. Elis. Μήνιου (l. 15) is the stream which Heracles diverted into the stables of Augeas to clean them.

12. χωρὶς . . . σηκοί. The sheepfolds are scattered in the different districts of Elis where the flocks are; the cattle stalls (l. 18) are all together and the herds are massed in one place.

16. θαλέθουσι ποίην. The verb is not causal, but intransitive; and μελ. ποίην is cognate accusative: cf. v. 154; Nonnus, *Dion.* vii. 346 ὁροσεροῦ λειμῶνος ἀνέβρυσον ἀνθεα τοῖχοι ('burst into flower'); Herond. i. 52 ἱούλον ἀνθεῖντας: *Pind. Ol.* iii. 23 καλὰ δένδρε' ἐθαλλεν χῶρος.

ἐλαμεναί, 'meadows.'

18. ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ χειρός, 'on thy right'; *Isocr.* 65 b ἐπὶ τὰδε Φασήλιδος, 'on this side of Phaselis.'

19. εὐ μάλα πᾶσα: xxiv. 94. The stable is all in one place not divided like the sheepfolds.

20. ἐπηγεταναί, 'in close groves.'

23. εὐθύς, 'hard by' of place; cf. *Thucyd.* vi. 96; vii. 22.

24. πολὺν καὶ ἀθέσφατον: conjoined like μακρὸς καὶ ἀναρίθμητος, *Soph. Ajax* 646; πολλὴ ἀπείρων, *Odyss.* xv. 81; πολὺς ὄμβρος ἀθέσφατος, *Iliad* x. 6. See Lobeck in *Ajax*, loc. cit.; and cf. *Idyll* vii. 15, note.

25. τριπόλοις: see xvi. 94, note.

27. οὐρους = ὄρους: the boundaries of the domain. The labourer has been describing the various divisions of Augeas' domain: the sheep lands, the cattle pastures, the corn lands (l. 25), and labourers' cottages. The sense of the present line, 'the boundaries are known by the gardeners (? vine-dressers),' seems to be 'the fourth part of the domain—on the hills about hollow Elis (l. 31) is vineland, with which we here have nothing to do, but only see the labourers when they come to annual festival and wine-treading (*ληνοί*, cf. vii. 25).' οὐρους ἴσασι therefore is equivalent to ἐν ὄροις οἰκοῦσιν. Meineke gives this sense but reads ναίουσι. Hiller's translation, 'si scire cupis ubi tandem termini ditionis sint interroga fossores'; hoc est, 'latissime patent fines,' seems greatly forced and unnatural.

38. κακῶν ἔξ: cf. xxii. 56, note. The line echoes *Iliad* xiv. 472 οὐ μὲν μοι κακὸς εἶδεται οὐδὲ κακῶν ἔξ, κ.τ.λ.

40. οἶον: not exclamatory, but = ἐπεὶ τοῖον: cf. xv. 146; *Odyss.* xviii. 74:

ἦ τάχα Ἴρος Ἄϊρος ἐπίσπαστον κακὸν ἔξει,
οἶον ἐκ βακίων ὁ γέρον ἐπιγουνίδα φαίνει.

Odyss. iv. 611 αἵματός εἰς ἀγαθοῖο, φίλον τέκος, οἷ' ἀγορεύεις.

For ἐπιπρέπει cf. *Pind. P.* viii. 64 φυᾷ τὸ γενναῖον ἐπιπρέπει ἐκ πατέρων παισὶν λῆμα.

44. ἡγαγεν χρεώ: cf. *Odys.* iv. 312.
 46. κρίνουσι: *Iliad* xvi. 387 εἰν ἀγορῇ σκολιάς κρίνωσι θέμιστας. The king with the elders of the people sits in judgement (in *Ap. Rhod.* iv. 1175 Alcinous ἐν χειρὶ σκῆπτρον ἔχεν χρυσοῖο δικασπόλον ᾧ ὑπο λαοὶ ἰθείας ἀνὰ ἄστυ διεκρίνοντο θέμιστας—διεκρίνοντο is passive—were judged with righteous judgment). In the Homeric age the king would hardly have coadjutors; cf. Hesiod, *Theog.* 85 πάντες ἐς αὐτὸν ὀρώσι διακρίνοντα θέμιστας. 'These θέμιστες refer to men's rights which may have become a subject of dispute and require the decision of an authorized judge' (Paley).
 50. ἄλλον, 'for God makes man dependent upon man.' (Eurip.) *Rhesus* 106:

ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ αὐτὸς πάντ' ἐπίστασθαι βροτῶν
 πέφυκεν· ἄλλω δ' ἄλλο πρόσκειται γέρας.

51. δῖος: *Odys.* xiv. 413 δῖος ὑφορβός.
 55. βίη Φυλῆος: a well known Homeric periphrasis, *ἱερῇ* is *Τηλεμάχοιο*: is *Ὀδυσῆος* (*Iliad* xxiii. 720); βίη Ἡρακλεΐης, l. 154 of this Idyll; *Odys.* xi. 601, &c.
 56. ἡμασι πολλοῖς, 'after many days'; as χρόνῳ: διὰ χρόνου, 'after long time.'
 58. ὥς που, 'since even kings I take it think their household will be surer for their own care.'
 61. ἵνα, 'where.' κεν belongs to the verb.
 61. τέττοιμεν, 'find.'
 66. μή τί οἱ, 'lest perchance his word should be out of season, in his fellow's haste.'
 67. σπερχομένου: genit. absol. without subject after dative. Vid. Index.
 οἱ: cf. vii. 25.
 68. κύνες: cf. *Odys.* xiv. 29:

ἐξαπίνης δ' Ὀδυσῆα ἴδον κύνες ὑλακόμωροι.
 οἱ μὲν κεκλήγοντες ἐπέδραμον . . .
 ἀλλὰ συμβῶτης ὦκα ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι μετασπῶν
 ἔσσοντ' ἀνὰ πρόθυρον, . . .
 τοὺς μὲν ὁμοκλήσας σέθεν κύνας ἄλλυδις ἄλλον
 πυκνῆσιν λιθάδεσσιν.

71. τὸν δὲ γέροντα, 'but fawned about the old man with aimless yelping.'
 72. ἀχρεῖον: because the dogs are barking not at any one, as is their proper work, but out of sheer high spirits; cf. *Odys.* xviii. 163 ἀχρεῖον δ' ἐγέλασσε.
 73. περισσαινόν: cf. *Odys.* xvi. 4 Τηλέμαχον δὲ περισσαινόν κύνες ὑλακόμωροι.
 κλάζοντε: dual participle with plural subject and verb (more than two being meant); cf. xxv. 137. This use becomes not uncommon in late authors, Oppian, *Cyges.* ii. 165:

οἷά τε λαχνηέντες ἀριπρεπὲς εἶδος ἔχουσι
 ξανθόκομοι βλοσυροὶ θηρῶν μεδέοντε λέοντες.

Aratus, 1023 ὡς βωῶντε κολοιοί. The instances quoted from

Homer are all doubtful, *Iliad* i. 567; v. 487 (a couple are addressed); vid. Monro, *Hom. Gram.* 170, 173. Empedocl. *Phys.* 134
 73. ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὄσσον, 'just lifting from the ground'; cf. xxii. 195, note.

76. Cf. *Odys.* xiv. 527:

χαίρει δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς
 ὅττι βᾶ οἱ βιότου περικηδετο νόσφιν ἐόντος.

Odys. xvii. 200:

τῷ βήτην, σταθμὸν δὲ κύνες καὶ βώτορες ἄνδρες
 βῦατ' ὕπισθε μένοντες.

79. ὥς ἐπιμηθές: Liddell and Scott give 'thoughtful,' but this does not suit the context and is doubtful; the word naturally suggests *Ἐπιμηθεύς*, 'the man who thought when it was too late.' In Herondas, iii. 94 (the only other place where the word is used), *Metrotima*, after having her boy thrashed, says ἐρέω ἐπιμηθέως τῷ γέροντι, Λάμπρισκε, ἐλθοῦς ἐς οἶκον ταῦτα. Buecheler translates 'de industria,' but a better sense is got if we take it to mean 'I will get the boy thrashed first, and tell the old man about it casually afterwards.' Here then it will mean 'the dog is quick to fly at any one (l. 80 sqq.), but slow to think whether it be friend or foe.' Recent editors 'emend': ἐπιπειθές, Ahrens; ἐπικηδές, J. A. Hartung; but we evidently want something in contrast to εἰ φρένες ἦσαν of l. 80, cf. Plato, *Rep.* 376 a δν ἂν ἰδῇ ἀγνώτα χαλεπαίνει οὐδὲν δὲ κακὸν προπεπονθώς.

83. ζάκοτον, 'savage.'

ἀρρηγές—apparently an onomatopoeic word—'snarling.'

85. The second episode begins here. Heracles is come to the stalls; the cattle are described coming in thousands over the plain, like the clouds packed and driven by the south-west storm.

87. μετ' αὐλία τε: for seansion cf. *Iliad* xi. 10 μέγα τε δεινὸν τε. μετά, 'into'; cf. vii. 24; h. *hymn Demet.* 338 μετὰ δαίμονας, 'to be among the gods.'

93. ἀριθμὸς οὐδ' ἄνυσις, 'no count nor end.'
 ἄνυσις, 'power of ending'; cf. *πρῆξις*, *Odys.* x. 202 οὐ πρῆξις ἐγίγνετο μυρομένοισιν.

μετά: cf. i. 39.

97. στείνοντο δέ, 'the rich fields were too narrow for the host.'

98. μυκηθμῷ goes with ἐρχομένης, 'as they wound along lowing.' For the structure of the line cf. Hesiod, *Theog.* 157 πάντας ἀποκρύπτασκε (καὶ ἐς φάος οὐκ ἀνίσκει) γαίης ἐν κευθμῶνι: *Odys.* viii. 475 νώτου ἀποπροταμῶν (ἐπὶ δὲ πλεῖον ἐλέλειπτο) ἀργιόδοντος ὕος.

100. ἔκηλος, 'idle'; a post-Homeric meaning.

103. κωλοπίδας, 'clogs' or 'thongs about the leg' to keep the cow from kicking the pail over.

περισταδὸν ἑγγύς: an instance of the same redundancy of expression as was noted in vii. 142 περὶ πίδακας ἀμφί: xiii. 24 ἀφ' ᾧ τότε: cf. xxv. 147, 126 συνάμα: xi. 65.

105. γάλακτος: partit. genit. after πινέμεναι, cf. ii. 152.

110. βαρύφρονος, 'deeply pondering.'

112, 113. θυμὸν . . . ἀρηρότα: a modification of the Homeric φρεσὶν ἢσιν ἀρηρώς (*Odys.* x. 553).

115. οὐ γάρ κεν, 'for none had counted or thought that so great would be the spoil of one man, no nor of ten besides'; cf. *Odys.* xiv. 96:

οὐτινι τόσση (ζωή)
ἀνδρῶν ἡρώων οὐτ' ἡπίροιο μελαίνης
οὐτ' αὐτῆς Ἰθάκης. οὐδὲ ξυνεείκοσι φωτῶν
ἔστ' ἀφενος τοσσούτον.

117. πολύρρηγες: the wealth is counted in sheep according to the practice of the patriarchal age.

πάντων ἐκ βασιλήων, 'from a line of kings.'

119. περὶ πάντων, 'surpassing all men'; a Homeric use of the preposition; cf. *Iliad* v. 325 Διηρύλῃ . . . περὶ πάσης τῆν δμῆ-
λικῆς, &c.

121, 122. νοῦσος . . . αἴτ': the relative is here used in the generic plural after singular noun; cf. Eurip. *Orest.* 918 αὐτουργὸς οἵπερ καὶ μόνον σώζουσι γῆν: Id. *Supp.* 867 φίλοις ἀληθῆς ἦν φίλος παροῦσί τε καὶ μὴ παροῦσιν, ὧν ἀριθμὸς οὐ πολὺς: *Odys.* v. 438 κύματος ἑξαπαλῶν, τὰ τ' ἐρεύγεται ἡπειρόνδε.

127. κνήμαργοι, 'white-legged.' ἔλικες, generally taken here to mean 'black' on the strength of Hesychius' assurance ἐλιξ μέλας. In Homer ἔλικες βοῖς means either 'with rolling gait' or 'with twisted horns.' In Hesiod, *Theog.* 298 ἐλικώπιδα νύμφην may be 'black-eyed maiden.' Black obviously suits the context here.

131. ἀργησταί, 'white'; cf. Ap. Rhod. iv. 974 of the oxen of Helios, οὐδέ τις ἦεν κνανέη μετὰ τῇσι δέμας, πᾶσαι δὲ γάλακτι εἰδόμεναι χρυσεόισι κεράσσι κυδιάσκον.

134. προγενόιατο (προγένοντο): optative of general time in historic sequence.

137. λεύσσοντε: dual for plural; see above, l. 72. For the phrase cf. *Odys.* ii. 152 ὄσσοντο δ' ὄλεθρον: Eurip. *Alcest.* 773 τί σεμνὸν καὶ πεφροντικὸς βλέπεις;

138. σθένει ᾧ: *Iliad* v. 71 πόσει ᾧ: xvi. 542 σθένει ᾧ, &c.

142. χαροποῖο, 'tawny.'

145. ἐδράξατο . . . κέραος, 'gripped him by the left horn'; cf. iv. 36.

148. ὦμφ, 'throwing the weight of his shoulder on the thrust'; cf. xxii. 124.

149. μυῶν, 'the muscle'; cf. xxii. 48. The passage seems to be imitated by Quint. Smyrn. vi. 236:

ἀπόπροθι δ' ἐπλετο ταῦρος
πύρπνοος ὃν βα καὶ αὐτὸν ἀμειμάκετόν περ ἔοντα
γράμπτε βίη κρατεροῖο κεράτος: οἱ δὲ οἱ ἄμφω
ἀκάματοι μυῶνες ἐπειδομένοιο τέταντο.

153. Here the poet passes to the third episode. Phyleus tells Heracles how a man of Achaea had come among them with a wondrous tale of the killing of the Nemean lion by an unknown hero; surely the unknown can be no one than Phyleus' present companion. Is it so, and will he tell how the deed was done? Heracles acknowledges his identity, and tells

in a modest but spirited narrative how he slew the beast. The transition is as abrupt as at 84, and we are left to supply a number of details at our pleasure.

154. ἐσπικήτην: note that while in Homer the dual never has the augment, later Epic adds it.

155. The two had left the stalls by a narrow path through the vineyards where there was not room for both to walk abreast. Phyleus therefore defers his questioning until they reach the broader road (λαοφόρος κέλευθος).

30: is answered by τῇ μιν ἄρα, 159.

156-158. ἐξανύσαντες, 'when they had reached the end.

ἀμπελών: a rarer form for ἀμπελῶν.

χλωρὰ θέουσα, 'a line of green among the trees.' χλωρά is cognate accus. (=adverb). So Hesiod, *Scut.* 147 ὀδόντες λευκὰ θέοντες: ποίην λευκὰ θέουσα, Herod. Att. v. 24: ποταμοὶ κελαδενὰ θέοντες, Ap. Rhod. iii. 532 (see Lobeck on *Ajax*, p. 71 sqq.). I have altered Meineke's θεοῖση to θέουσα since the greenness of the wood would not make the path less clear. Theocritus surely means a narrow grass-grown path, scarcely distinguishable in the green wood. Ap. Rhod. i. 546 ἐλευκαίνοντο κέλευθοι ἀτραπὸς ὡς χλοεροῖο διειδομένη πεδίοιο.

162, 163. The reading of these lines as it stands in the MSS., though awkward, is not incapable of defence. Tr. 'But now, as it were, am I giving mind to a tale which long time since I heard of thee' (lit. having heard a tale of thee long ago I am now as it were giving mind to it). ὥσεί περ qualifies ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλομαι, and gives a hesitating tone to the assertion. He is not quite certain yet of the correctness of his conclusion; ὥσεί περ therefore = 'quasi,' and βάλλομαι remains the main verb. In 162 join πάλαι πάγχυ. σφετέρῃσι here = ἐμαῖς.

ἐνὶ φρεσὶ: cf. *Iliad* i. 297 ἄλλο δέ τοι ἔρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσι.

164. ὡς μέσος ἀκμῆς, 'in the middle of his prime.' For the genitive cf. Herod. i. 170 Τέων γὰρ εἶναι μέσον τῆς Ἰωνίης: St. Matt. xiv. 24 τὸ δὲ πλοῖον ἤδη μέσον τῆς θαλάσσης ἦν, 'in the midst of the sea.' More usually the genitive denotes the extremes between which a thing lies, not the whole in which a central point is taken. [Similar are Anacreont. xii. 16 μέσος δὲ καρδίας μεν ἔδυνε: *Iliad* vi. 118 πυμάτη θέεν ἀσπίδος ὀμφαλοέσσης.]

168. αἰνολέοντα = αἰνὸν λέοντα: cf. xxiv. 73, note. So μονο-
λέων (Leonidas, 65) = μόνος λέων: μονόλυκος, Aratus; αἰνόλυκος, A. Pal. vii. 550.

178. εἴτ' ἐτύμως. This clause depends on ἵνα γνῶ. The following εἰ σύγ' ἐκείνος depends on εἴτ' ἄγε.

179. ἀκούοντεςσιν = ἀκούουσι: cf. v. 16; *Odys.* i. 352; xii. 311 κλαιόντεςσιν. The form is especially common in Pindar.

180. οὐξ ἔλκεθεν: cf. xxii. 11. Note that Theocritus even in the Epic idylls uses the article in the post-Homeric manner.

183. Ἀπίδα: Peloponnesus; Ἀπία γῆ, Aesch. *Ag.* 257.

187, 188. 'And some said he told them traveller's tales, scattering the words of an idle tongue among the throng.'

χαρίζομενον: cf. Eurip. *Orest.* 1514 δειλία γλώσση χαρίζει τάνδον οὐχ οὕτω φρονῶν: Hesiod, *Op.* 709 ψεύδεσθαι γλώσσης χάριν: *Odys.* xiv. 365 μαψιδίως ψεύδεσθαι.

194. κατὰ στάθμην, 'aright,' *Odys.* v. 245 ἐπὶ στάθμην ἵθυνεν.

195. τὰ ἕκαστα: *Iliad* xi. 706 and often.

τοῦδε πελώρου: the genitive depends loosely on τὰ ἕκαστα, all the circumstance concerning this monster.

196. λελίσσαι. Homer has the participle only λελημένος; we find not infrequently in the Alexandrians verbs used in parts in which they are defective in earlier writers. Thus Ap. Rhod. i. 765 has ἀκείois (as if from ἀκείω, cf. Homeric ἀκείων): Nicand. *Alex.* 13 πνυθείης (akin to πεπνυμένος).

197. νόσφιν γ' ἧ, 'save only whence he came.' νοσφιν ἧ does not occur elsewhere.

200. ἱρῶν μνησίαντα, 'in wrath with us for (neglect of) sacrifice.' The genitive stands after verbs expressing emotion—anger, envy, or the like.

Φορωνεῖδῃσιν: Meineke quotes Steph. Byzant. λέγονται δὲ Ἀργεῖοι πατρωνυμικῶς—Ἡρακλείδαι, πρὸ δ' Ἡρακλέους Περσείδαι, πρὸ Περσείως δὲ Λυγκεῖδαι, πρὸ δὲ Λυγκείως Δαναΐδαι πρὸ δὲ Δαναοῦ καὶ Φορωνεῖδαι.

201. ποταμὸς ὤς: the syllable before ὤς is lengthened in Epic verse, Callim. *Del.* 193 ἀνθέρικος ὤς, &c.

πισῆας (πισεύς), 'dwellers in the meadows,' 'lowlanders.' The word is a new formation from πίσος: cf. σταδιεύς (στάδιον), ἁλωεύς (Alexandrian writers) from ἁλώ.

202. Βεμβινάϊους: Βεμβίνα κώμη τῆς Νεμέας, ὁ πολίτης Βεμβινίτης . . . Πανύσσις ἐν Ἡρακλείας πρώτῃ δέρμα δὲ θήρειον Βεμβινήταο Λέοντος, Steph. Byzant.

203. ἀγχόμοροι (governing ἔθεν), 'nigh on his borders.' The word is simply a more picturesque form for ἀγχι, being formed from ἀγχι and ὄμορος: cf. ἀγχουρος, προσόμορος, ἀγχίδομοι (see Hiller, *Beiträge*, p. 81). In the MS. reading the lengthening of the syllable (ναῖον) in the fourth arsis is unusual except when the verse has weak caesura.

For παθόντες we should have πάσχοντες.

206. ὑγρόν, 'supple'; cf. i. 55.

208. αὐτόφλοιον, 'with its bark complete'; = αὐτῷ τῷ φλοίῳ, a good example of the flexibility of the Greek compound adjective. Cf. the word αὐτοβοεῖ: αὐτόφυλον, Soph. *Phil.* 35 (=made of wood alone).

211. ὄθι λῖς: the ῖ is lengthened before the liquid -λ- according to Epic use; cf. xxii. 121; xxv. 241, 73, 257; xi. 45; *Odys.* i. 56 αἰεὶ δὲ μαλακοῖσι, &c.

213. νευρεῖν: a collateral form for νευρή: cf. ἐγχείη. Oppian has οὐραῖν for οὐρῇ (*Hal.* v. 479). So we find *καρχαρόδων* (xxiv. 87); *μελεδωνεύς* (xxiv. 106); *ἀμυχμόν* (xxiv. 126); *κηδεμονεύς* (Ap. Rhod.) for *κηδεμών*, &c.

215. εἴ . . . ἑσαθρήσαιμι, 'if haply I might see him'; cf. *Iliad* xiii. 760 φοῖτα . . . διζήμενος εἴ που ἐφύροι: Ap. Rhod. iii. 113 βῆ β' ἴμεν εἴ μιν ἐφύροι, &c.: Sonnenschein, *Syntax*, § 357.

216. ἡματος, 'it was now midday, and nowhere could I mark his tracks nor hear his roar.' οὐδέ πῃ ἀθρήσαι δυνάμην, *Odys.* xii. 232. The reading οὐδ' ὅπῃ is indefensible here, *pace* Meineke. The sense so yielded, 'I could not mark where his tracks were,' is clumsy, and the order would naturally be φρασθῆναι ἵχνια ὅπῃ.

219. ὄντιν' ἐροίμην, 'whom I could ask.' This use of the

optative is Homeric; *Iliad* ii. 687 οὐ γὰρ ἔην ὅστις σφιν ἐπὶ στίχας ἡγήσαιτο. In primary sequence Homer uses subjunctive with or without *κεν*: *Iliad* ix. 165 κλητοὺς ὀτρύνομεν οἳ *κε* τάχιστα ἔλθωσι: *ib.* xxi. 103 οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅστις θάνατον φύγῃ. In Attic we should here have the aorist indic. with *άν*: *ὄντινα ἡρώτησα άν*. Cf. Plato, *Phaedo*, ad init. οὐδεὶς ἀφίκεται ὅστις *άν* ἡμῖν ἀγγεῖλαι οἴός τ' ἦν. The abnormal instances in Soph. *Philoct.* 691, 280 ὄρῶν οὐδένα ὅστις ἀρκέσειε, are due to the influence of the deliberative construction οὐχ εἶχον ὅστις ἀρκέσειε.

220. χλωρόν: *Odys.* xi. 43 ἐμὲ δὲ χλωρόν δέος ἦρει: *ib.* xxii. 42.

224 sqq. Imitated from *Odys.* xxii. 401:

εὔρεν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆα μετὰ κταμένοισι νέκυσιν,
αἵματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλαγμένον ὥς τε λέοντα,
ὅς βά τε βεβρωκῶς βοὸς ἔρχεται ἀγραύλοιο·
πάν δ' ἄρα οἱ στήθος τε παρήϊά τ' ἀμφοτέρωθεν
αἱματόεντα πέλει, δεινὸς δ' εἰς ὤπα ιδέσθαι.

228. δεδεγμένος ὀππόθε, 'waiting for his coming.' Theocritus uses δεδεγμένος for the Homeric δέγμενος: *Iliad* ii. 794 δέγμενος ὀππότε ναῦφιν ἀφορμηθεῖεν Ἀχαιοί. The clause ὀππόθ' ἵκοιτο is a prospective time clause (Sonnenschein, *Syntax*, 347).

230. τηῦσίως, 'in vain'; Bacchyl. v. 81 μὴ ταῦσιον προίει τραχὺν ἐκ χειρῶν οἰστὸν ψυχαῖσιν ἐπὶ φθιμένων: *ib.* xiii. 17 οὐ γὰρ δαμασίμβροτος αἶθων χαλκὸς ἀπλάτου θέλει πείρειν διὰ σώματος· ἐστρέφθη δ' ὀπίσσω φάσγανον refers like Theocritus to the impossibility of killing the bear with ordinary weapons.

239. ἀνεμῶλιος αὐτῶς: see v. 40 (note).

242. περ' ἰγνύσιν, 'and lashed his tail about his flanks'; *Iliad* xx. 170, of a lion:

οὐρῇ δὲ πλευράς τε καὶ ἰσχία ἀμφοτέρωθεν
μαστιέται, ἐξ δ' αὐτὸν ἐποτρύνει μαχέσασθαι,
γλαυκιδῶν δ' ἰθὺς φέρεται μένει, ἦν τινα πέφνη
ἀνδρῶν, ἧ αὐτὸς φθίεται πρώτῳ ἐν ὀμίλῳ.

Note the elision of *περ(ι)*, cf. Pind. *Pylh.* iv. 265 διδοῖ ψάφον περ' αὐτῆς, and the verbs *περίαχε*, *περοίχεται*.

246. 'And his back bent like a bow as he gathered himself together, sides and flanks, for his spring.'

250. ἔφυγεν: gnomic aorist; 'flies from his hand.'

251. σὺν ὀρμῇ, 'with one bound.' The use of the preposition makes the phrase more picturesque; cf. ii. 136: Soph. *Antig.* 135 *μαινομένα σὺν ὀρμῇ*: Pind. *N.* x. 48 *ὀρμῇ σὺν ποδῶν χειρῶν τε νικάσαι σθένει*.

252. ἀθρόος: cf. xiii. 51.

255. κόρσης, 'swinging the seasoned club over my head'; cf. Eurip. *H. F.* 992 ὑπὲρ κᾶρα βαλὼν ξύλον καθῆκε παιδὸς ἐς ξανθὸν κᾶρα, ἔρρηξε δ' ὀστά.

258. πρὶν ἔμ' ἰκέσθαι, 'before he reached me.'

260. νευστάζων κεφαλῇ: cf. *Odys.* xviii. 239:

ἴσται νευστάζων κεφαλῇ, μεθύοντι ἔοικώς,
οὐδ' ὀρθὸς στήναι δύναται.

Theoc. xxii. 98.

264. *ινίον*: the back of the neck.

ήλασα: with his broken club or with his fist? The reading is however doubtful: *ήλασα* is given by Π, but Φ has *έφθασα προφθάς*, and it is possible that *προφθάς* is wrong, not *έφθασα*: and we should substitute such a word as *πνίξας*, or *χρίμψας*. C. Hartung conjectures *έσπασα προφθάς* which is attractive.

268. *πρὸς δ' οὐδας*, 'and I pinned his hind legs (*πόδας οὐραίους*) firmly to the earth with my heels, and held down his sides with my thighs' (not 'guarded against,' this would require *έφυλασσόμεν*). Heracles gets behind the lion, gripping his throat and throttling him, while he holds his back firmly with his knees, and treads on the beast's hind legs.

For *οὐραίους* cf. Aratus, 145 *οὐραίους ὑπὸ γούνασι*.

270. *μέχρι*, 'until I had stretched out his fore-limbs (*βραχίονας*) and lifted him lifeless.'

275. *τμητή*: the syllable remains long in hiatus, as in *Iliad* xxiv. 52 *έλκει' οὐ μὴν*, &c.

οὐδὲ μὲν ἄλλῃ, 'nor in any way besides.' This is Wordsworth's conjecture for the meaningless *έλη* of the MSS., but is weak and unsatisfactory. Meineke's *ήλω* is not likely to find supporters. The corruption probably goes deeper than the single word.

276. *ἐπὶ φρεσί*, 'set the thought in my mind'; *Odyss.* xviii. 158 *τῇ δ' ἄρ' ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε θεὰ . . . μνηστήρεσσι φανῆναι*.

277. *αὐτοῖς . . . ὀνύχεσσι*, 'with my nails unaided.'

279. *ιωχμοῖο* here = 'battle,' a new sense of the word; cf. *ὀφέας ἀπτας*, Pind. *N.* 9. 84. The Π reading *ὄφρα μοι εἴη* is hardly right. The rare *ιωχμοῖο* would never have been substituted for it.

XXVI.

This poem tells in a few rapid strokes the story of Pentheus, his spying on the mysteries of Bacchus, and death at the hands of the Maenads. The description follows that of Euripides in the *Bacchae* with few unimportant variations. The motif of the poem is hard to determine. Herr Maass, writing in *Hermes*, 1891, holds that the poem was written as a hymn to Bacchus for performance at a Coan festival. The end certainly suits this view (l. 33 *χαίροι μὲν Διόνυσος, κ.τ.λ.*). Others hold that it is inspired by a painting; in this case the ending lines will express merely the thoughts suggested by the picture. The story was certainly taken as a subject by painters with great frequency, but no existing representation quite tallies with the description here. Lastly it is possible and by far most natural to regard the poem as a simple narrative like *Id.* xxii; the search for ulterior motives is a weakness among critics of the Alexandrian period, and the obvious is set aside too often.

1. *μαλοπάρανος*: cf. vii. 117 *ὦ μάλοισιν ἔροντες ἐρευθομένοισιν ὁμοῖοι*: the word is possibly chosen as an intentional refinement of Hesiod's *Ἄγανῃν καλλιπάρηον* (*Theog.* 975). See generally Eurip. *Bacch.* 679:

ὄρῳ δὲ θιάσους τρεῖς γυναικείων χορῶν,
ὦν ἦρχ' ἐνδὸς μὲν Αὐτονόη, τοῦ δευτέρου
μήτηρ Ἄγανῃ σῆ, τρίτου δ' Ἰνώ χοροῦ.

5. *κάμον*, 'made.'

6. *τῶς τρεῖς*. The article is used regularly in Greek in mentioning a part or fraction of a larger number already given.

8. *εὐφάμως*, 'in holy silence'; cf. the use of the verb: *εὐφημεῖν χρὴ καλίστασθαι τοῖς ἡμετέροισι χοροῖσιν* (*Arist. Frogs* 353). *νεοδρέπτων*: of new-plucked branches, as described above.

9. *έθυμάρει*, 'was pleased.' Bacchus himself was the founder of the Bacchic worship; see Eurip. *Bacch.* 21:

ἐκεῖ χορεύσας καὶ καταστήσας ἐμὰς
τελετὰς ἵν' εἴην ἐμφανὲς δαίμων βροτοῖς.

13. *έτάραξε*, 'dashed to pieces all the sacred things' (Hiller); *ὄργια* includes the altars and sacred vessels, &c. The motive is explained by the following words: *τὰ δ' οὐχ ὀρέοντι βέβηλοι* ('on which the unhallowed look not').

15. *μαίνετο*, 'raged'; cf. *Ajax* 81 *μεμηνότ' ἄνδρα*.

μὲν τε . . . δέ expresses with the anaphora of *μαίνοντο* a very close connexion of the two actions; see Liddell and Scott, s. v. *μὲν* B. ii. 3; *Iliad* v. 139 *τοῦ μὲν τε σθένος ὤρσεν, ἔπειτα δέ τ' οὐ προσαμύνει*: Theocr. xxv. 92.

17. *έρύσαισαι*: Aeolic form of participle, = *έρύσασαι*.

19. Note the extraordinary abruptness of the style here and in the preceding lines. Each detail of the action is sharply expressed in disjointed sentences, each of a single line or couplet, without any subtle use of conjunction.

22. Compare the account in Eurip. *Bacch.* 1125:

λαβοῦσα δ' ὠλένας ἀριστερὰν χέρα,
πλευραῖσιν ἀντιβάσα τοῦ δυσδαίμονος,
ἀπασπάραξεν ὤμον, οὐχ ὑπὸ σθένους,
ἀλλ' ὁ θεὸς εὐμάρειαν ἐπιδίδου χερσίν.
Ἰνῶ δὲ τὰπὶ θάτερ' ἐξεργάζετο,
ρήγνῦσα σάρκας, Αὐτονόη τ' ὄχλος τε πᾶς
ἐπείχε βακχῶν ἦν δὲ πᾶς ὁμοῦ βοή.

26. *πένθημα* (*Πενθημα*): an instance of the fondness of the Greeks for seeing ominous significance in names; Eurip. *Bacch.* 367 *Πενθεύς—πένθος*: Aesch. *Agam.* 686 *Ἑλέναν . . . ἐπεὶ πρεπόντως ἑλένας, ἑλανδρος, ἐλέπτολις* ('Helen ship's Hell, man's Hell, city's Hell'—Browning). So Shakespeare, *Rich. II.* ii. 1 'Old John of Gaunt and gaunt in being old,' though here there is less thought of the name as ominous.

27. οὐκ ἀλέγω, 'I care not, nor let another give heed to him that is hated of Bacchus, nay, not if he suffered a harder fate than this.'

ἀπεχθομένω: we may take this to refer to Pentheus, or to any other who offended the god; such as was Erysichthon who τούσσα Διώνυσον γὰρ ἂ καὶ Δάματρα χαλέπτει καὶ τῷ γὰρ Δάματρι συνωργίσθη Διόνυσος (Callim. vi. 70), and was punished with insatiable hunger.

29. εἴη: the subject must be ἄλλος of l. 27: 'Let not another care, but let him be a child of nine years or entering on the tenth.' The only passage which gives any key to the meaning seems to have been overlooked by the commentators. In Callim. iii. 14 Artemis asks her father: δὸς δέ μοι ἐξήκοντα χορίτιδας ὠκεανίνας, πάσας εἰναέτεας πάσας ἔτι παῖδας ἀμίτρον. Artemis' attendants are to be novices of nine years old. Add to this the fact often noticed that children were initiated into the Bacchic mysteries (A. Pal. xi. 40) and we get a possible explanation. 'But let him be as a young novice of Dionysus, as one nine years old or entering on his tenth, and let me too be pure and pleasing to the pure.'

δεκάτω: cf. xv. 129.

30. εὐαγέοιμι: cf. Callim. Del. 98 εὐαγέων δὲ καὶ εὐαγέεσσι μελοίμην.

31. αἰετός: cf. Iliad xii. 243 εἰς οἶωνός ἄριστος ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης. The present passage shows a curious specialization of use.

XXVII.

On the authorship of this see Introd. § 3. The poem gives in dialogue a rustic wooing between one Daphnis and an unnamed girl. Style, language, and tone are alike un-Theocritean.

1. The beginning is abrupt, but there is no necessity to suppose anything lost. The girl tempts Daphnis on by a coy reference to 'another neatherd,' and the prize he won by daring, and accompanies her words apparently with a kiss.

2. 'Rather Helen has captured the neatherd with her kiss, unforced.'

8. μὴ καυχῶ refers to the words εἴσυγα κώραν, 'you will not always be able to boast that you are a young girl.'

ὥς ὄναρ: Theognis, 985 αἰψα γὰρ ὥστε νόημα παρέρχεται ἀγλαὸς ἤβη.

8^a. Granted that this line stands where the author intended, and as he wished, it would seem to mean 'and if I do grow old, then life at any rate is milk and honey to me.' Then after this line one must be lost in which Daphnis reiterates his warning of the shortness of youth (ἀδύ τι γῆρ. conj. Ribbeck).

9. The girl objects, 'the grape becomes the raisin, and the dried rose shall not perish,' i.e. I too may change, but I shall

retain something of my sweetness and still shall please. For the mode of expression cf. A. Pal. v. 303:

ὄμφαξ οὐκ ἐπένευσας· ὅτ' ἦς σταφυλὴ παρεπέμφω,
μὴ φθονέσης δοῦναι κἂν βραχὺ τῆς σταφίδος.

Nicet. Eug. vi. 635:

σὸν φθινόπωρον κρεῖττον (ἢ ποῖος λόγος;) ἔαρος ἄλλης σὸς δὲ χειμῶν καλλίων
ὀπωροφυοῦς εὐκραοῦς ἄλλου θέρους.

13. οἰζύν: partic. of οἰζύνω, 'no lovesick tune.'

16. λίνον: Ibycus, fr. 2 ἔρος ἐς ἀπειρα δίκτυα Κύπριδος με βάλλει.

18. This verse stands before 17 in the MSS.; it is obviously out of its place here. Hermann with some probability sets it after l. 2, dividing it between the girl and Daphnis, but marking a lacuna of two half-lines and reading ἀμέλξω. I should prefer χεῖλεα μίξω. If it belongs wholly to the girl a line of Daphnis must be lost. Warton proposes καὶ εἴ γ' ἔτι, 'and if you do, I will scratch your lips.'

20. ζυγόν, 'you ever bear his yoke.'

22. νόμον, 'no one sings my marriage-song'; cf. l. 25; Nonnus, xlvii. 323:

ἄβρὸς ἔην ὑμέναιος ἀειδομένης Ἀριάδνης
καὶ χορός.

Musaeus, 274:

ἦν γάμος ἀλλ' ἀχόρευτος· ἔην λέχος ἀλλ' ἄτερ ὕμνων
οὐ Ζυγίην Ἥρην τις ἐπευφήμησεν ἀοιδός . . .
οὐδὲ πολυσκάρθμῳ τις ἐπεσκίρτησε χορείῃ
οὐχ ὑμέναιον αἶσε πατήρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ.

24. ῥέξαιμι: the use of the plain optative in questions occurring in Homer (Iliad xi. 838) becomes very common in Alexandrian and later writers, Herond. v. 76 τίς οὐκ ἐμπύοι; &c.

31. νέον φάος: i.e. you will renew your beauty in your children; so Oppian, Hal. v. 89 πατρί γε γηράσκοντι νέον σθένος νίης.

34. ζυννε: on these forms see Dr. Rutherford, Babrius, 50.

35. διῶξαι, 'even if you wish to chase me.' Perhaps we should read γε for με, 'I swear not to leave you, and I swear if you like even to pursue you.'

XXVIII.

This graceful little lyric accompanies a present of an ivory distaff to Theugenis, wife of Theocritus' friend Nicias, now practising as a doctor in Miletus; see Introd p. 34. The metre is Asclepiad.

— — — — —
— — — — —
— — — — —

The metre is

— — — — —

That is

— — — — —

Cf. Alcaeus, 25 ἀντρέψει τάχα τὰν πόλιν· ἃ δ' ἔχεται βόπας.

1. ἀλάθεια = ἀλήθεια: "wine and truth" runs the proverb, lad'; cf. the proverb 'in vino veritas,' Theogn. 500 ἀνδρὸς δ' οἶνος ἔδειξε νόον: Alcaeus, 53 οἶνος γὰρ ἀνθρώποις δίοπτρον: Schol. Plato, *Sympos.* 218 ο ἔστι δὲ ἄσματος Ἀλκαίου ἀρχὴ οἶνος ὧ φίλε παῖ καὶ ἀλήθεια.

3. The order is κῆγω μὲν ἱρέω τὰ κέατ' (= κείνται) ἐν μυχῶ φρενῶν.

ἔγω μὲν: with personal pronouns μὲν is not infrequently used where no δέ clause follows; cf. vii. 50; similarly *Iliad* i. 234, &c.

4. ἐθέλησθα: 2nd sing. pres. indic. from ἐθέλημι. Aeolic adds -θα to the termination; Ahrens (*Dial. Aeol.* p. 139) would write ἐθέλεισθα, φίλεισθα (Sappho, 22), ἔχεισθα (Theogn. 1316), &c.

φιλείν is no Aeolic form. The line is imitated by Nicet. Eugen. v. 35:

σοῦ μὴ φιλεῖν θέλοντος ἐκ ψυχῆς μέσης
δοκῶ ποθεινῆς ἡμισυ ζωῆς ἔχειν.

Cf. Callim. *Epig.* 41.

6. ζᾶ = διά: so ζᾶδλος = διάδλος, Ζόννητος = Διόνυσος. ιδέα, 'beauty.'

7. μακάρεσσιν ἴσαν: cf. Sappho, 2:

φαίνεται μοι κῆνος ἴσος θεοῖσιν
ἔμμεν ἄνηρ, ὅστις ἐναντίος τοι
ἰζάνει.

8. ἐν σκότῳ: Lucet. 5 'in tenebris vita ac maerore iacebat.' ὅτα = ὅτε.

οὐκ: the negative attaches inseparately to the verb and forms a single notion, 'when you refuse.' Hence οὐ is allowed in spite of the subjunctive.

9. δίδων = δίδοναι, Ahrens, *Dial.* i. 141; cf. vii. 124 νάρκαισι διδοίη.

12. 'Make thee a single nest in a single tree where no poisonous thing shall come.'

καλία: Leonidas, 91 (*A. Pal.* vii. 736):

μὴ φθείρεν, ἄνθρωπε, περιπλάνιον βίον ἔλκων,
ἄλλην ἐξ ἄλλης εἰς χθὺν ἀλυνδόμενος·
μὴ φθείρεν κενεὴ σε περιστέφαιτο καλή,
ἣν θάλλοι μικρὸν πῦρ ἀνακαίμενον, κ.τ.λ.

13. ὅππῃ μὴδέν, 'where it shall not come.' The sentence is final; cf. Soph. *O. T.* 1412 ἐκρίψατ', ἐνθα μήποτ' εἰσώψουσθ' ἔτι, &c.

15. μάτης: 2nd sing. pres. μάτημ, 'to search for.'

17. ἐγένεν: cf. xii. 25, note.

18. τρίταιον: sc. φίλον, 'thou makest him a friend of three

days' standing,' in contrast to τριέτης φίλος above, 'a friendship three years old.' Cf. the complaint, Theognis, 1311:

ἐμὴν δὲ μεθήκας ἀτίμητον φιλότητα,
οὐ μὲν δὴ τούτοις γ' ἦσθα φίλος πρότερον·
ἀλλ' ἐγὼ ἐκ πάντων σ' ἐδόκουν ἔσσεσθαι ἐταῖρον
πιστόν· καὶ δὴ νῦν ἄλλον ἔχεισθα φίλον.
ἀλλ' ὃ μὲν εὖ ἔρδων κείμεναι, κ.τ.λ.

19. ἀνδρῶν . . . πνέειν: the only way to explain this is to understand πνεῦμα from πνέειν so that ἀνδρῶν shall depend on πνεῦμα not on the verb; 'you seem to breathe the spirit of swelling pride.' It is possible that ἀνδρῶν is a gloss and has displaced an accusative, e.g. ὕβριν (so Meineke). Fritzsche joins πνέειν with ἀνδρῶν, &c., and compares Arist. *Knights* 437 συνοφαντίας πνεῖ, but the genitive of a concrete expression like ἀνδρῶν τῶν ὑπέρ- could not be so used.

21. ἀκούσσαι, 'thou shalt be called'; cf. xvi. 30.

24. κῆμε: 'and has changed my iron heart to yielding.' For ἐξ cf. xxii. 112; Soph. *O. T.* 454 τυφλὸς ἐκ δεδορκότος, &c.

25. πέρ = ὑπέρ, Ahr. *Dial. Aeol.* p. 151; Alcaeus, 18 πέρ μὲν γὰρ ἄντλος ἱστοπέδαν ἔχει: cf. Theocr. xxx. 3. 'I beseech thee by thy soft lips to remember.'

πεδέρχομαι = μετέρχομαι: so πεδά (l. 38) = μετά. For the sense of the verb cf. Herod. vi. 68 ἐγὼ ἂν σε μετέρχομαι τῶν θεῶν εἰπεῖν τὸ ἀληθές.

26. ὀμνάσθην = Attic ἀναμνησθῆναι (so ἀμνάσειε, Pind. *P.* i. 47 = ἀναμνάσειε, Ahrens, *Dial.* pp. 141, 149). Both in πέρ and πέρυσιν the vowel before the liquid is counted long.

29. φόρη: 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic.; but these forms in -η are doubtful. Ahrens would write φόρει (*Dial. Aeol.* p. 92).

30. βαρδύτεροι, 'we are too slow to seize a winged thing'; the full form of the construction is βαρδύτεροι ἢ ὥστε συλλαβεῖν. Similarly Thucyd. ii. 61 ταπεινὴ ὑμῶν ἡ διάνοια ἐγκαρτερεῖν ἃ ἐγνώτε for ταπεινοτέρα ἢ ὥστε ἐγκαρτερεῖν.

35. ἀνέμοισιν: cf. xxii. 167.

36. ἐν θυμῳ, 'say in your heart,' *Odys.* xix. 209 αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς θυμῷ μὲν γοώσαν ἐὼν ἐλέαιρε γυναῖκα.

ἐνόχλης: see note on 29 (φόρη).

37. νῦν μὲν. There is no need for any transposition of the lines. The apparent confusion arises merely from the paratactical structure of the Greek, where we should use a subordinate clause: 'If thou shouldst cast these words to the winds and say in thy heart "why troublest thou me?" then, while now for thy sake I would go to fetch the golden apples or to fetch back Cerberus the watcher of the dead, then I would not stir to thy doors even if thou didst call me, but would cease from the burden of my sickness.'

χρῦσα μάλα suggest both an heroic exploit as of Heracles, and a journey to the limits of the world; cf. Callim. vi. 11 ἔστ' ἐπὶ δυσμᾶς ἔστ' ἐπὶ τῶς μέλας καὶ ὅπα τὰ χρῦσα μάλα.

38. βαίην: not a wish, but as in xvi. 67; hence οὐδέ not μὴδέ in the following line.

XXX.

On the authenticity of this see Introd. § 3. The poem was only discovered in 1864 by Ziegler, and first published by Bergk in 1865. Yet the MS. in which alone it is preserved was thought to have been thoroughly collated more than once. The metre is as in xxviii. The person addressed is in all probability the same as in *Id.* xxix.

1. τῷ χαλεπῷ: cf. ii. 95; and for the genitive iv. 40.
2. τετορταῖος, 'like a quartan-fever'; ὥς is omitted as in xiii. 24, &c. The point of the simile is explained by l. 5. The fever comes and goes, and so his love as yet holds him for a day and lets him go, but soon will give him no rest.

3, 4. The text is here too corrupt to admit of convincing emendation; and no one's proposal has yet been accepted by another. I can hardly hope for better success.

κάλω μὲν μετρίως of the MS. is hardly defensible. It would not mean 'fair in due proportion,' but 'fair enough,' somewhat disparagingly, and this is not a place for disparagement. Both sides of the antithesis being doubtful we can hardly expect to reach certainty in restoration; but granted that μᾶκος μὲν μετρίω γ' is the sense intended, if not the actual words, the following clause as given in the text makes good sense. 'Not very tall is he, but all his height above the earth, all this is gracefulness.' Cf. *A. Pal.* xii. 93:

ὅστε καθ' ὕψος
οὐ μέγας οὐρανὴ δ' ἀμφιτέθηλε χάρις:

and comically in Arist. *Acharn.* 909:

B. μικρός γὰ μᾶκος οὗτος. Δ. ἀλλ' ἅπαν κακόν.

τῷ πέδα, 'with the height he has.' πεδά (μετά) gives the accompanying conditions; cf. Xen. *Symp.* ii. 15 καλὸς δὲ παῖς ὢν ὅμως σὺν τοῖς σχήμασιν ἔτι καλλίων φαίνεται. (For the conjectures of others, see Ziegler and Hiller; that of Maehly is the most attractive, but fails to make a good antithesis.)

5. ταῖς: sc. ἡμέραις: a strange ellipse and not found elsewhere, the nearest being Theophr. *Char.* 30 ταῖς τετάρταις, 'on the fourth of each month.' The end of the line is however very uncertain. ταῖς δ' εἶ (= ἔῃ) ἀμέραις (Maehly).

6. τάχα, 'but soon there will be no rest, not enough for sleep.'

ὅσον . . . ἐπιτύχην: consecutive = τοσοῦτον ὥστε ἐπιτυχεῖν. Soph. *O. T.* 1191 τοσοῦτον ὅσον δοκεῖν: Thucyd. i. 2 ὅσον ἀποζῆν: *A. Pal.* v. 138 οὐ δ' ὅσον ἀμπνεύσαι βαιὼν ἔωσι χρόνον.

7. ἐχθές, 'for yesterday in passing he stole a glance at me sidelong, ashamed to look me in the face, and flushed red.'

δὲ ὀφρύγων (= ὀφρύων), 'with head bent and looking from under the eyebrows.' ὀφρύς has not here of course any notion of 'pride' or scowling (*superciliose*, Fritzsche), but simply forms the antithesis to ποτίδην ἀντίος. They say in Russian, *gljaditj iz podlozja*, 'to glance from under the brow'; opp. 'to look boldly in the face.'

λέπτ': a quick passing glance: κλέπτ' (Kreussler) is pretty but not necessary. Cf. Ibycus, *fr.* 2 ἔρος αὐτὲ με κυανέοις ὑπὸ βλεφάροις τακέρ' ὄμμασι δερκόμενος.

9. ὦρος = ὁ ἔρος.

11. εἰσκαλέσας, 'calling my heart before me.' Theocritus gives a new and quainter turn to such addresses to one's own heart as the Odyssean τέτλαθι δὴ κραδίη. Theognis, 1029 τόλμα θυμὲ κακοῖσιν ὁμως ἀτλητα πεπονθώς: Archiloch. 66, &c. Cf. *A. Pal.* v. 23:

ψυχὴ μοι προλέγει φεύγειν πόθον Ἥλιοδώρας
. . . φησὶ μὲν ἀλλὰ φυγεῖν οὐ μοι σθένος ἡ γὰρ ἀναιδὴς
αὐτὴ καὶ προλέγει καὶ προλέγουσα φιλεῖ.

12. τί ἔσχατον, 'what will be the end of this thy folly?' We should probably scan τί ὄσχατον rather than τί ἔσχατον.

14. ὦρα, 'time to bethink thee whether thou art no longer young to look on. . .'

φρονεῖν takes the same construction as a verb of fearing here; cf. Xen. *Cyrop.* i. 1. 3 μετανοεῖν μὴ οὐ τῶν ἀδυνάτων ἢ τῶ ἀνθρώπων ἄρχειν.

15. 'Thou doest all that the young in years would do.' ἄρτι γεγεῖμένοι, cf. *A. Pal.* Append. 238 μήπω γευσάμενον ἡβης: *ib.* vii. 76 ἄρτι δ' ἀρότρου γενομένον.

18. βίος ἔρπει, κ.τ.λ. 'For his life speeds on swift as a roebuck, and to-morrow he will loose his sails for a voyage to another port, nor yet does the flower of his youth remain among his fellows.' Three warnings are contained in the three metaphors: first, that the lad is active of mind and body as a deer, and therefore no companion for an older man; secondly, that he changes his affection from day to day (cf. xxix. 14 σῆγ.); thirdly, that his prime of youth will soon be past (cf. vii. 120).

22. ὁμμηνασκομένῳ = ἀναμμηνασκομένῳ.

ὄρη (ὄρημι): ὄρᾱ. Hiller compares aptly Horace, *Odes* iv. 1. 37:

Nocturnis ego somniis
Iam captum teneo, iam volucrum sequor
Te per gramina Martii
Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubiles.

He makes the subject the same as τῷ δέ. Is it not rather ὁ πόθος personified?

24. ἐμεμφάμαν, 'this charge did I make against my heart.' μέμφεσθαι πρὸς τινα elsewhere = 'to lay a complaint before a judge': Xen. *Oec.* xi. 23 ἡ μέμφομαι τινα πρὸς τοὺς φίλους ἢ ἐπαινῶ (cf. λέγειν εἰς δικαστάς).

26. δοκίμοι (δοκίμωμι) = 'thinks.'

τοῖς: acc. plur. 'He thinks to discover easily how many
nines of stars there are above our heads'; cf. Nicet. Eugen.
iv. 411:

δοκεῖ δέ μοι τις ἂν παρέλθῃ καὶ φύγῃ
ἔρωτα τὸν τύραννον ἐπερωμένον
καὶ τοὺς ἐφ' ὕψους ἐκμετρήσειν ἀστέρας.

27. ὀπποσσάκιν = ὀποσσάκιν.

ἐννέα: the form of expression is chosen because of the
mystic nature of the number nine. Plato's tyrant is 729 times
as unhappy as the perfect citizen (729 = 9³). Nicias, retreating
from Syracuse, has to wait twenty-seven days (3³) because of
an eclipse of the moon. Ausonius (*Id.* xi) 'ter bibe vel totiens
ternos: sic mystica lex est.'

28. τὸν ἄμφενα = τὸν αὐχένα.

μακρὸν σχόντα, 'stretching out my neck,' like a horse
pulling a heavy load. Nonnus, *D.* xiv. 265 εἰς ζυγὸν αὐτοκέ-
λευστον ἐκούσιον αὐχένα τείνας (Hiller).

31, 32. 'But me, the leaf of a day, that needs but a breath
of wind (to make it fall), it carries where it listeth.'

δνέμων = ἀνέμων.

δεύμενον: not for δευόμενον, but contracted from δεόμενον—
a Doric rather than Aeolic form. For the contraction, cf.
Herond. v. 19 τῶν σε γουνάτων δεύμαι.

EPIGRAMS.

The epigrams given here are those which are preserved in
the MS. of Theocritus, as well as in the *Anthology*. Two more
are ascribed to the poet in *A. Pal.* vii. 262:

αὐδήσει τὸ γράμμα τί σήμά τε καὶ τίς ὑπ' αὐτῷ
Γλαύκης εἰμὶ τάφος τῆς ὀνομαζομένης:

and *A. Plan.* 253:

ἄνθρωπε, ζωῆς περιφείδεις, μὴδὲ παρ' ὥρην
ναυτίλος ἴσθι καὶ ὡς οὐ πολλὸς ἀνδρὶ βίος.

The latter appears also in *A. Pal.* vii. 534, under the name of
Automedon, with four more lines added:

δείλαιε Κλεόνικε, σὺ δ' εἰς λιπαρὴν Θάσον ἐλθεῖν
ἠπείγεις κοίτης ἔμπορος ἐκ Συρίης,
ἔμπορος ᾧ Κλεόνικε δύνει δ' ὑπο Πλειάδος αὐτὴν
ποντοπορῶν αὐτῇ Πλειάδι συγκατέδυσ.

The authenticity of these two is more than doubtful. Of the
others Nos. 15, 7, 9, 11, 16, 20, 21 are ascribed in the *Anthology*
to Leonidas of Tarentum or to 'Leonidas or Theocritus.' How

they came to be confused, whether Leonidas is the author
of any of them, who is responsible for their insertion in the
Anthology, are questions beyond the compass of this book.
I must refer the student to Geffcken's Monograph (*Leonidas von
Tarent*, Teubner, 1896, p. 10 sqq.) and the authorities there
referred to. It is possible that a collection of epigrams by
Theocritus and Leonidas (and others?) existed before the com-
pilation of the *Anthology*, and a confusion of pages led to the
error (Geffcken opposes this). It is curious that Meleager in
his preface to the *Anthology* does not mention Theocritus, unless,
contrary to all evidence, we see our poet's name and not that
of Asclepiades concealed in the pseudonym Σικελίδης, v. 46
Σικελίδεω τ' ἀνέμοις ἄνθεα φύόμενα. Did Meleager insert any of
Theocritus' epigrams in the collection?

Epig. 2. The *Anthology* gives no name, but there is no reason
to suspect the authenticity. The style is strikingly like that
of Leonidas in his dedicatory epigrams; cf. *A. Pal.* 82 (Leonid. 82,
Geffcken.):

Θῆρις ὁ δαιδαλόχειρ τῇ Παλλάδι πῆχυν ἀκαμπῇ
καὶ τετανὸν νῶτφ καμπτόμενον πρίονα
καὶ πέλεκυν βυκάναν τ' εὐπαγία καὶ περιαγὲς
τρύπανον ἐκ τέχνης ἀνθετο παυσάμενος:

another indication of close connexion between Theocritus and
the Tarentine.

4. ἐμαλοφόρει: cf. *Id.* ii. 120.

πήραν: *Id.* i. 49.

Epig. 3. To Daphnis sleeping.

4. καθαπτόμενος κισσόν, 'with ivy bound about his head.'

6. κῶμα καταγρόμενον: the gathering drowsiness(?); but
καταγείρω does not occur elsewhere; ?κατερχόμενον, 'coming
upon thee.'

Epig. 4. A description of a rude figure of Priapus to whom
the speaker will offer sacrifice if the god grant him relief from
his sorrowing. Possibly Leonidas refers to this epigram in his
lines (*A. Plan.* 261):

φύλαξ ἔστηκα Πρίηπος
... εἵσατο γὰρ πιστὸν με Θεόκριτος ...

14. ἀποστέρξαι: cf. xiv. 50.

Δάφνιδος ... πόθους, 'love for Daphnis.'

15. κεῦθός, 'and promise that I will sacrifice'; the idea of
saying is given by εὐχεο.

ἦν δ' ἀνανεύσει, 'but if he refuses, if I win my quest I will
sacrifice thrice as much.' The prayer for deliverance from the
love is but half-hearted; the real wish is to continue in the
love and win.

Epig. 5.

4. κηροδέτῳ πνεύματι, 'the breathing of his wax-bound reed';
cf. ix. 19 πυρὶ δρυίνῳ, 'fire of oak logs,' and note on that passage.

make a different point—the danger of approaching the poet even in death; cf. Leonidas, 40 (*A. Pal.* vii. 408):

ἀτρέμα τὸν τύμβον παραμείβετε μὴ τὸν ἐν ὕπνῳ
πικρὸν ἐγείρητε σφῆκ' ἀναπνέοντα.
... τὰ γὰρ πεπυρωμένα κείνου
ῥήματα πημαίνειν οἶδε καὶ εἰν' Αἴδη.

Epig. 20. The metre is alternately hendecasyllable and Archilochian, the system of the latter being

— — — | — — — | — — — | — — — |
— — — | — — — | — — — | — — — |

i.e. four dactyls or equivalents in first half, then four trochees. The fourth of these is represented by a single long syllable held on to the length of three instead of two short syllables.

1. Θραῖσσα: cf. Herond. i. 1 Θρείσσα ἀράσσει τὴν θύρην τις: Theocr. ii. 70.

2. ὀδῶ: the last syllable of the first half of the line may be long instead of short.

3. γυνὰ ἀντί: synizesis.

ἀντὶ τήνων ὧν ἔθρεψε = ἀντὶ τήνων ἃ ἔθρεψε, or in ordinary idiom ἀνθ' ὧν ἔθρεψε, 'in return for her nursing.'

Epig. 21. On a statue of Archilochus.

The metre is ll. 1 and 4 Archilochian (cf. *Epig.* 20), ll. 2 and 5 iambic trimeter, ll. 3 and 6 iambic with 'falling rhythm.'

— — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — |

The fifth foot is represented by a single long syllable; the last is a half foot with rest.

1. στήθε καὶ εἰσίδε: the first verb is interposed in the construction, Xen. *Hellen.* vii. 3 ὑμεῖς τοὺς περὶ Ἀρχίαν οὐ ψήφον ἀνεμείνατε ἀλλὰ ἐτιμωρήσασθε.

3. νύκτα . . . ἄω: west and east.

Epig. 22. On a statue of Peisander, an Epic poet of the seventh century B. C. He wrote a *Heracleis* in two books, of which barely a fragment survives. The metre is hendecasyllabic.

3. ἐπάνωθε: cf. vii. 5.

MEGARA.

See *Introd.* § 3, &c. The poem consists of a dialogue between Megara, the wife of Heracles, and Alcmena. The former asks the cause of Alcmena's pallor and appearance of grief, and in the course of her conversation tells briefly the story of Heracles' murder of his children. Alcmena in answer tells of a dream foreboding fresh suffering to Heracles and woe to herself.

5. ἀνδρός: sc. Eurystheus.

9. φαέεσσιν ἑμοῖσιν, 'my eyes.'

12. σφέτερόν, 'his.'

13. σχέτλιος: exclamatory nominative; cf. xii. 34, note.

14. Κηρῶν . . . βίλεμνα, 'dread weapon of some Fury or Spirit of Death' (A. Lang); cf. Musaeus 308 of Hero's lamp, Μοιράων ἀνέφαυε καὶ οὐκέτι δαλὸν Ἑράτων. Hercules received his arrows as a gift from Apollo, his sword from Hermes, his breastplate from Hephaestus.

18. τὸ δ' οὐδ' ὄναρ, 'such a thing as has come on none other even in his dreams.'

23. κατ' αὐτοὺς, 'near them'; *Iliad* xvii. 732 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ β' Αἴαντε μεταστρεφθέντε κατ' αὐτοὺς σταίησαν.

25. ἦ ῥα: MSS. ἦ γάρ οἱ: cf. xv. 112, note, but probably in all places where γάρ precedes οἱ and a short syllable is required we should read ῥα. Cf. *Iliad* ii. 665; xi. 339; xxiii. 865; xxiv. 72.

27. αἰνοτόκεια, 'most miserable of mothers'; cf. xxiv. 73, note.

28. πολλὸν . . . δόμον, 'the wide halls,' *ampla domus*; cf. xxii. 156 πολλή τοι Σπάρτη: *Epig.* ix. 3 πολλὰς πατρίδος.

30. Some such line as that supplied by Hermann seems necessary. Without it Ἄρτεμι, κ.τ.λ., becomes quite a pointless address to the goddess; with it Megara expresses a double wish either that she had been slain by Heracles or had died at the hands of Artemis. This accords well with what follows, 31-35.

35. ὅθι: sc. 'in Thebes.'

36. οἱ μὲν: sc. τοκῆες.

44. πέτρης . . . σιδήρου: cf. *Idyll* x. 7; xiii. 5.

45. λιβεται: cf. v. 28, note, and for the expression, *Iliad* ix. 14:

ἵστατο δακρυχέων ὥς τε κρήνη μελάνυδρος,
ἦτε κατ' αἰγίλιπος πέτρης δυοφρόν χέει ὕδωρ.

Psalm xxii. 15 'I am poured out like water; all my bones are out of joint.'

46. ἡμαθ' ὀπόσσα, 'every day'; cf. 'quotquot eunt dies'; 'quot annis,' &c.: but ἡματα is *nominative* not *accusative*, ἐστί being supplied: see *Odyss.* viii. 214 πάντα γὰρ οὐ κακὸς εἰμι, μετ' ἀνδράσιν ὅσσοι ἄεθλοι.

56. μήλων: cf. xiv. 38.

62. δαιμονίη παίδων: cf. *Odyss.* xiv. 443 δαιμόνιη ξείνων. The sense here is rather 'poor child'—in pity—than 'noble child.' The latter meaning is always employed somewhat formally; cf. xxii. 62.

65. τὸ δεύτατον αἰεὶ . . ., 'continually to the last day of our lives.'

66 *sqq.* 'In love with sorrow would he be who would count them'; namely the sorrows οἷς ἐχόμεθα. The *vulgata lectio* here yields no sense at all, nor has any emendation of single words proved at all satisfactory (ἀριθμήσειν ἐν . . . θαρσοίῃ, Hermann, Ahrens, Meineke, which is beyond the understanding of any but themselves). I conjecture the missing hemistichs to be something like ἀριθμήσειν ἃ περ θεὸς ἄμυν ἔθηκε ἄλγεα: τίς δέ κεν

εἴποι ἐφ'... 'Who could count the sorrows God has laid upon us? And who would bid us have courage in this our woe? Not such is the destiny laid upon us' (i.e. not such as to be able, *θαρρεῖν*).

77. μηδέν, κ.τ.λ.: dependent on ἴστω, 'that I love thee no less than if...'

78. ἦ εἰ: for the synizesis cf. xi. 81.

81. τῷ, 'therefore.'

85. ἦπαρ = ἦπατι: the 'ι' of the dative is occasionally elided in Epic Greek: *Iliad* v. 5 ἀστέρ' ὀπωρὸν ἠναλίγκιον.

93. ἔρδοι: cf. x. 45, note. The kind of personification whereby the vision is said to do the hurt (ἔρδοι) is curious, but such confusions between a premonition and a cause are not hard to parallel in popular lore.

96. δεδεγμένος, 'having received the task.' It is noticeable how much stronger and vivid the verse becomes from this point to the end. The weaker strain of the opening of the poem nowhere gives the impression of easy workmanship. Possibly this is an evidence of early date, but there is no real evidence.

114. οὐκ ἐθέλοντα: a touch of quite Homeric simplicity!

124. μάντις, 'and may my foreboding prophesy ill to him, and may God bring nought to pass besides.'

ADDENDA TO THE INTRODUCTION

p. 4. See further notes on Theocr. xvii. 108-12 (Addenda) and Mitteis und Wilcken, *Grundzüge und Chrestomathie*, No. 103 = *Hibeh Papyr.* 85 ἐφ' ἱερέως Ἀριστονίκου τοῦ Περιλάου Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ θεῶν ἀδελφῶν (i.e. 261 B.C.). *ib.* No. 104 = *Hibeh Papyr.* 89 Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ θεοὶ Ἀδελφοὶ καὶ θεοὶ Εὐεργέται (239 B.C.). *ib.* No. 105 = *Amherst Papyr.* 43.

New divine pairs were added to the cult with each successive reign.

Wilcken argues that the Alexander cult was established by Soter between 311 and 289. Soter's brother Menelaos was priest. *Papyr. Eleph.* 2 of 285/4 B.C. βασιλείοντος Πτολεμαίου ἔτι μ' ἡνὸς Γορπιαίου ἐφ' ἱερέως Μενελάου τοῦ Λαάγου.

Apart from this Alexander-cult a 'Cult of Princes' was first established when Philadelphos made his dead father into Θεὸς σωτήρ (283/2 B.C., cf. Theocr. xv. 47, xvii. 123), associating Berenice with him as Θεοὶ Σωτήρες after her death. Arsinoe becomes θεὰ φιλάδελφος on her death, but Ptolemy Philadelphus associates himself with her as Θεοὶ Ἀδελφοί in his lifetime. Wilcken, *op. cit.* 99.

p. 6. Date of Idyll xvi.

See Wilamowitz, *Textgeschichte*, p. 156, who dates the poem 275/4 (cf. his *Bucolici Graeci*, p. 163), and makes it earlier than Idyll xvii. Hiero's 'Strategia' in a Carthaginian war is placed shortly after Pyrrhus' departure by Trogus = Justin, xxiii. 4 'post profectioem a Sicilia Pyrrhi magistratus Hiero creatur, cuius tanta moderatio fuit, ut consentiente omnium civitatum favore dux adversus Carthaginienses primo, mox rex crearetur.'

Wilamowitz' arguments (*op. cit.* pp. 151-74) for the sequence of the other poems, and for placing practically all Theocritus' work later than the 'Hiero,' leave me wholly unconvinced. It is noteworthy that making Idyll xxviii an early work written in Sicily, and before the composition of the Coan group of poems, Wilamowitz-Moellendorff has to admit an all-important earlier sojourn of Theocritus in eastern lands: 'Theokrit muss irgendwo im Osten mit Nikias die Freundschaft geschlossen haben, also früh aus seiner sizilischen Heimat fortgezogen sein und seine eigentliche Bildung, also auch die für seinen Dichterberuf entscheidenden Anregungen, im Osten erhalten haben.'

But when and where and why this eastern sojourn took place

remains utterly unexplained by Wilamowitz-Moellendorf's theory; his whole argument is vitiated by the interpretation given to vii. 93 (*vid. notes, ad loc.*): 'Er ist bereits ein angesehener Dichter, dessen Name "bis zu Zeus" gelangt ist; das heisst, bis dorthin, von wo die Welt regiert wird, an den Hof des allerhöchsten Herrn, eine unverkennbare Hindeutung auf seinen Besuch in Alexandria' (*Textgesch.* p. 161). To such an interpreter one is tempted to say, as Wilamowitz himself says to others (*Textgesch.* p. 179), 'der täte besser die Hand von Poesie zu lassen,' or 'wer das nicht empfindet, mit dem soll man nicht über Poesie reden' (*Textgesch.* p. 122)! But, in Plato's words, *μη ἀγροικότερον ἢ τὰ ληθὲς εἰπεῖν*. [See also Addenda, note on xviii. 8.]

pp. 10-14. *The Coan Circle.*

Nicias. According to Argum. Idyll xi, Nicias *συμφοιτητὴς γέγονεν Ἐρασιστράτου ἱατροῦ ὄντος καὶ αὐτοῦ*.

This Erasistratus was Physician in Ordinary to King Seleucus in the years 294/3 (Plutarch, *Demet.* 49; Galen, xiv. 631), and was pupil of Metrodorus, who married Pythias, the daughter of Aristotle. There is no reason for putting Metrodorus' birth earlier than 360, so on this score Erasistratus and Nicias could well have been fellow-pupils of his in 290 B.C., but the statement about Erasistratus' appointment at the court of Seleucus cannot be reconciled with this; and I strongly suspect that the text of Argum. xi is not sound. *συμφοιτητὴς*, it is true, does not imply equality of age (so Plato, *Euthyd.* 272c *ὁρῶντες οὖν οἱ παῖδες οἱ συμφοιτηταί μοι ἐμοῦ τε καταγελῶσι καὶ τὸν Κόννον καλοῦσι γερωντοδιδάσκαλον*), but it can hardly bear any other meaning than that of 'fellow student' at school or University (Plato, *Symp.* 206). This Erasistratus was one of the most famous doctors of the Coan Medical School, and the words *ἱατροῦ ὄντος καὶ αὐτοῦ* ('who also was a doctor') applied to Erasistratus in connexion with Nicias are absurd.

Hence I suspect that we should read *συμφοιτητὴς γέγονε Ἐρασιστράτου (μετὰ τοῦ δαῖνα) ἱατροῦ ὄντος καὶ αὐτοῦ*, and I would go so far as to conjecture that *τοῦ δαῖνα* should be *τοῦ Θεοκρίτου*. 'He attended Erasistratus' lectures in Medicine along with Theocritus who also was a doctor.'

There may be a hit at Nicias' medical work in the use of *σφύζειν* in Idyll xi. 71 (see note *ad loc.*, Addenda), which gains new point if Theocritus and Nicias were fellow students of medicine.

For further sly digs at the Coan poets see Addenda, Pref. to Idyll iii; Pref. to Pseudo-Theocr. xxiii.

p. 18. Callimach. *Epig.* xxii *Ἀστακίδην*, &c.

On this Wilamowitz writes (*Textgesch.* p. 176):

'Ich kann es nicht lassen, das wundervolle Epigramm des Kallimachos herzusetzen

Ἀστακίδην τὸν Κρήτα κ.τ.λ.

Ein Hirt ist im Diktäischen Gebirge verschwunden, ἀφανὴς ἐγένετο. Da erzählen sich die Hirten, was sie sich auch heute

erzählen würden, eine Nereide hat ihn geholt. Aber damals war die Nereide kein Teufel, und die Entrückung ins Feenland kostete nicht die ewige Seligkeit, sondern verlieh sie. Die Hirten werden nun eine Ballade vom Raube des Astakides singen, er wird ein *ἥρως ἀπτολικός* werden, wie es bisher Daphnis war. Was ist das also? Eine Umbildung eines Grabgedichtes. Das Gedicht fürs Grab und seinen Stein ist erst zum Gedicht auf den Tod geworden: dies ist eine weitere Umbildung. "Sucht den verschollenen Kameraden nicht, weint nicht um ihn. Er ist entrückt in seliges Heroentum. Huldigt ihm als einem Heros."

Natürlich hat Kallimachos keine realen Beziehungen zu kretischen Geissbuben, sondern literarische zu ihren Volksliedern von Daphnis und zu ihrem Volksglauben; daraus nimmt er sich ein Motiv, wie Uhland von den Provenzalen, Heredia von den Griechen. Und seine melodische Kunst trägt die Schlichtheit und die ahnungsvollen Klänge des Volksliedes hinein. Aber Ribbeck sagt "der pp. Astakides war nämlich ein Dichterkollege von Kallimachos und zwar ein Bukoliker"! Und solchen geschmacklosen Unsinn käuen sie dann wieder!

I quote this as another example of that discourtesy in argument which marks and mars not only Wilamowitz' book but only too much of modern German scholarship. There is no evidence for the existence (or disappearance) in actual life or legend of any rustic hero Astakides—no evidence for the Daphnis legend in Crete. It is true enough that Callimachus' relation to Crete is purely literary; and it is true that to speak of Leonidas' death (?) as a 'kidnapping by the nymphs' is a conceit of fancy, but what would Wilamowitz have made of Milton's *Lycidas*, or Matthew Arnold's *Thyrsis*, if these had been preserved with no clue to their meaning?

p. 20. For the sense assigned to *ὀδίτης* cf. Nonnus, xx. 167 *ἀλῆμονας ἄνδρας ὀδίτας*, and Nonnus, i. 76 *ἰγρὸς ὀδίτης* applied to a dolphin.

For 'Lycidas' see also Susemihl (*A. L. G.* i. 182), who selects Dosiades.

p. 25. *Callimachus*. That Callimachus' chief interest is in the explanation of recondite legends, is well illustrated by the new fragments of the *Aetia*. See *Oxyrhynch. Papyri*, vol. vii, No. 1011. Antiquarian curiosity forms the sole connecting link between the loosely connected details of the collection.

p. 26. *Hemesianax*. See Athenaeus 597a for a long fragment of his work. Schol. Nicander, *Theriac.* 3 *ὁ Ἑρμεσίαναξ φίλος τῷ Φιλητῇ καὶ γράμιμος ἦν*. Schol. Theocr. viii. 55 *ὁ Ἑρμ. φησὶ τὸν Δάφνιν ἐρωτικῶς ἔχειν τοῦ Μενάλκα . . . ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐπ' Εὐβοίας τὰ περὶ αὐτὸν διατίθεται, οὗτος δὲ ἐπὶ Σικελίας*. Argum. Theocr. ix; Antonius Liberalis, 39; Parthenius, v. 22.

His 'Leontion' published in 288 was a collection of amatory legends, telling *inter alia* the stories of Polyphemus and Galatea, of Menalcas and Daphnis, of Arceophron and Arsinoe (see Addenda, Pref. to Pseudo-Theocr. xxiii).

See Rohde, *Griech. Roman*, p. 80.

p. 36. Nothing is known of Theocritus' later years or of his death. There is a curious couplet in Ovid, *Ibis* 549-50:

'Utque Syracosio praestricta fauce poetae
Sic animae laqueo sit via clausa tuae,'

on which strange conjectures have been built, as by the Latin Scholiasts.

(1) Schol. Cod. 36, Semin. Pat.: 'Theocritus poeta bucolicorum, ut multi ferunt, truncatus est capite quod dicax non tantum in vulgares sed in principes fuerit. Sunt qui dicunt quom ad eum locum deductus fuisset ubi truncandus erat pavore percussus eum interiisse.'

(2) Cod. Salvagn.: 'Theocritus Syracosius qui cum in Hieronis tyranni filium invectus esset ab eo ideo est capi iussus, ut eum ad supplicium trahi simularet. Interrogatus si deinceps a maledictis desisteret ille eo acius etiam regi ipsi maledicere coepit. Quare ad certum supplicium rapi iussit.'

See R. Ellis on Ovid, *l. c.*, who believes that the 'Syracusan poet' is Philoxenus.

p. 51. On the conclusions to be drawn from the order of the poems and the existence of Scholia cf. Wilamowitz, *Textgesch.* pp. 64-65, and *ib.* p. 107.

p. 47. On the Φ MSS. see further Wilamowitz, *Textgesch.* p. 69 sqq. For the authorship of xxv, xxii and the Megara, &c., *ib.* pp. 79 sqq. For the Π group, *ib.* p. 84.

p. 50. Artemidorus should rather be placed about 70 B.C. His work on Theocritus was continued by his son Theo, who published the first annotated edition of Theocritus (Wilamowitz, *Textgesch.* p. 124).

p. 53. On the supposed lost works of Theocritus (*Προϊτίδες*, *Ἐλπίδες*, &c.) see Wilamowitz, *Textgesch.* p. 129.

ADDENDA TO THE NOTES

I.

PREFACE.

THE first literary treatment of the Daphnis legends, the 'Sorrows of Daphnis,' seems to have been that of Stesichorus, whose version is preserved in Aelian, *V. H.* x. 18. Cf. Diodorus Sicul. iv. 84:

Δάφνιν τὸν βουκόλον λέγουσιν οἱ μὲν ἐρώμενον Ἑρμοῦ, οἱ δὲ υἱόν. τὸ δ' ὄνομα ἐκ τοῦ συμβάντος σχεῖν γενέσθαι μὲν αὐτὸν ἐκ Νύμφης, τεχθέντα δὲ ἐκτεθῆναι ἐν δάφνῃ· τὰς δ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ βουκολούμενας βοῦς φασιν ἀδελφὰς γεγονέναι τῶν Ἥλιου.

Ἐβουκόλει δὲ κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν Δάφνις . . . ἡράσθη αὐτοῦ Νύμφη μία καὶ ὠμίλησε καλῶ ὄντι καὶ πρῶτον ὑπηνήτη (cf. Theocr. viii. 93). συνθήκας δ' ἐποίησε μηδεμίᾳ ἄλλῃ πλησιάσαι αὐτόν· καὶ στερηθῆναι τῆς ὕψεως ἐὰν παραβῇ καὶ εἶχον ὑπὲρ τούτων ῥήτραν πρὸς ἀλλήλους· χρόνῳ δ' ὕστερον βασιλέως θυγατρὸς ἐρασθείσης αὐτοῦ, οἰνωθεὶς ἔλυσε τὴν ὁμολογίαν καὶ πλησίασε τῇ Κόρῃ· ἐκ δὲ τούτου τὰ βουκολικὰ μέλη πρῶτον ἤσθη καὶ εἶχεν ὑπόθεσιν τὸ πάθος τὸ κατὰ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ.

Cf. Schol. Theocr. i. 66 ἦρα Νύμφης ὁ Δάφνις· ἡ δὲ Νύμφη ἀπειστέρετο αὐτὸν διὰ τὴν πρὸς ἑτέρας γυναῖκας ὁμιλίαν. And Pseudo-Servius on Verg. *Ecl.* v. 20 'Adamatus a Nympha . . . iure iurando adstrictus est ne cum alia concumberet; dum boves persequitur ad regiam pervenit, et ob pulchritudinem appetitus cum regis filia consuetudinem miscuit . . . Nympha luminibus eum orbavit.' Cf. Pseudo-Serv. *Ecl.* viii. 68; Schol. k, Theocr. viii. 93 οἱ λοιποὶ φασὶ τυφλωθῆναι αὐτὸν καὶ ἀλάμενον κατακρημνισθῆναι. Cf. Schol. on i. 85.

In these versions the 'sorrows' of Daphnis seem to be his punishment by blinding for an act of unfaithfulness. Of this there is no mention in Theocritus. In *Idyll* i and vii. 73 Daphnis certainly dies, whether as a punishment for a guilty love, or from a broken heart, or other cause. The version adopted by Theocritus was doubtless sufficiently well known to the circle for whom he wrote to make it unnecessary for him to tell the whole story in every detail, and from *Idyll* i. 24 we may conclude that his version was different from, and was regarded as superior to, one told by 'Chromis of Libya,' whoever be the poet whose name is concealed in that pseudonym. The interpretation suggested in the original preface to *Idyll* i that

Daphnis pined away suppressing his love does not occur elsewhere, but has the possible advantage of making the interpretation of Idylls i and vii independent of other sources. No help can be got from Nonnus' tale (Dionys. xv. 171), in which Daphnis is killed by the girl who will not return his love, although Nonnus is clearly acquainted with Theocritus and imitates his lines:

ἃ πύσα Δάφνις ἄειδεν ὁ βούκολος· ἀμφὶ δὲ μύλην
παρθένος ἀστιβέσσιν ἐκύνθετο μάλλον ἐρίπναις
ποιμενίης φεύγουσα βοῆς μέλος.

Finally she slays him, and the Nymphs and the oaks and the cattle mourned for him:

καὶ δάμαλις δάκρυσε καὶ ἔστενεν ἀχνυμένη βοῦς.

Here, however, as elsewhere in Greek legend, Comparative Folk-lore may help us. Whatever be the form of the tale, it seems to have been originally one of the many legends which told of the love of a nymph for a mortal man and of the fatal consequences of such love. Compare the stories of Paris and Oenone, Menalcas and Evippe (in Hermesianax), and of Hylas (see Rohde, *Griech. Roman*, p. 117). Recently Mr. Ferguson, in the *Classical Quarterly*, vii. 3, has explained the tale as one of those which tell of the perils which result from intimacy with a water-sprite, and interprets ἔβα ρόον (i. 140) as 'passed into the waters'—'was made into a well.' This translation of ἔβα ρόον seems improbable: rather I should translate 'approached the stream,' i.e. the stream which was the water-sprite; then ἔκλυσε δῖνα will describe the fate of Daphnis as like that of Hylas. A similar folk-tale may underlie Hermesianax' version of the Menalcas' story ὃν φησὶν Ἑρμεσιάναν ἐρασθῆναι τῆς κρηναίας εὐίπνης. (κρηναίας is given by MS. k: κυρηναίας vulgo. κρηναίας W.-M.)

Folk-lore, however, supplies many instances of magic streams, contact with which is fatal to the unchaste. See Halliday, *Greek Divination*, ch. vi (on Ordeals). We might, therefore, devise the following interpretation: Daphnis has sworn never to love a mortal woman (i. 96): he is inspired with passion, and although he will not yield to it yet he is found guilty, for though Aphrodite would restore him (i. 139), yet when he approached the wizard stream (ἔβα ρόον) the spirit of the waters drew him under and swept him away. For after all Aphrodite is only one of the new-fangled gods. The 'Olympians' are of small account to the people of the Greek country-side: it was Pan, and the Nymphs and the 'people of the Hills,' the spirits of corn and wild, that they feared and propitiated, and it is this side of Greek belief that Theocritus knew and used as background if not as motif in his Pastorals. With this interpretation of ἔβα ρόον we get a new point for Lacon's words in Idyll v. 15-16; and v. 20, 'I did'nt steal your coat,' or

μανεῖς ἐς Κρᾶθιν ἀλοίμαν

and

αἶ τοι πιστεύσαιμι, τὰ Δάφνιδος ἄλγε' ἄροίμαν

which now will mean not merely 'may I be as miserable as Daphnis, but may I be put to the ordeal of the mysterious water and declared guilty if I believe you.'

15. οὐ θέμις . . . τὸν Πᾶνα δεδοίκαμεν. Perhaps a survival of that superstitious dread of the noontide which is noticed in Frazer, *Taboo and the Perils of the Soul*, p. 88, and attributed by him to the fear caused by the disappearance of the shadow. But is there proof that in latitudes just outside the tropics this superstition attaches, as we should there expect, to the noontide of the summer solstice? See Lucan, iii. 423.

20. ἴκεο. I take this now as a historic aorist, referring to some real contest with 'Chromis of Libya' (whoever may be concealed under that name), whose version of the 'Sorrows of Daphnis' was acknowledged inferior.

29. The design of the cup is still in dispute.

(1) Mr. Edmunds, in *Class. Review*, vol. xxvi. 241, takes ἄ δέ (in l. 30) to mean the ἐλίχρυσος and ἔλιξ as adjective qualifying ἐλίχρυσος. According to him the cup has an upper and lower band of floral decoration, between which stand the three figure-groups, but he makes the mention of the lower band begin in l. 55 (ἀκανθος). But παντὶ περιπέπταται is against this, and ἐντοσθεν in l. 32 is then unintelligible. If it does not mean 'inside the cup' it must mean 'within the bands,' and both bands must therefore have been mentioned.

(2) Mr. A. S. F. Gow, in *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1913, 1, brings forward arguments for believing that the ornament is inside the cup, and gives examples of metal cups so decorated.

46. Πυρναίαις. Πύρνος πόλις Καρίας, Steph. Byz. See Wilamowitz, *Textgesch.* p. 227, note. This interpretation commits us to a Coan setting for the piece (cf. Wilamowitz, *op. cit.* 162). Thyrsis is then a Sicilian resident in Cos, and this suits the designation Θύρσις ὅδ' ὡς Αἴτνας very well. Amend the note on l. 57 accordingly, and read 'Sicily' for 'Cos' in the first line of that note. The reading πορθμεῖ Καλυδανίῳ can however be retained, if we make the coaster come from Aetolia to Cos, as the instances of πορθμεὺς there quoted show we may. There is no τέρας about this as Wilamowitz thinks (*Textgesch.* p. 37).

51. ἐπὶ ξηροῖσι. With explanation No. (4) ξηρός is dry unpalatable stuff. Xenoph. *Oec.* Z. 36 ὁ ξηρὸς σίτος ὅπως καλῶς ἐδάδιμος γίγνηται ἐπιμελητέον.

Mr. Edmonds conjectures ἀκρατίσδον (see Suidas, s.v. ἀκρατίς), 'before she set him a-breakfasting on poor victuals.' The construction of καθίζω with accusative participle is well known (κλαίοντας καθίζει, &c.), and this certainly yields a good sense with little change.

52. ἀκριδοθήραν. 'They weave little baskets of dried grass and put grasshoppers in them' (R. Kipling, *Jungle Book*).

107. The MSS. insert here the line

ᾧδε καλὸν βομβεῖντι ποτὶ σμάνεσσι μέλισσαι.

The passage of Plutarch, *Quaest. Nat.*, referred to is extant only in the translation of Longolius:

THEOCRITUS

C C

'Unde apud Theocritum iocose Venus ad Anchisen a pastore ablegatur, uti apum aculeis propter adulterium pungatur. "Te confer ad Idam | confer ad Anchisen, ubi quercus atque cypirus | crescit, apum strepit atque boum melliflua bombis" | et Pindarus "parvula favorum fabricatrix quae Rhoecum pupugisti aculeo domans illius perfidiam"' (see Schol. Apoll. Rhod. ii. 477).

The bee in Greek folk-lore is an agent for the punishment of infidelity or uncleanness. Wilamowitz accordingly gives to this passage the new interpretation: 'Get thee to Anchises on Ida: there are the oaks, the grass, the bees'; i.e. that is the spot where you succumbed to passion; and what did Anchises get from it? The bees blinded him. See Servius on *Aeneid* ii. 12 [W.-M. *Textgesch.* pp. 229-35]. But the value of Servius' passages seems very doubtful, when we find him writing on *Aen.* ii. 687 'contra opinionem Theocriti qui eum fulmine caecatum fuisse commemorat.' Is the Theocritus of the passage necessarily the poet? If so, the 'fulmine caecatum' can have nothing to do with this passage. Further, Wilamowitz' explanation would only be apposite if Aphrodite were persuading Daphnis to be her lover! The blinding by bees is told of none in Greek folk-lore except Rhoecus, and if Theocritus had found it in some obscure Anchises legend he could hardly have found a better way to leave it unexplained and to baffle his readers than by writing the line *ᾧδε* (or *αἰ δὲ*) *καλὸν βομβεῦντι*. If the sense were what W.-M. suggests we would require a line with some venom in it.

In l. 105 *ᾧ* cannot be 'where': see Dialect, § 60. It means 'whence.' *οὐ*, which MSS. give, is no Doric form. We must read *οὐ* . . . *βουκόλος*: 'Is it not said that . . .' (so W.-M. and others). Possibly *οὐ δέχεται* . . . *βουκόλος*, in which case *ὁ βουκόλος* is Daphnis (cf. l. 116).

125. Arcas. Cf. Nonnus, xiii. 297:

Ἄρκαδος ὃν ποτε μήτηρ
καλλιστῶ Διὶ τίκτε, πατὴρ δέ μιν ἐς πόλον ἀστρων
στηρίξας ἐκάλεσσε χαλαζήεντα Βωώτην.

II.

EXCURSUS A. THE MAGIC OF THE IDYLL.

The distinction drawn in the original note between Fire Magic and Philtre Magic was not a good one. We should rather distinguish as our modern anthropologists tell us between (1) Prayer or Cursing; this is open and loud, and the speaker of the prayer or curse is merely invoking an external power who will grant his petition without his aid. (2) Magic proper, where the required effect is produced by bringing the 'mana' of the operator to bear upon the person who is aimed at through the medium of something which contains part of his personality—his picture, his spittle, his footprint, his clothing, his name,

&c. This is the so-called 'sympathetic magic' which some would subdivide into 'homoeopathic' and 'contagious magic,' according as the medium is a counterfeit of the victim (his likeness, &c.) or something which once has been in contact with him. [See, however, Jevons in *Reports of International Congress for the History of Religion*, 1908, i. 8, who maintains that this is an unnecessary refinement: the name, the likeness, the shoe, &c., are not only symbolic of the man or like the man: they are the man for the purpose of the magic worker, and by sticking pins into a wax image you damage your enemy just as directly as if you stuck them into his flesh.] (3) Magic simple and proper may be combined with invocation to a 'deity'—the transition stage from magic to religion. This phase is shown in Theocritus, ii. 14-16, where Simaetha invokes Hecate 'to be with her φάρμακα ταῦτ' ἐρδοῖσα χερεῖονα μήτε τι Κίρκης, &c., and not infrequently in the Defixionum Tabellae, Greek and Latin; e.g. Def. Tab. I.-G. iii. 3, App. 98:

φίλη γῇ βοήθει μοι· ἀδικούμενος γὰρ ὑπὸ Εὐροπτολέμου καὶ Ξενοφάντος καταδῶ αὐτούς.

There are three points of folk-lore and magic in this idyll, which deserve closer examination:

- (a) *ποταείσομαι ἄσυχᾳ*. Line 11.
- (b) the meaning of *κατάδεσμος*, *καταδέω*, &c.
- (c) the *ἵνγξ* and *ρόμβος* of lines 17, 30, &c.

(a) *ποταείσομαι ἄσυχᾳ*. Where the magic-worker uses some article or instrument as a medium to convey his 'mana' he directs or informs it by 'singing' over it in monotonous crooning voice, see F. B. Jevons, 'Graeco-Italian Magic,' in *Anthropology and the Classics*; and Spencer and Gillan, *Northern Tribes of Central Australia*, &c., xiv: 'The *irna* and *takula* (= short pointed sticks or bones) are used by the ordinary native, and it is a striking feature of these tribes that any native can use them. In the Arunta tribe a man desirous of using any of these goes away by himself to some lonely spot in the bush, and placing the stick or bone in the ground he crouches over it muttering the following or some similar curse as he does so: "Ita pukalana purtalinja apinia-a," "May your heart be rent asunder." Cf. Ovid, *Metam.* xiv. 57 'magico demurmurat ore,' and Justinian, *Instit.* iv. 185 'qui susurris magicis homines occiderunt.'

The recurring refrain of this Idyll *ἵνγξ, ἔλκε* is Simaetha's 'low singing.'

(b) *κατάδεσμος*. See note on l. 3. This word and the verb *καταδέω* (or *καταδίδημι*), never *καταδοῦμαι*, came to be used especially of the method of magic known from the Defixionum Tabellae, in which the 'binding' is effected by writing the victim's name, sometimes with a spell added thereto, on a lead tablet and transfixing it with a nail. The purpose is nearly always to cause death or suffering. The form of words may be (1) simply the name; (2) as *Τελωνίδην καταδῶ*, Def. Tab. 40; (3) with elaboration, as Def. Tab. 107 *ὡς οὗτος ὁ μόλυβδος ἀτιμοὶ καὶ ψυχρὸς, οὕτω ἐκείνος καὶ τὰ ἐκείνου ἀτιμὰ καὶ ψυχρὰ ἔστω καὶ τοῖς μετ' ἐκείνου ἂν περὶ ἐμοῦ λέγοιεν καὶ βουλευοῖατο*.

Very rarely we find Devotiones used for Love-spells. A late example (third century A.D.) is the Tabella Hadrumentana (Def. Tab. 78) with a curious jumble of Old Testament names.

Wax may be used instead of, or along with, lead. Def. Tab. 55 *τούτους ἐγὼ καταδίδημι ἅπαντας ἐν μολύβδῳ καὶ ἐν κηρῷ.*

Simaetha, however, is not using the method of Defixio, and hence avoids the word *καταδήσω*. The Scholiast, being less precise in his use of the vocabulary of magic than Theocritus, paraphrases *καταθύσομαι* by *καταδήσω*.

(c) *Ἰνγξ* . . . *Ῥόμβος*. I take these words to signify one and the same thing, and that thing to be some form of the familiar 'Bull-roarer,' an instrument of magic known throughout the world. In its simplest form it is made of a thin slat of wood about 8" x 3", sharpened at the ends, and suspended at one end by a piece of string about a yard long. Take the end of the string in your fingers and whirl the thing rapidly: a deep buzzing noise is produced. Its uses in magic are manifold, but it is specially used in Initiatory ceremonies, in love-charms, and in wind- and rain-making. Clement of Alexandria, *Protrept.* 17, Dindorf, mentions it as used in Dionysiac mysteries (*κῶνος καὶ ῥόμβος καὶ παίγνια καμπεσίγνια*), and the Scholiast on the passage explains *κῶνος* as *ξύλαριον οὗ ἐξηπται τὸ σπάρτιον καὶ ἐν ταῖς τελεταῖς ἐδονεῖτο* (? *ἐδινεῖτο*) *ἵνα ῥοιζῇ*, cf. Hesych. s. v. *ῥόμβος*.

That the *Ἰνγξ* is identical with the *ῥόμβος* seems clear from Suidas, s. v. *Ἰνγξ*. *ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὄργανιόν τι Ἰνγξ καλούμενον, ὅπερ εἰώθασιν αἱ φαρμακίδες στρέφειν, ὡς κατακλιούμεναι τοὺς ἀγαπωμένους· ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὄρνέον τι, ᾧ προσκείται τὴν αὐτὴν δύναμιν ἔχειν· ὅθεν δεσμεύουσι τοῖς τροχίσκοις.* Note here that Suidas distinguishes *Ἰνγξ* the bird (wryneck) from *Ἰνγξ*, the magic 'whirler.' It may be, however, that the *ῥόμβος* was made in the shape of, or inscribed with, the design of a 'wryneck,' or even that the bird (or feathers of the bird) were tied to the *ῥόμβος*: cf. Hesychius. *Ἰνγξ*: *φίλτρον ἀπὸ Ἰνγγος τοῦ ὄρνέου. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ὄρνέου καὶ τὰ κατεσκευασμένα εἰς ἔρωτας Ἰνγγας καλοῦσι.* It is, however, clear that the *ῥόμβος* is not a wheel, but a whirler, and that the refrain verse of the idyll is just that 'low singing' which accompanies the employment of the magic instrument.

(The Scholiast on ii. 17 mixes up the *ῥόμβος* and the *κηρινὸν μίμημα* in a hopeless fashion.)

For the use of the 'whirler' or 'bull-roarer' in love-magic see Roth, *Ethnol. Studies among Queensland Aborigines*, § 325: 'The charm is swung at night at a considerable distance from camp by males only, in the belief that the women whom they are bent on marrying will reciprocate their passions with increased fervour. The female referred to experiences herself as becoming more and more enamoured.' Cf. Spencer and Gillan, *Northern Tribes of Central Australia*, p. 473: 'To obtain a woman by magic the man swings the little Churinga (i.e. *ῥόμβος*) called Namatwinna, usually spending the night out in the scrub while he does so. The whole time is spent in singing and continually swinging the little bull-roarer.'

Simaetha, however, is using 'attractive' and 'destructive' magic indifferently. With the *ῥόμβος* she 'draws him home,'

but with the wax, and the bran, and the laurel, and the hem of his garment she works bodily peril for him.

EXCURSUS B. PHILINUS.

In the Preface to the Idyll I adopted the view of Wilamowitz that Philinus was the Philinus of Cos who won the Stadium at Olympia in 264 and in 260, and that the *dramatic date* of the Idyll, if not its date of composition, was before 264.

Wilamowitz, *Aratos von Kos*, 184: 'Die Zauberinnen erwähnen den Sieger der Olympiaden 129 und 130 (264 und 260) als jungen Mann und besten Läufer. Dies habe ich durch Combination von 2. 115 mit den Olympioniken des Africanus erschlossen und halte es für zwingend. Natürlich kann Philinos in der Heimat der beste Läufer gewesen sein ehe er in Olympia lief. Der Dichter fragt kaum etwas nach einer panhellenischen Berühmtheit.'

1. In his *Textgeschichte*, pp. 163-4, Wilamowitz so far modifies this that he prefers a later date when Philinus' name was on every one's lips: 'Die berühmte Person wird herangezogen, weil sie berühmt ist; in Kos konnte das Philinos schon vor seinem Hellenensiege sein, daher kann Theokrit das Gedicht auch früher, wenig früher, gemacht haben als 264; aber noch besser, als der Name in aller Munde war.'

2. But whether this is Philinus the Olympic victor or no, it does not follow that the scene of the poem is Cos [see, further, Excursus C, Artemis]. Coan athletes were famous in the Greek world for grace and style; Damoxenus, ap. Athen. A. xv. 6 = Kock, iii. 353:

νεανίας τις ἐσφαίριζεν εἰς
ἐτῶν ἵσως ἑκκαίδεκα ἢ ἑπτακαίδεκα
Κῶος· θεοὺς γὰρ φαίνεται ἡ νῆσος φέρειν·
ὅς ἐπεὶ ποτ' ἐμβλέψει τοῖς καθημένοις
ἢ λαμβάνων τὴν σφαῖραν ἢ διδούς, ἅμα
πάντες ἐβώμεν . . .
ἢ δ' εὐρυθμία, τὸ δ' ἦθος, ἢ τάξις δ' ὄση.

Cf. *Inscript. Cos*, Paton and Hicks, No. 137.

A smart little runner from a neighbouring island would attract attention in sporting circles and among the girls just as much in the third century B. C. as in the twentieth A. D.

3. There is abundant evidence that athletes went on regular tours from meeting to meeting, not only to the great Panhellenic festivals but to the local sports which were held in every city, and of which the number and importance increases largely from the third century onwards. Victories in these local contests brought considerable fame. Further, the records show that the career of an athlete was in many cases a long one. He could win prizes in the boys' class (*παῖδες*), in the intermediate class (*ἀγένοι*), and the men's class (*ἄνδρες*); cf. Pausan. vi. 3. 11 *Ὀλυμπικὰς μίαν μὲν ἐν παισὶ δύο δ' ἄλλας ἀνδρῶν*, and other examples below.

Thus for runners we have the following striking records:
(a) Demetrius son of Aristippus (*I.-G.* v. 2. 142) had to his credit

Ὀλύμπια	παῖδας	στάδιον
Νέμεα	"	δόλιχον
Ἀσκαπεία	"	"
Ἀλεαῖα	"	"
Λύκαια	ἄνδρας	"
Νέμεα	"	"
Ἐκατόμβοια	"	δόλιχον ἵππιον
Ἴσθμια	"	δόλιχον
Ἀλεαῖα	"	"
Πύθια	"	"
Ὀλύμπια	"	"
Βασίλεια	"	"
Ἴσθμια	"	"
Νέμεα	"	"
Λύκαια	"	"
Ἀλεαῖα	"	"
Νέμεα	"	"
Λύκαια	"	"
Ἀλεαῖα	"	"
Ἐκατόμβοια	"	δόλιχον ἵππιον
Ἴσθμια	"	δόλιχον

(b) Onasiteles of Peraea (Rhodes), *S. G. D. I.* 4271 = Dittenberger, *Syll.* 679, leads off with three victories in the boys' stadium at the Isthmia νικῶντα στάδιον παῖδας τρίς Ἴσθμια (so he must have begun at the age of fourteen), and went on through the ἔφηβοι and the ἄνδρες classes at numerous meetings.

(c) Philinus the Coan (Pausanias, vi. 17. 2) had for his record ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ δρόμον νῖκαι πέντε (of course not five different meetings!) τέσσαρες δὲ Πυθοὶ καὶ ἴσαι Νεμείων, ἐν δὲ Ἴσθμῳ μία ἐπὶ ταῖς δέκα. As there were only three events in the foot-races (δόλιχον, στάδιον, δίαυλον) Philinus' career must have extended over four Isthmian periods at least.

(d) Leonidas of Rhodes ran a winner in all the foot-races in four successive Olympiads. Pausanias, vi. 13. 4 ἐπὶ γὰρ τέσσαρας Ὀλυμπιάδας ἀκμάζων τε τῇ ὠκύτητι ἀντήρκεσε καὶ γεγονάσιν αὐτῷ δρόμον νῖκαι δύο ἀριθμὸν καὶ δέκα. His flat racing career extended from Ol. 154 (164 B.C.) to Ol. 157 (152 B.C.).

[Herodas, i. 50, makes Gryllos win five prizes (as a boxer) παῖς μὲν ἐν Πυθοὶ | δις δ' ἐν Κορίνθῳ τοὺς ἰουλον ἀνθεύοντας | ἄνδρας δὲ Πίσῃ δις καθείλε πικτεύσας.]

It is clear then that even if ὁ χαρίεις Φιλίνος of Idyll ii is the Olympic runner of 264-260, we may date the poem much earlier than the year 264. He could have attained local fame as early as 270 or 274 or thereabouts in a παίδων στάδιον, though the epithet χαρίεις would suit an ἔφηβος (ἀγένης) best. The age limit for the different classes varied with local conditions (see Gardiner, *Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals*, p. 271; Dittenberger, *Sylloge*, 524). The age for ἀγένης was probably 17-20. There is, however, no clear evidence for the highest age at which a competitor in the ἄνδρες class pulled off a big event. [The pro-

fessional pot-hunter Asclepiades of *I.-G.* xiv. 1102 retired at twenty-five after six years in the ring, and an unusual case is mentioned in Pausan. vi. 6. 3, in which the father of a successful competitor in the ἀγένης class entered for and won the δίαυλον.]

Of Philinus, we do not know in what order, or in what classes, his victories were gained, nor the date of his Isthmian successes. We have therefore no positive evidence for his age in 264. There is, however, no certainty about the identification: the evidence is not 'zwingend,' as Wilamowitz regards it. Still less is there any need to identify the Philinus of Olympia with Φιλίνος ὁ μαλθακός of Idyll vii. 105.

The name is common in the Coan records:

(a) Paton and Hicks, *Inscrip. of Cos*, No. 368 (viii), p. 253. Date about 230 B.C.

(1) Philinus, son of Dardanus and Agesion, grandson of

(2) Philinus, son of Phocion and Menito.

(3) Philinus, son of Philiscus and Nicotere.

(b) Paton and Hicks, No. 10. Date 263 B.C.

(4) Philinus, son of Philippus.

(5) Philinus and Biton, sons of Kratidas (another Theocritean name, v. 90!).

(6) Philinus, son of Euteridas.

(7) Delphis (!), son of Philinus.

(c) Paton and Hicks, No. 45 (a). Date 260 B.C.

(8) Philinus, son of Philo, victor as choregus at the local Dionysia.

(d) *S. G. D. I.* 3591, b. 36.

(9) Philinus, son of Diocles of Cos.

(e) *S. G. D. I.* 3694. Philinus of the deme Phyxa (Theocr. vii. 130), father of Timogenes.

(f) Galen, xiv. 683. Philinus, a noted physician, pupil of Herophilus, leader of the experimental school of medicine. Date about 250 B.C.

τῆς ἐμπειρικῆς αἰρέσεως προέστηκε Φιλίνος Κῶος, ὁ πρῶτος αὐτὴν ἀποτελεσθέντος ἀπὸ τῆς λογικῆς αἰρέσεως, τὰς ἀφορμὰς λαβὼν παρὰ Ἡροφίλου οὗ δὴ ἀκουστής ἐγένετο (see Susemihl, *A. L. G.* i. 818).

Surely some one of these may, even if no others existed, serve us for Φιλίνος ὁ μαλθακός! and even for ὁ χαρίεις Φιλίνος. To fix the date on the evidence of such a name is as dangerous as it would be to fix one on the mention of 'Mr. Pitman the famous oarsman.'

EXCURSUS C. ARTEMIS-HECATE; AND THE SCENE OF THE POEM.

The identification of Selene, Hecate, Artemis, as Powers of Magic and of the Underworld, is made complete by Theocritus. Schol. on ii. 33 ἦν πρὸ τοῦτου Ἐκάτην ἐκάλεσε ταύτην νῦν Ἀρτεμιν λέγει διὰ τὸ ὑπεῖναι τινα κοινωνίαν ταῖς θεαῖς. Schol. Arist. *Plut.* 594 τὴν Ἐκάτην ἐν ταῖς τριόδοις ἐτίμων διὰ τὸ τὴν αὐτὴν Σελήνην καὶ Ἀρτέμιδα καὶ Ἐκάτην καλεῖσθαι.

On the whole question see Farnell, *Cults*, ii, ch. 16; Roscher, *Lexicon*, 3182 (Mondgöttin); *ib.* 571 (Artemis) and 1896.

Proclus in Plat. *Crat.* 112, § 169 ὅτι δὲ πολλὰ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος καὶ ἡ πρὸς τὴν ἐγκόσμιον Ἑκάτην ἐνωσις καὶ ἡ πρὸς τὴν Κόρην φανερόν τοῖς καὶ ὀλίγα τῷ Ὀρφεί παραβεβληκόσι . . . Ἀρτεμιν Ἑκάτην Ὀρφεὺς κέκληκεν.

ἡ δ' ἄρα δὲ Ἑκάτη παιδὸς μέλη αὐθι λιπούσα
Λητοῦς εὐπλοκάμοιο κόρη προσεβήσατ' Ὀλυμπον,

ὥστ' οὐδὲν θαυμαστὸν εἰ καὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ Κόρῃ Ἀρτεμιν Ἑκάτην ἄλλοις κέκληκαμεν.

The earliest known example in literature of such identification is Aesch. *Supp.* 676:

Ἀρτεμιν Ἑκάτην
γυναικῶν λόχους ἐφορεύειν.

In the Inscriptions we have such conjunction of names, so far as I am aware, only in Inscr. Delos (Dittenberger, *Syll.* 588. 45) φιλαν Ἐπίκτητος Ἀμόργιος Ἀρτέμιδι Ἑκάτει and *I.-G.* xii. 359 (Thasos) Ἀρτέμιδος Ἑκάτης, but close association in cult is proved by the epithets that are common to Hecate and Artemis, as ἐνοδία ἐπιφανὴς σώτεια.

Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Ins.* i. 18 Ἀρτέμιδι Σωτείρα: *ib.* i. 441 ἄγωνα . . . Ἑκάτη Σωτείρα Ἐπιφανεί (from Stratonicea). The association was especially close at Ephesus, and in Caria (Farnell, ii. 506). See also *I.-G.* xii. 1. 915 Ἀρτέμιδι Σωτείρα with 'Hecatae deae imago rupi incisa . . . duas faces manibus tenentis, ante quam canis sedet oculis retro ad dominam suam conversis.' Hiller von Gaertingen, *ad loc.*

In the Defixionum Tabellae the name of Hecate seldom appears. The usual formula is Δάματρι Κούρα Πλούτωνι, θεοῖς τοῖς παρὰ Δάματρι πάσι καὶ πάσαις (*S. G. D. I.* 3536, Delos), or the like. See *I.-G.* iii. 3, Suppl. p. x. But in *I.-G.* iii. 3, Suppl. p. xiv a, we have ἐπιорκίζω τὴν τριώνυμον Σελήνην, and *ib.* xiii a Ἀλθαία Κόρη Ἑκάτη.

Now there is very little evidence for a cult of Artemis in Cos, though we find mention of the month Ἀρταμίτιος (*P.-H. Inscr. of Cos*, 382. 43 b, &c.) and a mutilated inscription (*ib.* No. 372) has ὁ δᾶμος ὁ Ἀλασαρνιτῶν τὰν Ἀρτεμιν. There was, however, in Cos a joint worship of Adrasteia and Nemesis, which is associated, and sometimes identified, with Artemis (Farnell, *Cults*, ii. 499, who quotes Harpocration Ἀδράστειαν, οἱ μὲν τὴν αὐτὴν λέγουσι τῇ Νεμέσει. Δημήτριος δὲ ὁ Σκῆψιος Ἀρτεμίν φησιν εἶναι τὴν Ἀδράστειαν ὑπὸ Ἀδράστου τινὸς ἰδρυμένην).

Evidence for a cult of Hecate in Cos is given by Inscr. Cos. *S. G. D. I.* 3731 Ἑκάτα ἐμ πόλει οἶν ἐπίποκον τελείαν. *ib.* 3708 Ἑκάτα Στρατία.

But there is no evidence that the names Artemis-Hecate, were here associated or interchanged, so that Theocritus could write ἄλσος ἐς Ἀρτέμιδος meaning ἐς Ἑκάτας ἄλσος; nor is there any evidence of a κληφορία in a Hecate cult. (See Farnell, ii. 519; ii. 602.)

The Festival of Artemis (Hecate) in Theocr. ii is clearly one of considerable importance. There was an elaborate πομπή, and presumably an ἄγων γυμνικός, at which Delphis and Philinus ran as competitors (ii. 115).

To find such a festival and ἄγων we must leave Cos for the Carian mainland or for Rhodes. There the cult of Artemis becomes of high importance:

(1) At Myndos. Head, *Hist. Num.*, s. v. Ἀρταμιν Μυνδία.

(2) At Kindyè or Bargylia. Strabo, 658 τὸ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερὸν τὸ τῆς Κινδυάδος ἦν δὲ ποτε καὶ χωρίον Κινδύη. Cf. *Inscript. Priene*, 47 (referring to Bargylia) ἐν τῷ ἄγωνι τῷ συντελουμένῳ τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι τῇ Κινδυάδι.

(3) At Cnidos. *S. G. D. I.* 3502 εἰκόνα χρυσέαν σύνναον τῇ Ἀρτάμιτι Ἰακυνθοτρόφῳ καὶ Ἐπιφανεί ὡς καὶ αὐτὰς ἱερεὺς ὑπάρχει διὰ βίου. Here was held the Festival of the Ἰακυνθοτροφία. (*S. G. D. I.* 3501, 3512.)

(4) Mention of Artemis is specially frequent in Rhodian Inscriptions. See *I.-G.* xii. 1, p. 234, and *S. G. D. I.* vol. iv, p. 672; *I.-G.* xiv. 730 Ἀρταμίτια πανήγυρις.

(5) There was an important temple at Stratonicea (Idrias) in Caria, where annual athletic festivals were held, under the name Ἑκατήσια ἐν Στρατονικήᾳ. *P.-H. Inscr. Cos*, 105; Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* 441. 133.

It is therefore more than likely that we should transfer the scene of Idyll ii from Cos to Rhodes or to Caria. Myndos is excluded from the manner in which Delphis is described in 29 and 96. He is obviously a foreigner. Stratonicea is excluded by the fact that it is far from the sea, and inconsistent with l. 38.

Rhodes, Bargylia, and Cnidos are equally suitable (see under (2), (3), and (4) above) by site and possession of an ἄγων γυμνικός. The name Timagetos is typically Rhodian. (Wilamowitz, *Textgesch.* p. 163.)

It has already been shown (Excursus B) that the mention of Philinus does not bind us to a Coan setting, whoever this Philinus is.

1. δάφναι. For the use of Laurel in magic, &c., cf. Callimach. Iambi (*Orph. Pap.* 1011. 220):

τίς δ' οἶκος οὐπὲρ οὐκ ἐγὼ παρὰ φλιγῇ
τίς δ' οὐ με μάντις ἢ τίς οὐ θυτὴρ ἔλκει;
καὶ Πυθίη γὰρ ἐν δάφνῃ μὲν ἱδρυταί
δάφνην δ' αἰδεῖ καὶ δάφνην ὑπέστρωται,

and Clem. Alex. *Strom.* v. 8. 48, who reports that Apollodorus of Corcyra says that these lines were chanted by Branchos when he purified Miletus of the plague. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐπιρραίνων τὸ πλῆθος δάφνης κλάδοις προκατήρχετο τοῦ ὕμνου ὡδὲ πως 'μέλπετε ὦ παῖδες' Ἑκάεργον καὶ Ἑκαέργαν. Cf. also Theophrastus, *περὶ δεισιδαιμ.* with Jebb's note *ad loc.*

14. δασπλήτι. On this word and its new-coined masculine form δασπλητής see Schneider, Callimach. ii. 677, and the invocation in Papyr. Paris 2854:

νερτερία νυχία τ' αἰδωναία σκοτία τε
ἦσυχὲ καὶ δασπλήτι τάφοις ἐνὶ δαίτας ἔχοισα
νύξ ἔρεβος χάος εὐρύ.

Cf. Dietrich, *Nekyia*, p. 52, who gives other examples of the vampire, the blood-sucking demon, from Greek sources.

29. *τάκοιθ' ὑπ' ἔρωτος*. The figurative use of *τήκεσθαι* occurs frequently in magic papyri. See *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft*, xvi. p. 550 *ἄξον δέ μοι αὐτὴν ὑπὸ τοῖς ἐμοῖς πόδας ἐρωτικῇ ἐπιθυμίᾳ τηκομένην ἐν πάσαις ὥραις ἡμεριναῖς καὶ νυκτεριναῖς ἀεί μου μμνησκομένην ἕως ἂν ὑπὸ σοῦ μαστιζομένη ἔλθῃ ποθοῦσά με*.

But actual fever is intended in Defix. Tab. = Cnidos, S. G. D. I. 3537 *ἀναβαί μετὰ τῶν ἰδίων πάντων παρὰ Δάματρα πεπηγμένος*; and in Latin Dirae as 'Proserpina tradas illam Febri quartanae tertianae cottidianae' (see *Am. Journ. Phil.* xxxiii, Suppl.).

So in T. Middleton, *The Witch*:

Hecat. Is the heart of wax

Stuck full of magique needles?

Stad. 'Tis done, Hecat.

Hecat. And is the farmer's picture, and his wife's,

Lay'd doune to the fire yet?

Stad. They are a-roasting both too.

Hecat. Good.

Then their marrowes are a melting subtelly

And three months sickness sucks up life in 'em.

36. *τὸ χαλκίον*. ὁ χαλκὸς ἐνομίζετο καθαρὸς εἶναι καὶ ἀπελαστικὸς τῶν μασμάτων· διόπερ πρὸς πᾶσαν ἀφοσίωσιν καὶ ἀποκάθαρσιν αὐτῷ ἐχρῶντο, Schol.

See Frazer, *Taboo*, p. 226; *Acta Frat. Arval.* pp. 128-35; Miss Harrison, *Proleg.* 591 and 141.

For the employment of bronze (*ἀποτροπῆς ἔνεκα*) at eclipses, see Livy xxvi. 5 'cum aeris crepitu qualis in defectu lunae cieri solet.' Ovid, *Mel.* iv. 334:

'Sub candore rubenti

Cum frustra resonant aera auxiliaria lunae.'

Tacitus, *Ann.* i. 28, &c.

45. *λάθος*. Forgetfulness may be produced by magical means. Cicero, *Brutus*, § 217 'Curio . . . subito totam causam oblitus est, idque beneficiis et cantionibus factum esse dicebat.'

53. *κράσπεδον*. For the use of a portion of the victim's clothes see Eurip. *Hippol.* 513:

δεῖ δ' ἐξ ἐκείνου δὴ τι τοῦ ποθουμένου

σημεῖον ἢ λόγον τιν' ἢ πέπλων ἄπο

λαβεῖν, συνάψαι δ' ἐκ δυοῖν μίαν χάριν.

Cf. Hollis, *The Nandi*, p. 51; Tremearne, *The Ban of the Bori*, p. 167; Frazer, *Magic Art*, i. 205 (an excellent tale of a Prussian who being caught looting, fled, abandoning his coat; and straightway died upon the news that the coat was being cut to bits by the man from whom he stole).

58. *σαύρα*. For the lizard in folk-lore and leechcraft see Aelian, *Hist. An.* xvii. 17; *F. H. G. I.* 232 *τίμαιος δὲ καὶ νεοκλῆς* ὁ ἱατρός λέγουσι τὰς φρύνας δύο ἥπατα ἔχειν καὶ τὸ μὲν ἀποκτείνειν τὸ δὲ ἐκείνου πεφυκέναι ἀντίπαλον, σώζειν γάρ.

60. *φλιάς καθ' ὑπέρτερον*. For *φλιά* = 'lintel,' in Ap. Rhod. iii. 278:

ᾧκα δ' ὑπὸ φλιῆν προδρόμῳ ἐνι τόξῳ τανύσσας.

Elsewhere it = 'door-post.' It is noteworthy that in Cnidos leaden Defixionum Tabellae were suspended in a public place. Plato, *Laos*, 933, mentions tablets buried *ἐπὶ θύραις εἴτ' ἐπὶ τριόδοις εἴτ' ἐπὶ μνήμασι*.

ὑπομάσσειν is 'smear secretly,' not smear underneath. Failure to see this has caused endless trouble to the editors; however, *καθ' ὑπέρτερον* is not satisfactory, and I conjecture *καθ' ὑπέρθυρον*. Cf. Herodas, ii. 65:

ἡ θύρη κατήραται

τῆς οἰκίης μεν, τῆς τελέω τρίτην μισθὸν

τὰ ὑπέρθυρ' ὀπτά;

in which passage the use of the phrase *θύρη κατήραται* suggests Theocritus' *θύρας ἀραξεν*, as Herod. ii. 34 οὐδ' ἦλθεν

πρὸς τὴν θύραν μεν νυκτός, οὐδ' ἔχων δᾶδας

τὴν οἰκίην ὑφῆψεν,

suggests Theocritus, ii. 127-8.

φλιάς καθ' ὑπέρθυρον then = on the lintel of his door. For the end of the end of the line I once suggested *ᾧσσε δὲ καὶ νῦν*, but *ᾧσσε* is not the right word. The Scholium *ᾧς ἐτι ἐνδέχεται καταδεθῆναι αὐτόν* does not help us: there was no time-limit for a spell; unless, indeed, it points to something like *ᾧς ἐτι καὶν' ᾧ* = 'while they (θρόνα) be fresh—and therefore potent.'

66. *κανήφορος*. See also Menander, *Epitrep.* 221:

ἐπεὶ τό γ' ἐπὶ τούτῳ τὸ τῆς θεοῦ φέρειν

κανοῦν ἐμοίγ' οἶόν τε νῦν ἐστ' ᾧ τάλαν

ἀγνὴ γάμων γάρ.

67. *ἄλσος ἐς Ἀρτέμιδος*: see Excursus C, on *Id.* ii.

68. *θηρία πομπεύσκε*. For beasts in religious processions see also Athenaeus, 201 c—the great *πομπή* of 275/4, in which were led 2,400 hounds, 450 sheep of different breeds, 26 Indian and 8 Aethiopian oxen, a polar bear (a white one at any rate), 14 leopards, 16 panthers, 5 lynxes, a giraffe, a rhinoceros, and 24 big lions.

Λάαινα. The lioness was one of the animals associated with Hecate in Cult. See Farnell, *Cults*, ii. 597; Roscher, *Lexicon*, 3176 (Mondgöttin); Porphyry, *de Abstin.* iii. 17 ἡ δὲ Ἑκάτη ταῦρος κύων λέαινα ἀκούουσα μᾶλλον ὑπακούει.

70. For *Θρᾷσσα* as a proper name see P.-H. *Inscrip. of Cos*, 301 *Θρᾷσσα Παρνασσῶ*.

76. *τὰ Λύκωνος*: cf. Herodas, v. 52 *παρὰ τὰ Μικκάλης*. Arist. *Wasps*, 1440.

164. *πόθον* k, p. 23. Perhaps rightly.

166. Compare Eurip. *Ion* 1150:

μελάμπεπλος δὲ Νῆξ ἀσείρωτον ζυγοῖς

ὄχημ' ἐπαλλεν· ἄστρα δ' ὠμάρτει θεῶ.

III.

PREFACE.

(add) While I adhere to the view expressed in the Introduction (p. 28, &c.) that we should not interpret the Idylls of Theocritus as veiled literary criticism I am now more inclined to see passing allusions to the poet's friends, made in a playful way and sometimes with a touch of malice. If the identification of Tityrus (Theocr. vii. 72) with Hermesianax is correct (see Introd. p. 20), there may be a hit at Hermesianax' tale of Arceophron and Arsinoe in the use of *παρκύπτουσα* here (l. 7; see Preface to Pseudo-Theocr. xxiii, Addenda).

31. *κοσκινόμαντις*. According to Halliday, *Greek Divination*, p. 218, the answer 'Yes' or 'No' was given by the unconscious movement of the person who held the sieve: compare the planchette. Halliday refers to Pliny, *N.H.* xxxvi. 142, and xxx. 14; Philostratus, *Vit. Apoll.* vi. 11; Tylor, *Primit. Culture*, i. 127 (ed. 2). Similarly the involuntary twitching of parts of the body are interpreted as signifying 'Yes,' 'No.' Cf. l. 37 *ἄλλεται ὀφθαλμός* . . . Halliday, *op. cit.* 172; Artemidor. *Onirocrit.* p. 269. *Ἀγροῖά* as proper name (with *παράβας* as common noun) in line 32 is preferred by Wilamowitz, *Textgesch.* p. 135; but for *Παράβας* see *S. G. D. I.* 4833 and 4859.

40. Hippomenes. The version is apparently from Philetas. See Rohde, *Griech. Rom.* p. 79; Philetas, fr. 15.

50. Endymion. See Roscher, *Lex. s. v. Σελήνη*, and for a Folk-lorist's interpretation see Frazer, *Dying God*, p. 90.

IV.

6. For Milo's feat cf. also Theodorus in Athen. x. 412 e (*Frag. Hist. Graec.* iv. 513) *Μίλων ἤσθιε μνᾶς κρεῶν εἴκοσι καὶ τοσαύτας ἄρτων, οἶνου τε τρεῖς χόας ἐπίνεν· ἐν δὲ Ὀλυμπία ταῦτον ἀναθέμενος τοῖς ἄμοις τετραετῇ καὶ τοῦτον περιενέγκας τὸ στάδιον μετὰ ταῦτα δαιτρεύσας μόνος αὐτὸν κατέφαγεν ἐν μίᾳ ἡμέρᾳ.*

For the sense assigned to *ῥαχέτ' ἄγων* cf. Polemo in Athen. x. 436:

οὐ βαθὺν οἰνοπότην Ἐρασίξενον ἢ δις ἐφεξῆς
ἀκρίτου φανερώς ῥαχέτ' ἔχουσα κύλιξ;

It is, however, possible that we should regard 'Milo' as a fictitious name (chosen from the association of the name with athletics) for the trainer who actually took Aegon to Olympia.

20-22. For sacrifices by *δημόται* see Theophrastus, *Characters*, xxiv (x) *περὶ μικρολογίας*, with Jebb's note, and Inscr. Cos, 383.

For the division of parts of the sacrificial beast among participants see also Inscr. Epidaur. (I.-G. iv. 914) *τοῖς Ἀσκληπιδί θύεν βὸν ἔρσενα καὶ ἡμονάοις βὸν ἔρσενα καὶ ἡμονάοις βὸν θέλειαν . . . σκέλος τὸ πρᾶτον βοὸς παρθένῳ τῷ θιῶι, τὸ δ' ἄτερον τοῖς ἱερομνάμονες φερόσθῳ· τοῦ δὲ δευτέρῳ τοῖς ἀοιδοῖς δόντῳ, τὸ δ' ἄτερον τοῖς φρουροῖς δόντῳ καὶ τένδοσθίδια.*

Inscr. Cos (S. G. D. I. 3636 = P.-H. 37) *Ἰκάδι βοὺς ὁ κριθεῖς*

θύεται Ζηνὶ Πολιτῇ καὶ ἔνδορα ἐνδέρεται . . . γέρη τοῦ βοὸς τῷ ἱερῇ δέρμα καὶ σκέλος· ἱερὰ ἱαρεὺς παρέχει τε καὶ ἥπατος ἥμισυ καὶ κοιλίας ἥμισυ, θναφόρῳ δὲ τοῦ σκέλεος τοῦ τῶν ἱεροποιῶν δίδεται ἀκρίσχιον, νώτου δίκρεας, ὑπώμια, αἱματίου ὕβελος τρικώλιος, Νεστορίδαι νώτου δίκρεας, ἱατροῖς κρέας, αὐλητῶν κρέας, χαλκίων καὶ κεραμίων ἑκατέροις τὸ κεφάλαιον, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα κρέα τὰς πόλεις.

These confirm the interpretation given in the note (2), and Schol. there quoted, that Battus hopes that this pestilent township may sacrifice a beast off which they won't get a decent meal.

A further clue to the meaning is possibly given by Athenaeus, 639 d, who quotes Macareus (author of 'Coan Sketches'—τὰ Κωακά) as saying that while generally it was a custom at many festivals for masters to entertain slaves, yet in Cos *ὅταν τῇ Ἡρᾷ θύωσι δοῦλοι οὐ παραγίνονται ἐπὶ τὴν εὐωχίαν*. Such exclusion from the Hera festival may be what gets Battus on the raw.

(2) The suggestion in my note that Lampriades is an eponymous hero of the deme should be rejected. In Herondas iv. 63 the son of Lamprius is called *Παταικίσκος* from the notorious *Παταικίαν* ὁ κλέπτῃς (Aesch. in *Ctes.* 189; Diog. Laert. vi. 39). The patronymic *Λαμπριάδης* may suggest the same person, and quality; in which case ὁ τῷ Λαμπριάδᾳ will mean 'those Charlie Peaces, the townsfolk.' See P. Giles in *Class. Review*, Dec. 1902, who suggests 'Sons of Belial.'

(3) I can find no convincing explanation of *κακοχράσμων*. The explanation of the word as = *δυστροπος* by Greg. Cor. 107 is clearly a mere guess. For Ahrens' conjecture *κακογράσμων*, cf. the words *γράφματα*, Inscr. Arg. I.-G. iv. 554 (Fraenkel, *ad loc.*) and the Cyprian gloss *καγῶ = καταγῶς* (Hoffmann, *Dial.* i. p. 136).

23. *Στομαλίμνον*. The name *Στομαλίμνη* is known as that of a village in Cos (Strabo, 657), and *ἡ Στομαλίμνη καλουμένη* (Strabo, xiii. 1. 31) is well known to all Homeric critics. It was a *τύφλον στόμα*—i. e. the river loses itself in shallows (like the Australian Murray) (Leaf, *Troy*, p. 385).

47. *κακὸν . . . δωσῶν*. Cf. Menander, *Περικειρ.* 209:

μέγα τί σοι κακὸν
δώσω.

49. Suspicion that the reading of the line is corrupt is aroused by the forms *εἶθε* for *αἶθε*, and *ἦν* for *ἦς*. Ahrens ingeniously conjectures *πείθην*, but the form *πεί* cannot be proven for Theocritus. *εἶθε*, however, is given by all good manuscripts in iv. 20, and the *κοινή*-form appears in Doric inscriptions as early as the third century B.C. *ἦν*, however, is not Doric, nor admitted in Doric.

πάταξα is given by MS. k alone. *πατάξω* the rest. For the *λαγωβόλον* see *Anth. Pal.* vi. 106:

τὰν ἐκ κοτίνιο καλαύροπα, τὰν πόκα τήνος
πολλάκι βομβητὰν ἐκ χερὸς ἡκροβόλει.

49. (2) Other examples are Inscr. Elis, S. G. D. I. 1149 *τῷ Διὶ Ὀλυμπίῳ*. Inscr. Cos, P.-H. 119 *ἐς τοὺς θεοὺς Σεβαστοῖς*. Herodas, i. 30 *ὁ βασιλεὺς χρηστός* (Nairn, *ad loc.*).

52. κακῶς ὄλοιτο. Cf. also:

κακὸν κακῶς σὲ ἀπολέσειαν οἱ θεοί

(Poet. ap. Athen. 150 c).

ὦ κάκιστ' ἀπολούμενοι.

δίκας λέγοντες περιπατεῖτε

(Menander, *Epitrep.* 11).

So in statements κακὸς κακῶς ἀπώλετο in Demosthenes. The instances show that the formula is equivalent to a vigorous oath.

V.

21. οὐδὲν ἱερόν. Cf. Athenaeus, 234 d εὐρίσκομεν τὸν παράσιτον ἱερόν τι χρῆμα.

28. For the construction cf. also Demosth. *Phil.* i. 12 ἥπερ (τύχη) αἰεὶ βέλτιον ἢ ἡμεῖς ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιμελούμεθα (scil. ἐπιμελείται).

36. Compare also Dinarchus, *cont. Dem.* § 66 τισὶν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἕκαστος ὑμῶν τὴν πατρίαν ἐστὶν οἰκάδ' ἀπελθὼν ἰδεῖν τολμήσει;

83. Κάρνεα. I know no evidence for the Κάρνεα in South Italy. We have it in Cos (Paton and Hicks, No. 38); Sicily (Gela) μὴν Κάρνειος *I.-G.* xiv. 256; but the absence of evidence for South Italy is not sufficient to force us to transfer the scene to another place. Inscriptions are few in South Italy, and wherever there was a Dorian community there was probably a Κάρνεα.

121. σκίλλας. See Artemidorus, *Onirocrit.*, records some of the folk-lore of this plant. σκίλλα γεωργοῖς μὲν ἀφορίας ἐστὶ σημαντικὴ διὰ τὸ μηδὲν ἐδώδιμον ἔχειν, ποιμέσι δὲ ἀγαθὴ ὅτι φύσει συμβέβηκεν αὐτὴν λύκων εἶναι φαρμακικήν· ἀγαθὴ δ' ἂν εἴη πᾶσι τοῖς ἐν φροντίδι καὶ λύπῃ οὔσι. καθάρσιος γὰρ εἶναι νενομίσται. See also on *Id.* vii. 107, and see G. H. Macurdy in *Class. Quarterly*, ix. 2 (1915), on popular Greek herb-lore.

VI.

38. λευκοτέραν. So Pindar, *Nem.* iv. 132 στάλαν Παρίου λίθου λευκοτέραν.

39. ἐπτύσα. Cf. Theocr. ii. 61; vii. 127. Spitting drives back the evil from the threatened person. See Theophrastus 28 (16) (περὶ δεισιδαιμονίας) 'The "superstitious man" is οἷος μαινόμενον ἰδὼν ἢ ἐπιληπτὸν φρίξας εἰς κόλπον πτύσαι.' Pliny, *N. H.* xxviii. 4. 7 'despuimus comitiales morbos, hoc est contagia regerimus; simili modo et fascinationes repercutimus dextraeque clauditis occursum.' Cf. Frazer, *Taboo*, p. 279, note 4: 'To spit upon the hair before throwing it away is thought to be a sufficient safeguard against its use by witches.' Frazer, *Dying God*, p. 61: 'When a Masai perceives the flash of a meteor he spits several times and says, Be lost, stay away from me.' See Hollis, *The Masai* (Oxford, 1905), p. 316. Cf. Mayor on Juvenal, vii. 112.

40. ταῦτα . . . ἐξεδίδαξε. He would hardly need to be taught that spitting averts an evil thing, and what Cottytaris taught

him was perhaps the art of 'Lekanomaney' or divination by the reflection of an image (l. 35 ἐς πόντον ἐσέβλεπον). See Halliday, *Greek Divination*, s.v. p. 150; Augustine, *de Civ. Dei*, vii. 35; Pausanias, vii. 21. 12.

Or we may see here an instance of that fear that if one's reflection is cast on water, his reflection and his soul with it may be dragged under by the water sprites. See Frazer, *Taboo*, p. 94.

VII.

31. θαλυσιάς, &c. The festival is not that of Harvest but of the Winnowing (see l. 156). Hence the time of year is late summer (l. 143 ὥσθεν θέρεος μάλα πίονος, ὥσδε δ' ὀπώρας). See Frazer, *Spirits of the Corn and Wild*, i. 47, who shows that in ancient Greece firstfruits were offered at the time that the grapes were trodden (l. 25 λανὼν ἐπὶ θρώσκει, and cf. *An. Pal.* vi. 225:

Ἡρῶσσαι, τέκνα θεῶν δέξασθε . . .
δράγματα καὶ χλωροὺς ἐκ καλάμης στεφάνους
ἄσσ' ἀπὸ λικμητοῦ δεκατεύεται).

Harvest was in June (σίτον ἀκμάζοντος).

This offering of the firstfruits was not so much a thank-offering for blessings past, as a propitiatory sacrifice for the coming season (*do ut des*, not *do quod dederis*), made at the autumn ploughing when the farmer is looking anxiously for rain. Xenophon, *Oecon.* 17 ἐπειδὴν δ' μετοπαρινὸς χρόνος ἔλθῃ, πάντες που οἱ ἀνθρώποι πρὸς τὸν θεὸν ἀποβλέπουσι, ὅποτε βρέξας τὴν γῆν ἀφήσει αὐτοὺς σπεῖρειν. So at Eleusis there was the Festival of the προηρόσσαι (Hesych. s.v.), and in Sicily the sacrifice to Demeter was held when the sowing of the corn began. The concluding lines of the *Idyll* (ἀ δὲ γελάσσαι δράγματα καὶ μάκνας ἐν ἀμφοτέροις ἐχοῖσα) refer clearly to some form of the 'Corn Maiden' (or Kirnbaby). See Frazer, *Spirits of the Corn and Wild*, i. 208, 140, 135, 151, 157; who quotes (*inter alia*) from Hutchinson, *History of Northumberland*: 'I have seen in some places an image apparelled in great finery, crowned with flowers, a sheaf of corn placed under her arm, and a sickle in her hand, carried out of the village in the morning of the conclusive reaping day, with music and much clamour of the reapers, into the field, where it stands fixed on a pole all day, and, when the reaping is done, is brought home in like manner. This they call the Harvest Queen, and it represents the Roman Ceres.'

58. ἰσχατα φυκία. Rather = 'the seaweed far up on the shore'—the seaweed that has been thrown by previous gales beyond high-water mark. Cf. *Iliad* ix. 7 πολλὸν δὲ παρέξ ἄλα φύκος ἔχευαν.

65. Πτελεατικόν. Πτελέα is possibly the same as the Πέλη in Cos which is mentioned in *S. G. D. I.* 3325; cf. Paton and Hicks, p. 213.

Of the Coan wines (1) one was dark and dry, chiefly valued for its tonic properties; cf. Hippocrates, v. 233 (Littre) καὶ πινέτω οἶνον αὐστηρὸν Κῶον ὡς μελάντατον. Cf. Marquardt, *Privat-Leben*, p. 439.

(2) The other was a light sweet wine; see Athenaeus, i. 32 d ἱκανῶς δὲ καὶ ὁ Κῶος τεθαλάττεται and 26 b ἡδὺν γὰρ εἶναι τὸν οἶνον παρεγχεομένης θαλάσσης.

93. The only indisputable instance known to me of Ζεὺς = Πτολεμαῖος is *Anth. Pal.* vii. 418 α καὶ Δία θρεψαμένη Κῶς. Such phrases as Ἀφροδίτη-Βερενίκη (note on Theocr. xvii. 50, Addenda) in the Papyri are no support for the use, and few will follow Wilamowitz in seeing here 'eine unverkennbare Hindeutung auf Theokrit's Besuch in Alexandria' (W.-M. *Textgesch.* p. 161).

96. On sneezing as a lucky omen see also Athenaeus 66 c ὅτι δὲ ἱερὰν ἐνύμειον τὴν κεφαλὴν δῆλον ἐκ τοῦ κατ' αὐτῆς ὀνύειν καὶ τοὺς γιγνομένους ἀπ' αὐτῆς πταρμούς προσκυνεῖν ὡς ἱεροῦς; and Xenophon, *Anab.* iii. 2. 8, &c.

107. σκίλλαις . . . μαστίσδοιεν. Farnell, *Cults of Greek States*, v. 435, suggests, as an explanation, that 'as the plant was supposed to have a quickening and purifying effect, the object of this discipline was not punishment and insult but stimulative magic, whereby the life-giving power of the deity might be restored.' For the quickening effect of the σκίλλα see Athenaeus, iii. 77 e (quoting Theophr. *H. P.* ii. 5. 5) τὴν συκὴν ἐὰν ἐν σκίλλῃ φυτευθῇ θάττον παραγινέσθαι καὶ ὑπὸ σκωλήκων μὴ διαφθείρεσθαι· καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν σκίλλῃ φυτευθέντα καὶ θάττον αὐξάνεσθαι καὶ ἐμβλαστὴ γέγενεσθαι.

But Theocritus surely took the ceremony to be one of punishment (see l. 110), and instances of the punishment of a God (or a Saint) for not doing his job are familiar enough. See instances given in Frazer, *Kingship*, p. 101.

111-14. That is, may your summer pasture be in the tropics, and your winter pasture in the frozen north. Pan is regarded as a shepherd who changes his pasture from lowland to hills according to the season. Cf. Vergil, *Ecl.* x. 65.

115. Βυβλίδος. Kaunos, son of Miletus and Areia, being enamoured of his own sister Byblis, wandered into strange lands to forget. Byblis hanged herself. The fountain was called after her. For various versions of the tale see Anton. *Liberalis*, 30; Ovid, *Metam.* ix. 441 sqq.; Schol. Theocr. vii. 115; Parthenius, ii, and Frag. 32. See Rohde, *Griech. Roman*, p. 101.

138. Compare the description of summer in the Greek dells, in Poet. Anon. in *Tebtunis Papyri*, i. p. 3:

ξουθὰ δ' ἐγγύφων' ὄρνεα δι' ἐφετὰν ἐρῆμον
δρίος ἀκροῖς ἐπὶ κλωσὶ
πίτυος ἡμέν' ἐμινύριζ' ἐπιττύβιζεν
κέλαδον παντομυγῇ, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀρχετο
τὰ δ' ἐμελλεν, τὰ δ' ἐσίγα, τὰ δ' ἐβώστρει·
τότ' ὄρη λαλεῦσι φωναῖς, φιλέρημος δὲ νάπαισι
λάλος ἀνταμείβει· ἀχῶ· πιθανὰ δ' ἐργάτιδες σιμποπρόσωποι
μέλισσαι θαμινὰ θέρους ἔριθοι
λιπόκεντροι ξουθύπτεροι πηλουργοὶ βαρναχεῖς
δυσέρωτες ἀσκεπεῖς τὸ γλυκὺ νέκταρ μελιτόρρυτον ἀρύουσι.

This overloading of epithets is characteristic of the Dithyramb (cf. Timotheus), and stands in sharp contrast with the simple description of Theocritus.

146. βραβίλοισι. Athenaeus, ii. 49 f Κλέαρχος δ' ὁ Περιπατητικὸς φησι Ῥοδίου καὶ Σικελιώτας βράβυλα καλεῖν τὰ κοκκύμηλα, ὡς καὶ Θεόκριτος. ἔστι δὲ τοῦτο τὸ ἀκρόδρυον μικρότερον μὲν τῇ περιφορᾷ τῶν κοκκύμηλων, τῇ δ' ἐδωδῇ τὸ αὐτό, πλὴν ὀλίγον δριμύτερον.

148. The praise of the excellence of the water is seen to be in place here when we remember that the Greeks were fastidious about the quality of the water which they mixed with their wine. See Athenaeus, i. 33 b Κῶφ δὲ καὶ Μυνδίφ καὶ Ἀλικαρνασίφ καὶ παντὶ τῷ ἱκανῶς τεθαλαττωμένῳ συνάδει τὰ σκληρὰ τῶν ὑδάτων οἶον κρηναῖα καὶ ὄμβρια ἐὰν ᾗ διαυλισμένα καὶ πλείονα χρόνον καθεσταμένα.

Athen. 42 e πολλαχοῦ δ' εἰσὶ κρήναι αἱ μὲν ποτιμώτεραι καὶ οἰνωδέστεραι.

Athen. 38 d. There was an altar to Dionysos at Athens ἐν τῷ τῶν Ὀρῶν ἱερῷ in memory of the discovery of mixing water with wine, and near it an altar to the Nymphs, ὑπόμνημα τοῖς χρωμένοις τῇς κρασέως.

VIII.

PREFACE.

Wilamowitz-Moellendorff's argument is as follows: 'Bekanntlich sind seine Gedichte deshalb εἰδύλλια weil sie jedes für sich ein εἶδος bilden: das tun sie weil sie als Einzelwesen zu existieren bestimmt sind, und zwei Jahrhunderte lang so existiert haben. Darin liegt, dass sie einen einzelnen Titel führen mussten und in der Zeit des Theokritos musste der Dichter selbst seinen Werken Namen geben. Daher tragen seine Gedichte alle auch in den späteren Sammlungen Namen, zum Teil sehr besonders gewählte. Die Homonymie aber ist damit so gut wie verboten. Schon deshalb würden Βουκολιασταὶ β' und γ' unecht sein.'

On this argument W.-M. would doubtless condemn as spurious Tennyson's *Northern Farmer—New Style*, or *Locksley Hall sixty years after*!

2. ὡς φαντί. Who says? It looks as if Theocritus was here drawing on some known literary source, and as if this were a case of that peculiarity noted by E. Rohde (*Griech. Roman*) that the Alexandrians do not invent, and like to appeal to their authorities. ἀμάρτυρον οὐδὲν αἶδω says Callimachus. Cf. Apoll. Rhod. i. 18, 59, 123, 153; Ovid, *Metam.* xiii. 733.

51. Schol. k has πρὸς τὸν τράγον φησὶν ᾧ καλέ, which lends support to Ahrens' reading ἴθ' ᾧ καλέ· καὶ λέγε 'Μίλων,' &c. Cf. Wilamowitz, *Textgesch.* pp. 35-6, who would also read αἱ σιμαί (unnecessarily) and ὡς βάθος or ἐς βάθος ὕλας eliminating the false form ᾧ. See note ad loc.

IX.

3. ἀφέντες ἐπι, conj. Edmunds: which makes sense, but the lines as we have them were so read by Eustathius, or his original authority (Eustath. 1627. 30), and his scholiast (see Ahrens).

X.

41. For reaper songs (Chanties) see Athenaeus, 618 d; Aristoph. *Frogs* 1296, with Tucker's note. For the whole question of the Lityerses song see Frazer, *Spirits of the Corn and Wild*, p. 216. We might well regard this specimen as a sort of chanty sung by the reapers to their work (*ἄδιον οὕτως ἐργαζῆν*).

XI.

71. σφύζειν. See Addenda, Introd. p. 10-14 on 'Nicias.' In the use of σφύζειν, I think we have a sly hit at Nicias' medical studies under Erasistratus; for according to Galen, v. 76 (quoted by Susemihl, *A. L. G.* ch. xxiv, p. 793), Hippocrates and Erasistratus used the words σφύζειν and σφυγμός not of normal pulse but of violent throbbing; not of πᾶσαν ἀρτηριῶν κίνησιν, but of τὴν μεγάλην καὶ σφοδρὰν ἢ τὴν αἰσθητὴν αὐτῷ τῷ κάμνοντι κίνησιν. Cf. Galen, v. 761 'Ερασίστρατος εἰσφέρει οὐ τὴν κατὰ φύσιν ἐν ἀρτηρίαις κίνησιν ὀνομάζειν σφυγμόν ἀλλὰ μόνον τὴν ἐπὶ φλεγμονῇ. But this view did not gain acceptance for (Galen, viii. 498) ἡ Πραξαγόρου τε καὶ Ἡροφίλου χρήσις ἐστὶ καὶ εἰς τὴνδε κρατεῖ σφυγμόν γὰρ οὗτοι πᾶσαν ἀρτηριῶν κίνησιν τὴν αἰσθητὴν καλοῦσι. There would be still further point in this if we could accept the theory that Praxagoras the doctor is Praxagoras the father of Theocritus (Paton and Hicks, *Inscript. of Cos*, Append. i); but see my Introduction, pp. 8-9.

XII.

14. Perhaps πάλιν, ὡς καὶ ὁ Θεσσαλός, εἶποι (Wilamowitz) should be adopted. εἶποι is then in the same construction as φαίη. αἶτας is more familiar as a Laconian term than as Thesalian.

For εἰσπνηλος—εἰσπνεῖν—see Aelian, *V. H.* iii. 12 αὐτοὶ οἱ παῖδες δέονται τῶν ἐραστῶν εἰσπνεῖν αὐτοῖς. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ ἐστὶν αὕτη ἢ φωνὴ ἐρᾶν δεῖν (? πνεῖν) λέγουσα.

35. ἐπιβῶται is regarded by Wilamowitz as 'korrekt ionisch' (*Textgesch.* p. 27).

37. For the omission of the verb in μὴ φαῦλος ἐτητύμω cf. Dion. Hal. *de Lysia*, ii. 477 ὑποπτέω μήποτ' οὐ Λυσίου ὁ λόγος, where ἐστὶ is understood.

I have restored the *vulgata lectio* φαῦλον as ἀμείβουσι is more easily understood than ἀμείβεται.

XIII.

PREFACE.

For various versions of the Hylas story see Rohde, *Griech. Roman*, p. 113, note.

Wilamowitz-Moellendorff (*Textgesch.* p. 177) sets forth once more the theory that this poem was written to reprove Apollonius Rhodius and his school, and in like manner

Idyll xxii was designed as a corrective to the New Epic. In addition to the objections to the theory which are mentioned in my Introd. pp. 27-31, it should be noted that the Argonaut legend had already been treated by Philetas in his *Τηλεφος*. (Schol. Ap. Rhod. iv. 1141 ἐν Τηλέφῳ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Ἀλκινόου οἰκίᾳ τὸν γάμον τοῦ Ἰάσονος καὶ τῆς Μηδείας γεγενῆσθαι φησι), and also by Antimachus, whose 'Lyde' was widely read (τὶς οὐκ ἀνέλεξατο Λύδην, Asclep. in *An. Pal.* ix. 63), and whose 'Thebais' was of huge compass (Porphyr. ad Horat. *A. P.* 136). The Argonaut saga was told in the 'Lyde.' Schol. Ap. Rhod. iv. 1153 ἰστέον ὅτι Τιμαίου λέγοντος ἐν Κερκύρᾳ τοὺς γάμους ἀχθῆναι . . . Ἀντίμαχος ἐν Λύδῃ ἐν Κόλχοις πλησίον τοῦ ποταμοῦ μνηναὶ αὐτῇ φησι τὸν Ἰάσονα. Cf. Antimachus, frag. 74 τό ρά οἱ ἀγχιλεχὺς κρέματο περὶ πᾶσσαλον αἰεὶ with Theocr. xxiv. 42, on which Duebner justly remarks: 'Haec ita comparata sunt ut non temere suspiceris Antimachum quoque illa de Ampitryone dixisse et Theocritum idem argumentum aemulo studio tractasse.'

In his treatment of legends Antimachus was garrulous to a degree, and preferred the recondite to the familiar, the obscure to the obvious. Cf. *An. Pal.* vii. 409:

στίχον αἶνεσον Ἀντιμάχοιο
εἰ τὴν ἄτριπτον καὶ ἀνέμβατον ἀτραπὸν ἄλλοις
μαίεται.

He was one of Callimachus' *bêtes noires*. Callim. frag. 74 b (441) Λύδη καὶ παχὺ γράμμα καὶ οὐ τορὺν. If, therefore, we desire to find a poet to whose manner Theocritus is opposed we need not go further than this Antimachus (see also Rohde, *Griech. Roman*, p. 23).

Wilamowitz' argument that the association of Heracles and Telamon 'proves' imitation of Apoll. Rhodius is sadly weakened by the fact that these two were associated in the expedition against Laomedon in the version adopted by Isocrates, 192 a.

7. πλοκαμίδα φορεῦντος = κάρη κομώντα. There seems to be here some unexplained reference or allusion, perhaps to some literary source known to Nicias, perhaps to painting. But see Legrand, *Étude*, pp. 224-6, who rejects the theory propounded by Brunn (*Die griech. Bukoliker und die Bildende Kunst*, 1879) that Theocritus is frequently indebted to painting and sculpture both for subjects and for details.

73. ἦρωες . . . ἠρώησε. Cancel the note *ad loc.* The point of the pun and jest is that the ἦρωες, the Argonauts, made fun of Heracles when he rejoined—'You're a nice sort of ἦρωες: more ἠρώησας than ἦρωες about you—a nice sort of skipper, aren't you, skipping off like that and coming overland on foot.' The reduction of the heroic style to the 'familiar' and colloquial is thoroughly Theocritean. See Introd. p. 29, &c.

XIV.

6. The wandering Pythagorean teachers are a favourite butt for the wit of the New Comedy. See Athenaeus, 163

Πυθαγορικὸς δόξας εἶναι ὑμῶν τῶν Κυνικῶν τρόπον ἔζη, κομῶν καὶ ῥυπῶν καὶ ἀνυποδητῶν. *ib.* 161 e, and Starkie on Aristoph. *Clouds* 103. Lucian, *Zeus Trag.* i. ὡχρὸς φιλοσόφου τὸ χρώμ' ἔχων: Antiphanes, ap. Athen. 60 d:

οὐδεὶς κρέως παρόντος ἐσθίει θύμον
οὐδ' οἱ δοκοῦντες Πυθαγορίζειν.

15. βίβλινον οἶνον . . . See Archestratus, ap. Athen. 29 b:

τὸν δ' ἀπὸ Φοινίκης ἱερὰς τὸν βύβλινον αἰνῶ
οὐ μέντοι κείνῳ γε (i. e. Lesbian) παρεξισῶ αὐτόν· ἐὰν γὰρ
ἐξαίφνης αὐτοῦ γενησῇ μὴ πρόσθεν ἐθισθεὶς
εὐωδὴς μὲν σοι δόξει τοῦ Λεσβίου εἶναι
μᾶλλον· ἔχει γὰρ τοῦτο χρόνου διὰ μῆκος ἀπλᾶτον.

The origin of the name βίβλινος was disputed in antiquity. Even Athenaeus did not know. See Schol. Theocr. xiv. 15; Athenaeus, ii. 31, who quotes various views.

38. τὰ σὰ δάκρυα MSS. (τὰ δάκρυα k, D) cannot be right. τεὰ is the only Doric form, and must be restored (with Ahrens).

[Other conjectures are, τήνῳ τεὰ δάκρυσι μᾶλα βέοντι, Ahrens, taking μᾶλα = cheeks, a meaning sufficiently well known. τήνῳ τεὰ δάκρυα; ἀλλὰ βέοντω Wilamowitz (βέοντω 3rd plur. imperat. and normal Doric form), *Textgesch.* p. 41 note. In the *Megara* passage Wilamowitz misunderstands κατὰ βλεφάρων and mistranslates 'über die Brauen' (!): hence he would read there γλαφυρῶν and take μήλων as = 'cheeks.']

43. αἶνος. Defined by Ammonius (*de diff. Vocab.*) as λόγος κατὰ ἀνάπλασιν μυθικὴν ἀπὸ ἀλόγων ζώων ἢ φυτῶν—a good example is afforded by Callimachus, *Iambi* (*Oxyr. Papyr.* No. 1011. 211 sqq.).

The αἶνος refers not to the manner of Cynisca's departure, but to her total loss. In this the Scholiast is right, and ταύρους should certainly be restored for κενταύρους in the text of the Scholium. The sense is, 'She's as hard to get back as a bull that has taken to the bush.'

44. εἵκατι . . . Mr. Edmonds conjectures εἰκάδι: explaining 'That was on the 20th. This is the 8th, 9th, 10th. So in a week (δέκ' ἄλλαι) it will be full two months.' But the Greek of ταὶ δ' ὀκτώ, ταὶ δ' ἐννέα is impossible; a Greek, running off days of the month in succession, says τετράς πεμπτὰς ἐκτάς, &c., not τέσσαρες πέντε ἕξ, and the repetition of the article is bad.

51. The proverb occurs in Demosthenes, l. 26 (1215) γελάσαντα δ' ἔφασαν αὐτὸν εἰπεῖν, ἄρτι μὲν πίττης γεύεται, ἐβούλετο γὰρ Ἀθηναῖος εἶναι, which shows that it was local Athenian slang ('we are in the soup'!).

The Scholiast explains rightly παρσιμία ἐστὶ· λέγεται δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς ἀηδὲς πρᾶγμα ἐμπεσόντων καὶ δυσδιεξιτήτως ἀπαλλασσομένων.

For φασὶ cf. Menander, *Epilep.* 223:

ἀγνὴ γάμων γάρ. φασίν, ἡμέραν τρίτην
ἤδη καθήμαι.

γεύμεθα. Tucker in *Class. Rev.* xii, 1898, ingeniously conjectures μὲν γεύμα τε.

The conjecture μὲν γεύμα τι πίσεως is in some measure supported by Herodas, ii. 4 ἐγὼ δὲ μὲν ἄρτους where τρώγω is understood (see Nairn, *ad loc.*), but the presence of the verb in the Demosthenes passage is against its omission here.

53. Ἐπιχάλκω can hardly be right as a proper name (= daughter of Epichalcus). ὑποχάλκω (adject.), which is given as v. l. in Schol. and k, might be explained as = κίβδηλος (so in Plutarch, *de Educ. Liberis*, and Plato, *Rep.* 415 b; cf. ὑπόβυλος).

Edmonds makes τὰς ἐπιχάλκω = 'Mistress Brassbound,' contemporary slang for the soldiers' shield.

I do not know on what authority he proposes this. It is not probable.

XV.

3. ἔχει κάλλιστα = 'It will do nicely as it is.' See Plutarch, *Moral.* 22 f ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ "καλῶς" φάμεν "ἔχειν" καὶ χαίρειν κελεύομεν ὅταν μὴ δεώμεθα μηδὲν λαμβάνειν.

15. Wilamowitz emends excellently to:

(λέγομεν δὲ πρόαν θην
πάππα, νίτρον . . . ἀγοράσδειν).

('We said the other day, "Daddy, go and buy . . .") ἀγοράσδειν is infinitive = imperative.

19. πόκως. One of the many examples of a poetical word reappearing in the spoken κοινή. (See Mayser, *Gram. d. Pap.* p. 29.)

30. μὴ δὴ πολὺ λαστρί. E. Schwartz. A very good conjecture. Cf. Herodas, vi. 10 νῦν αὐτὸν ἐκμάσσεις τε καὶ ποεὶς λαμπρὸν ὅτ' ἐστὶ χρεῖη λαστρί, where the word is used in abuse of a servant in a passage resembling this. Nairn, *ad loc.*, quotes Aselepiades, *Anth. Pal.* v. 181:

λῆστην οὐ θεράποντ' ἔχομεν.

38. κατὰ γνώμαν. Cf. *Epist. Priv. Graec.* 2 (Flinders Petrie, *Pap.* ii. 11. 2) εἰ ἔρρωσαι καὶ τὰ λοιπά σοι κατὰ γνώμην ἐστί, καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι.

τοῦτο κάλ' εἶπες. The reading is very doubtful. κα εἶπες k, M, Junt. καλὸν MSS. plerique. κάλ' has no good support. ναὶ καλὸν εἶπας D. The Scholiast has τοῦτο ἀληθὲς εἶπες, but this does not prove that he had καλὸν in his text.

43. τὰν αὐλείαν. Cf. Theophr. xxiii (περὶ ἀπιστ.) εἰ δ' μοχλὸς εἰς τὴν θύραν τὴν αὐλείαν ἐμβέβληται. Theophr. xxi (π. κακολογ.) ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν τὴν αὐλείαν ὑπακούειν.

48. For the evil reputation of Egypt and the Egyptians cf. Aristoph. *Clouds* 1129:

ὥστ' ἴσως βουλήσεται
κὰν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ τυχεῖν ὦν μᾶλλον ἢ κρίναι κακῶς.

Schol. Ven. *ad loc.* ὡς ἐπὶ κατάρας· ἐπεὶ ὡς ληστευομένη διεβάλλετο ἡ Αἰγύπτος. See Starkie, *ad loc.*, who quotes Αἰγυπτιάζειν as = 'to

be a heathen Chinese.' Arist. *Thesmoph.* 922; Cratinus, in Kock, i. 119.

50. For Meineke's *ἐρινοί* cf. Sophocles, ap. Athen. 76 d (= frag. 183 Nauck) *πέπων ἐρινός, ἀχρεῖος ὢν, ἐς βρώσιν ἄλλους ἐξερινάζεις λόγῳ*.

64. *ὥς Ζεὺς ἄγαγεν Ἥραν*. Additional point is given to this by Callimachus in *Oxyrh. Pap.* 1011. 4 *Ἥραν γὰρ κοτέ φασι, &c.* With Schol. Townl. Ξ. 296 *τὸν Δία φασὶ ἐν Σάμφι λάθρα τῶν γονέων διαπαρθενεῦσαι τὴν Ἥραν . . .*

74. *καὶς ὥρας κῆπειτα*, 'next year and for always.' Cf. also Plato, *Ep.* vii. 346 *μένε τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν οὐτον, εἰς δὲ ὥρας ἀπιθί*: Arist. *Clouds* 562 *εἰς τὰς ὥρας τὰς ἐτέρας*.

h. hymn. 26:

*καὶ σὺ μὲν οὕτω χαῖρε, πολυστάφυλ' ὦ Διόνυσε,
δὺς δ' ἡμᾶς χαίροντας ἐς ὥρας αὐτὶς ἐκέσθαι,
ἐκ δ' αὖθ' ὥρων ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐνιαυτούς.*

Somewhat differently Arist. *Thesmoph.* 950 *ἐκ τῶν ὥρων εἰς τὰς ὥρας*. Isyllus *ὥραις ἐξ ὥρων νόμον αἰὲ τόνδε σέβοντας*. ('Year in, year out.')

81. *τάκριβία γράμματα*. Compare the description of the Pavilion in the great *πομπή* of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Athenaeus, 196 e-197 b *ψιλαὶ δὲ Περσικαὶ τὴν ἀνὰ μέσον τῶν ποδῶν χώραν ἐκάλυπτον, ἀκριβῆ τὴν εὐγραμμίαν τῶν ἐνυφασμένων ἔχουσιν ζωδίων*.

87. Cf. Callimachus (*Oxyrh. Pap.* 1011. 277) *φεῦ τῶν ἀτρύτων οἶα κωτιλλίζουσι*.

A mere *chatterer* is *χειδόνων λαλίστερος* (Theophr. xix).

100. On this and similar Hymns see Sikes and Allen, *Homeric Hymns*, p. lx 'As new forms of art appeared, the rhapsodic hymn lost its dignity and importance, and its place was taken by different forms of *melos*. The hexameter hymn continued to be written for private rites and mysteries, or on a smaller scale, in unworthy hands, for the public service of cult centres. A glorified specimen of the later sort was inserted by Theocritus in *Id.* xv.'

For short ritual hymns in the good classical period see Adami in *Jahrb. f. class. Phil.* 1901, pp. 213-62. Other specimens are afforded by Isyllus of Epidaurus; while the new fragments of Pindar's Paeans give us an example of the ritual *melos*.

Callimachus' so-called hymns are not intended for any festival, but are only literary curiosities.

Mr. Matthew Arnold in his essay on this poem deplores its utter lack of religious feeling. So, I think, did Theocritus himself deplore the perversion of a deep-felt Eastern cult (even if it was one of 'Ye beastlie deuices of ye heathen') into a fashionable show, in which the chief performer is a professional artiste from the 'Variety Stage'; and in this *Idyll* he intentionally mocks at the insincerity of Hellenistic cults as practised in the capital of the Ptolemies. Away in Syria and Palestine there would still be 'women weeping for Thammuz' (Ezekiel viii. 14); believing in Thammuz; but here in Alexandria the cult has become an occasion for theatrical display and ostentation (*ἀκούω χρῆμα καλὸν τι κοσμεῖν*

τὰν βασίλισσαν) as though a mediaeval Passion Play were performed in a Music Hall, and the part of the Madonna taken by a popular *danseuse*.

103. The *ὥραι* are perhaps represented in the *πομπή* of the festival as they were in the festival of 275/4 (Athenaeus, 198 b) in which there marched symbolic figures of *Ἐνιαυτός*, *Πεντετηρίς*, and *Ἥραι τέσσαρες διεσκευασμένοι καὶ ἐκάστη φέρουσα τοὺς ἰδίου καρπούς*.

139. *γεραίτερος*. So MSS. except h (6) and s which have *γεραίτατος*. The use of the comparative for superlative becomes very common in the colloquial *κοινή* (hence it is justified in l. 145); e.g. *Tebtunis Papyr.* 33 *ἐν μείζονι ἀξιώματι καὶ τιμῇ κείμενος*. See Moulton in *Class. Review*, 1904, p. 154. An early example seems to be given by Lysias, xiii. 67 *τέτταρες ἀδελφοὶ . . . τούτων εἰς μὲν ὁ πρεσβύτερος*.

143. *ἴλαθι, κ.τ.λ.* Wilamowitz, with some probability, keeps the reading of k, viz.: *ἐς νέον εὐθυμεύσας*, i.e. 'be propitious now and next year. It was well with us when you came, and when you come you will be welcome' (*Textgesch.* p. 50).

XVI.

PREFACE.

The dialect is a mixture of Doric and Ionic forms, and the determination of the original reading is uncertain. The family of MSS. represented by 23, L, and M here goes asunder from the rest. See Wilamowitz' collation in *Textgesch.* pp. 56-61 and *ib.* p. 65. I have not attempted to introduce uniformity, and the original cannot have been uniform. The same irregularity is found in the text of Isyllus of Epidaurus which is preserved in contemporary inscriptions.

44. *κείνος ἀοιδός*. In view of the mixture of dialect in the poem no exception can be taken to the form *κείνος* which is given by all good MSS. The verse is quoted by Hermogenes *περι ἰδεῶν* (Spengel, ii. 389) with *δεινός*; and the Scholiast of Hermogenes *θείος* (so M, 23, L) *ἰστέον ἐν τοῖς νῦν φερομένοις Θεοκριτέοις 'εἰ μὴ θεῖος ἀοιδός' γέγραπται· πολὺ δ' ἐκεῖ τὸ 'δεινός' οἰκειότερον*.

Cf. Wilamowitz, *Textgesch.* pp. 58 and 61.

XVII.

14. The form *Λαγίδας* (with *ι*) is attested by Heliodorus (*Grammat. Graeci*, I. iii. 367. 30).

50. *ἱᾶς δ' ἀπεδάσσατο τιμᾶς*. Mitteis and Wilcken, *op. cit.* i. 2. 134, note that in private cults many of the Egyptian queens are equalized with Greek divinities. Thus we have *Ἀφροδίτη Βερενίκη*, in Papr. cit. *τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀνοικοδομήσαντος ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ τόπῳ ἱερὸν Συρίας θεοῦ καὶ Ἀφροδίτης Βερενίκης*. Date 222 B. C.

79. See Flinders Petrie, *Pap.* iii. n. 75 which shows that in the Fayûm, in the time of Euergetes I, 134,315½ 'arourae' were planted with wheat, 26,260 with barley. 'Aroura' = 2,756 sq. metres.)

80-94. For the population, &c., of Egypt in Hellenistic and late times see Jouguet, *La Vie municipale dans l'Égypte romaine* (Paris 1911), p. 44, who quotes Diodorus, i. 31. 6 ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν ἀρχαίων χρόνων εἶχε κώμας ἀξιολόγους καὶ πόλεις πλείους τῶν μυρίων καὶ ὀκτακισχιλίων ὥς ἐν ταῖς ἱεραῖς ἀναγραφαῖς ὕρην ἔστι κατακεχωρισμένον· ἐπὶ δὲ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λάγου πλείους τῶν τρισμυρίων ἡριθμήθησαν, ὧν τὸ πλῆθος διαμεμένηκεν ἕως τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνων.

Wilcken (*Ostraka*, p. 488) estimates the population at 7,000,000.

Each nome (νομός) had its metropolis which was at once the religious centre and seat of administration. These "metropoleis" had no sort of autonomy and were legally no more than big villages. That their names are often compounded with -πόλεις has no juristic significance. The names are generally translations of Egyptian names which denote a place as "the town" of such and such a god. In addition to the metropolis the Nome was composed of numerous villages with the village lands subject to the administration of the Nome-officials in the metropolis' (Wilcken, *Grundz. und Chrestomathie*, I. i. 8).

90. νᾶες: cf. Athenaeus, 203 d τὰ δ' εἰς τὰς νήσους πεμπόμενα πλοῖα καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις ὧν ἦρχε καὶ τὴν Λιβύην πλείονα ἦν τῶν τετρακοσίων.

112. Διωνύσου...κατ' ἀγῶνας. Among those who took part in the procession at the great πεντετηρίς of 275 were φίλισκος ὁ ποιητὴς ἱερεὺς ὧν Διωνύσου καὶ πάντες οἱ περὶ τὸν Διωνύσον ἐχρίται (Athen. 198 c).

An Inscription of Amorgos (*I.-G.* xii. 7. 506) records the establishment by Ptolemy, son of Soter, of an ἀγῶν ἰσολυμπικός (i.e. under Olympic rules), γυμνικός καὶ μουσικός καὶ ἵππικός, to be held in Alexandria, to which representatives from the islands and other states were invited.

τοῦ ἀγῶνος ὃν τίθησιν ὁ βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖος τῷ πατρὶ ἐν Ἀλεξάνδρεια ἰσολυμπικόν. καὶ νῦν ἐκ πολέωμ παράγονομένοις τοῖς συνέδροις διελέγησαν Φιλοκλῆς καὶ Βάκχων, δέδοχθαι τῷ κοινῷ τῶν συνέδρων· ἐπειδὴ ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ σωτὴρ Πτολεμαῖος πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων ἀγαθῶν αἴτιος ἐγένετο τοῖς τε νησιώταις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἕλλησι τὰς τε πόλεις ἐλευθερώσας καὶ τοὺς νόμους ἀποδοὺς καὶ τὴν πατρίον πολιτείαν πᾶσιγ καταστήσας καὶ τῶν εἰσφορῶν κουφίσας, καὶ νῦν ὁ βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖος διαδεξάμενος τὴν βασιλείαν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν εὖνοιαν καὶ ἐπιμέλειαν παρεχόμενος διατελεῖ ἐς τε τοὺς νησιώτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας καὶ θυσιάμ ποιεῖ τῷ πατρὶ καὶ ἀγῶνα τίθησιν ἰσολυμπικόν γυμνικόν καὶ μουσικόν καὶ ἵππικόν... καὶ παρακαλεῖ ἐς ταῦτα τοὺς τε νησιώτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας, ψηφίσασθαι τὸν ἀγῶνα ὑπάρχειν ἰσολυμπικόν προσήκει, πᾶσι τοῖς νησιώταις τετιμηκόσιμ πρότερον τὸν Σωτῆρα Πτολεμαῖον ἰσοθέοις τιμαῖς· τῷ βασιλεῖ Πτολεμαίῳ παρακαλοῦντι ἐν τε τοῖς ἄλλοις συλλαμβάνεσθαι.

Cf. *I.-G.* xii. 12. 527 στεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν ἐν τε τοῖς Διωνυσίοις τοῖς πρώτοις καὶ ἐν τοῖς γυμνικοῖσι ἀγῶνεσσι, οἷς συντελεῖ ἡ πόλις βασιλεῖ Πτολεμαίῳ.

XVIII.

8. Wilamowitz' attempted defence of the reading περιπλίκτοις (given by M = Triclinius) is priceless: 'Die Mädchen,' he writes (*Textgesch.* p. 62), 'flechten die Beine nicht, sondern sie spreizen sie, sie machen lange Schritte. Es genügt auf Pollux. ii. 172, 173 und was Bethe dazu bemerkt zu verweisen. Für athenische Mädchen wäre ein solcher Reigen unanständig, für koische ohne Zweifel auch: daher gibt ihn Theokrit den Spartanerinnen: es hat Lokalfarbe. γυμνάδομαι γὰρ καὶ ποτὶ πυγὰν ἄλλομαι.' !!!

We will therefore keep περιπλίκτοις.

PSEUDO-THEOCR. XXIII.

SUBJECT.

Hermesianax in his tale of Arceophron and Arsinoe told how Arceophron hanged himself for love, and how Arsinoe, looking out scornfully upon his funeral, was turned into stone by an angry Aphrodite. The motive was thus the vengeance of a Goddess for lack of reverence (Pseudo-Theocr. xxiii. 63). Cf. Plutarch, *Amat.* 766 d τὴν Γοργόυς ἴσως ποιήν οὐκ ἀκηρύατε τῆς Κρήσης, παραπλήσια τῇ παρακνυτούσῃ παθούσης. πλὴν ἐκείνη μὲν ἀπελιθώθη παρακνύσασα τὸν ἐραστὴν ἰδεῖν ἐκκομίζόμενον. The story told by Plutarch was told by Simmias of Rhodes, and the theme is used with variations by Ovid, *Metam.* xiv. 696-761. See Rohde, *Griech. Rom.* 2 81-4.

See Antonius Liberalis, *Mel.* 39. The story came to be known under the title of ἡ παρακνύτουσα. See Preface to *Id.* iii, Addenda.

XXVI.

29. If there is any reference, as was conjectured in my note *ad loc.*, to the part of children in religious ceremonies, it is worth adding that the Priesthood of Dionysus might be held by a child. See Dittenberger, *Sylloge*, 369 ἐξίστω δὲ καὶ παιδὶ ἀνείσθαι, and *Inscript. Cos.* P.-H. 27, the priesthood of Dionysus Thyllophorus being put up for sale it is stipulated ὅτι πριαμένα ἔστω ὑγιῆς καὶ ὁλόκληρος καὶ μὴ νεωτέρα ἐτῶν δέκα.

Another explanation is suggested by Sir J. G. Frazer, *Dying God*, p. 163, and *Spirits of the Corn and Wild*, i. 24. It may well be that Theocritus, who had, as we have often noted, a keen interest in by-ways of folk-lore, picked up (or observed) some dark rite, at the nature of which he is content to hint. Child-sacrifice could hardly be mentioned openly.

In l. 28 read μογήσαι (e coni. Ahrens) and translate: 'I care not, nor let another care for him that is hated of Dionysus, even though he suffer worse things than this, and be nine years old or entering on his tenth.'

I incline now to the view that the piece was designed as a hymn for a local festival.

31. The MSS. have οὕτως, not οὕτος. Wilamowitz keeps οὕτως, and translates 'It is thus that the Eagle hath honour of Zeus,' i.e. because the eagle is εὐαγής.

The explanation of αἰετός = οἰωνός = 'omen' is certainly impossible (see note p. 364). Might we not, however, take αἰετός as in Inscr. Brutt., *S. G. D. I.* 1658 μὴ ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν αἰετὸν ἔλθαι = 'under the same roof'.

The ceremonial character and ceremonial language of the piece would justify the unusual meaning.

EPIGR. XIV. 2.

MSS. have ψήφον πρὸς λόγον ἐλκομένης. Cf. *Hibeh Papyr.* i. 17 (p. 65) τὸ δὲ ἀνηλωθὲν ὀλίγου μὲν εἴληπται, προσαναλίσκεται δὲ τὸ διπλάσιον διὸ δεῖ ἔλκειν τὰς ψήφους—which apparently means 'balance the account.'

THE MSS.

Much unnecessary confusion and trouble has been caused by the absence of a uniform method of denoting the MSS. The rational system of Ahrens was modified by Ziegler and Hiller, and completely abandoned by Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, without any corresponding advantage.

The following comparative table will enable the student to refer from one edition to another. The *sigla* of this edition are those of Ahrens and Ziegler. On the symbols Φ and Π see *Intro.* pp. 47-9.

Library Mark.	Cent.	Ahrens.	Ziegler.	Wilamowitz-Moellendorff.
Ambr. G. 32	xiv	a	a	A
Ambr. 75	xv	c	c	C
Paris. 2726	xiv	D	—	D
Vat. 42	xiv	5	e	E
Vat. 913	xiii	6	h	H
Ambr. 222	xiii	k	k	K
Paris. 2831	xiv	L	—	L
Vat. 915	xiii	9	m	M
Vat. 40	xii	8	—	O
Laur. xxxii. 37	xiv	p	p	P
s. Medic. 37				
¹ Paris. 2884	xiv	Q	—	Q
Laur. xxxii. 16	xiv	S	—	S
s. Medic. 16				
Vat. 38	xiv	3	3	T
Vat. 1825	xiv	4	—	U
Vat. 1824	xiv	23	—	V
Laur. <i>Con. sopp.</i> 15	xv	W	W	W
Vat. 1311	xv	11	11	X
Paris. 2832	xiv	M	—	Tr. (Triclinius)
Vat. 1379	xiv	18	18	—
Laur. xxxii. 43	xv	r	r	—
Codex Patav.				B

¹ The number of this MS. is wrongly given by Wilamowitz-Moellendorff as Paris. 2835.

For a discussion of the interrelationship of the MSS. and their comparative value the reader must refer to Hiller (*Beiträge*) and Wilamowitz (*Textgeschichte*), using the collations of Ziegler and Ahrens in supplement of their *data*. In this edition absence of a critical note is not to be taken as indicating that the MSS. are in full agreement. I have only noted *variae lectiones* where the text is seriously in dispute.

A fresh revision of the MS. authority was made by Wilamowitz in his *Textgeschichte der griech. Bukoliker* (Berlin, Weidmann, 1906), and the results are incorporated in his edition of the text, *Oxford Classical Texts*, 1905.

The publication of the new Arsinoe papyrus is awaited with interest.

APPENDIX ON DIALECT

I

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Hiller's edition of Theocritus contains a useful summary of Theocritean forms.

Note.—Where inscriptions are quoted by place and number only (as Cos 3636) the reference is to S. G. D. I.

Typical specimens of Dialect Inscriptions are given in Giles's *Manual of Comparative Philology* and Buck's *Greek Dialects*.

II

THE DORIC DIALECT IN THEOCRITUS

§ 1. Forms of Doric Greek were used, both in the popular vernacular and in official documents, throughout a wider compass of the Greek world than that which was claimed by any other dialect. In varied forms it was used in Laconia and Messenia; in Corinth, Sicily, &c., and in the Corinthian colonies (Coreyra, Syracuse, &c.); in the Argolis (Argos, Mycenae, Epidaurus, &c.); in Megara and the Megarian colonies in Sicily and Propontis; in Rhodes, with Lindus, Ialysus, &c., and the Rhodian colonies; in Cos, Calymna, and other neighbouring islands; in Thera, Melos, and Cyrene; in Crete. In addition hereto the dialects of Phocis (Delphi) and

Locris are mainly Doric, and those of Boeotia and Elis contain a large Doric element.

But none of these districts attained to such literary eminence as to impose a *norma loquendi* upon others: of none could it be said that *οἱ ταύτης μαθηταὶ τῶν ἄλλων διδάσκαλοι γέγονασι* (Isocr. *Paneg.* 50), nor could any Dorian city lay claim, as Athens did, to *φωνῆς κοινότητα καὶ μετριότητα καὶ τὴν ἄλλην εὐτραπέλιαν καὶ φιλολογίαν* (Isocr. *Antid.* 296).

Accordingly while certain characteristics are common to the Doric speech as a whole, there is great diversity in local idiom, between one centre and another; and no strict regularity of usage prevails even in one and the same centre. It is hardly possible to draw a sharp line of distinction between earlier and later forms; or between Western and Eastern Doric; and though, here and there, some special forms are peculiarly characteristic of some district (as e.g. loss of intervocalic Σ in Laconian; $\tau\tau$ for ζ in Cretan; $\delta\delta$ for ζ in Boeotian) or are markedly absent from some district (as genitive singular in $-\omega$ and accusative plural in $-\omega\varsigma$ are absent from Coan), the comparative paucity of our inscriptional evidence makes it dangerous to assert that such and such a form would never be heard in any district.¹

§ 2. Our evidence for Doric usage is derived from:

- (1) Inscriptions;
- (2) The Greek Grammarians and Scholiasts;
- (3) Literary texts.

The Inscriptions in Dialect have now been collected and edited in full in the *Sammlung der griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften* (Drs. Collitz und Bechtel, Göttingen, four vols.), and are indispensable for the study of local usage. The material for Cos, the Argolis, Crete, and Heraclea is especially rich, but unfortunately the records from the important centres of Syracuse and Cyrene are extremely meagre.

The Grammarians are of little value for local spoken vernacular as they seldom assign a form to any particular district. Most of their evidence is drawn from literary texts. The testimony of Apollonius Dyscolus and of Herodian is trustworthy: that of Gregorius Corinthius may be neglected as he calls everything 'Doric' which he finds in Theocritus, and he quotes Theocritus from a debased text.

§ 3. (a) In literature 'Doric' first appears in the Choral Lyric, but here only Alcman uses his native Laconian with any purity. In the rest the dialect is largely tinged with Epic and with Aeolic forms owing to the well-established law of Greek literary composition by which the language of a work is as much determined by its substance, and by the language of its literary

¹ It must not be forgotten that our English pronunciation of Greek vowels and diphthongs often makes a wide distinction between sounds which lay close together in Greek pronunciation and differed rather in spelling than in speech, e.g. η and ϵ (close); ou and u , probably $-ουσα$ and $-αισα$ in participles, &c.

antecedents, as by the nationality of the writer (cf. use of Ionic by Hippocrates, Doric by Bion, &c.).

(b) Sophron and Epicharmus are said to have employed their native Syracusan dialect, but the epigraphic evidence is too meagre to enable us to determine whether they always agree with local usage. In any case their work was not of sufficient literary importance to fix a standard of Doric usage, and even if they had fixed a standard for the mime this standard would not have held good for another form of literary composition.

(c) Rhinthon of Tarentum is quoted by the Grammarians for the local Tarentine dialect, but his work was still less adapted than that of Sophron and Epicharmus to set a standard.

(d) The Pythagoreans of South Italy appear from the first to have used a somewhat conventional form of the Dialect (see the fragments of Archytas, &c., in Mullach), but this, as prose, would in no way be held to bind a writer in verse, although it becomes an artificial dialect for the later pseudo-Pythagorean prose.

§ 4. Theocritus, therefore, as he was a pioneer in bucolic verse could be an untrammelled pioneer in the forms of language. He was Dorian by birth (Syracuse), and he spent his early manhood, as well as much of his later life, in the Doric-speaking island of Cos, but his language does not tally exactly with that of any one district.

(a) He avoids in general such local peculiarities as would appear as provincialisms; cf. the correct judgement of Spiess on Alcman, *De Alcmanis Poetae Dialecto*, p. 334 'imprimis vocabulorum copia quae singulis dialectis propria est prorsus est incognita.' Purely local words (such as *ἀρμῶι*) are very rarely used: the vocabulary of popular speech is hardly represented. For a knowledge of such the student must go to the inscriptions and the lexicographers, not to Theocritus; for Theocritus is happily free from that misguided 'learnedness' of his time which found delight in digging out strange words (*γλῶσσαι*): and he avoids the harsh uncouth forms of language which appear as normal in some of the local subdivisions of the Doric (e.g. accus. plural in $-\omega\varsigma$, $-\alpha\varsigma$, participles in $-\ουσα$: forms like *Ἀρταμῆς, ἀνωθα, κ.τ.λ.*).

(b) He uses arbitrarily diverse forms of inflexion, &c. (such as $-\omega\varsigma$, $-\alpha\varsigma$ for accus. plural), which were not in simultaneous use; he uses on the one side forms which are characteristic of the Doric of the islands, on the other side forms which were never used in the islands (e.g. contraction of $\epsilon + o$ into eu ; genitive singular in $-\omega$); and, using the hexameter, he takes over forms and words which were part and parcel of all literature composed in hexameters (see § 6 below). Hence his dialect becomes a composite drawn from many sources, local and literary, just as Pindar's dialect is composite.

It is therefore very doubtful whether we should make Theocritus consistent with himself even when the metre admits of alternative forms. The MSS. are uncertain guides; no one of them preserves uniformity, and all present us in places with

'hyper-Doric' forms (ποιμάν, μάλα, μᾶνες, κ.τ.λ.) for which there is no inscriptional evidence or etymological probability. These we may safely eliminate, at least in the genuine idylls, but we are hardly justified in introducing genuine forms (known from inscriptions) against all MSS. evidence. There was no Doric canon of spelling, and even the inscriptions show intrusion of κοινή forms as early as the third century. Lastly, it may be doubted whether the early editors of Theocritus in Roman times (Artemidorus, Theo, &c.), were trustworthy in points of dialect. 'Licet suspicari grammaticos Alexandrinos melicos poetas non aequae feliciter ad pristinum habitum revocasse atque Atticos. Testimonio sunt Corinnae fragmenta quae idiomata dialecti multo recentioris quam quae ipsius poetriae aetate audiebantur praebere nemo nescit' (Spiess, *op. cit.* 333).

§ 5. The word 'Doric' has come to connote the rusticity of broad country speech ['My Lord,' commenced John in his purest Doric, 'I wad hae thocht naething o't.' Ramsay, *Reminisc.* v. 127], but this sense has been given to the word merely by the accident that Theocritus employed Doric for his sketches of country folk. The dialect is doubtless less soft in sound than Lesbian-Aeolic or Ionic, but there is no more vulgarity in it than in a brogue of Western Ireland. It can be made harsh and rough: so can Ionic, as witness Herodas; but it can be, and more frequently is, delicate and musical, as musical as the sound of summer winds in trees:

ἀδύ τι τὸ ψιθύρισμα καὶ ἃ πίτυς, αἰπόλε, τήνα
ἃ ποτὶ ταῖς παγαῖσι μελίσσεται, ἀδὺ δὲ καὶ τὸ
συρίσδες.

Doubtless Theocritus' Doric is not the genuine Doric which the tunny-fishers and the reapers spoke. The purpose of the poet is not that of an antiquarian or a realist; still less does he mean to lower the dignity of language; rather he intends to raise his well-loved Doric speech to an apt vehicle for poetic expression, and to give it a new purpose among the literary dialects of Greek.¹

§ 6. 'Epic' forms. Hexameter verse never parted entirely with the forms of language which were canonized by the epic and early elegiac; but this epic admixture is never so great as to disturb the general character of Theocritus' speech. We may note here dat. plural in -οισι, -αῖσι; gen. sing. in -ας; gen. sing. in -οιο (about forty times). Pronominal forms as ἄμμε, ἄμμιν, ὕμμε. The forms νεκείουσι, χρύσεια, κάρτος (iv. 8), βασιλῆα (xiv. 64), κομόωσαι (vii. 9), κυλοιδύωντες (i. 38), μειδιῶντι (vii. 20),

¹ We should expect to find a more 'rustic' flavour of speech in the 'realistic' pieces iv, v, xi, xiv, xv, and possibly we may trace a provincial touch in such words as γλάχων, φλάω, φλίβω κλάξ, τίν (accus.), τεοῦς, τεύς, ἔνδοι, ἀφίκευσο (si vera lectio), ἴσαμι which occur in these poems, but a gradation of provincialism among the poems cannot be proved. (Cf. Legrand, *Étude*, p. 243.)

ἔσχατόωντα (vii. 77). Uncontracted forms as φιλέεις (iii. 28). Omission of augment (i. 59; ii. 68, 71, 82, &c.). Diaeresis in εὔσκιος (vii. 8), ῥάιστα (xi. 7), ἀδέϊ (i. 27), ἐνπλόκαμος (ii. 46), &c.

But other forms which are good 'epic forms' are also attested in local inscriptions (e.g. dat. plural in -οισι; dat. in -ῆι; acc. in -ῆα; aorist with -σσ; forms like ὅσσοι. See the following sections under the respective forms.

III

DORIC FORMS

§ 7. The following sections are intended not only to give an index of Theocritean forms, but to show how far Theocritus agrees or disagrees with other Doric sources. While a full discussion of Doric is far beyond the scope of an appendix certain interesting forms are discussed at length, and enough evidence has been quoted to show the variety of usage which is found among the Doric dialects.

A. PHONOLOGY. VOWELS.

§ 8. Short Vowels.

i. Original α retained in:

- ἔτραχον ii. 147 (Eustath. *Iliad* 969: 7).
- γα in ἐγωγα xi. 25 (Herodian, ii. 199. 11).
- τύγα v. 69 (also in Isyllus, Arist. *Lys.* 105).
- πιάζω iv. 35 (Alem. 44; Herodian, π.μ.λ. ii. 949 Lenz).
- ἀέρη ii. 107 (four MSS.).
- τράφω iii. 16, &c. (Spiess, 343).
- σκαρός vii. 138 (Pindar, *Ol.* iii. 14; Brugm. II. i. 355).
- στραφθέντες vii. 132 (Sophr. 78).
- ὄκα, πόκα, τόκα: see Conjunctions, Particles.

This retention of the α is widely spread in Doric inscriptions.

- Ἄρταμος, Argos, I.-G. iv. 914, &c. (παραλαμβάνεται τὸ α ἀντὶ τοῦ ϵ παρὰ Δωριέσι ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἄρτεμος, Ἄρταμος, Schol. Lond. in Dion. Thrac. *Gr. Gr.* i. 3. 492).
- ἱαρός or ἱαρός Cos 3636; Heracl. 4629, i. 66, &c.
- ἱαρεύς (and ἱερεύς) Cos 3636.
- τάμνω Cos P.-H. 38; Heracl. 4629.
- ἄτερος Cos 3637; Argos, I.-G. iv. 914, &c. (Theocr. has ὠτερος vii. 36 = ὁ ἄτερος.)
- φεσπάριος Locris, Allen, 219.
- ἀνωθα Heracl. 4629, i. 18 (but ἀνωθεν Heracl. 4568. See Apoll. Dysc. *de Adv.* 153. 12).
- ἐμπροσθα Heracl. 4629, i. 57; Meister, *Di. Hec.* 370.
- πεντακάτιοι, &c., *passim*.

- ii. ϵ .
- εν in infin. See § 18 (c).
- ες 2 sing. See Verb § 42 (d).
- έω for -άω. See Verb § 37.

iii.

δοτίον ii. 90.

φοινίκιος ii. 2 (v. l. one MS.); Epicharm. 12.

πόλιος, &c. See Declension, § 46.

Inscriptions give further *ιστιῶ* Cos 3636; ἀδελφίος, ἀμίων Boeot.; λοχαγίοντος Boeot. (Beermann, 19).

Noteworthy forms are ἐμετρίωμεν, &c. Heracl. 4629; ἐπαινίω Ar. *Lysist.* 198; θιός Argos (Lacon. σιός).

iv.

o.

τέτορες xiv. 16. See Numerals, § 62.

-os in acc. plural. See § 12. 1 (b.).

o for a is rare in Doric dialects. γράφω has always a, but derivatives have o as ἀγροφῆς, Anaphe, *S. G. D. I.* 3430 (see Hanisch, *op. cit.* 18; Buck, p. 18), κοθαρός Heracl. 4629.

§ 9.

Long Vowels.

i.

ā.

(a) Original a remains unchanged in the stem of words (μάτηρ): and terminations of 1st declension (φάμα, στρατιώτας, κρύβδαν).

(b) in terminations as φιλότας, Ἑλλαν.

(c) in verbal endings as ἐδυνάμαν.

(d) in a with 'compensatory lengthening' σελάνα, ἔφανα, ἀμέ.

(e) for contraction of a + o, a + ω, &c., see § 16.

This ā sound is so characteristic of Doric that our MSS. tend to introduce pseudo-Doric forms (as μάλα, μᾶνες). Original -e- is represented in Doric by η not by ā; whereas the Ionic η represents original -a- and -e-. See K.-Blass, i. 122. Only in Elis are such forms as πατᾶρ, μᾶ (μη) ἀποσταλάμεν, *S. G. D. I.* 1172, canonical.

The following is a list of words with original ā in Theocritus. Ἀγεάνας (cf. Barth, 33), ἀγέομαι, ἀδύς, ἀλαθή; ἀλαθινός, ἀλέματος (xv. 4), ἀλίθιος, ἀλικία, ἀλικιώτας, ἄλικος, ἄλιος, ἀλιόκανστος, ἄμαρ (ἀμέης, &c., see Pronouns, Personal, § 52), ἄμναστος, ἀμός, ἄμος, ἀνιαρός, ἄναπος, ἄνικα, ἀποδαμείω, ἄρα, ἄσυχος, ἄσυχία, ἄσυχῆ, ἄς, ἄτριον, ἀχέω, ἰώς, ἰῶθεν, βαρυμάνιος, βεβαλός, γᾶ, γαθέω, γαρύω, γλάχων, γλυκύμαλον (xi. 39), δᾶγυς, δαλέομαι, δᾶλος, δᾶμος, δαμότας, Δᾶν, Δαμάτηρ, Δαμοίτας, δύστανος, ἐξαπίνας, ἔμπας, ἔνας, ἐπάκοος, ἐπίταδες, ζαλώω, ζαλωτός, ζατέω, θνάσκω, θνατός, ἱατρός, κακόκναμος, κᾶπος, καταχῆς, κλαίζω (= κλείω), κλάξ (= κλείς, cf. κλαικόφορος, *I.-G.* iv. 768), κνάμα, κομάτας, κράνα, κρᾶτός (vii. 147), κρατήρ, κεκμακώς, λάθα, λᾶθος, λακέω, λασῶ (λανθάνω), λανός, λᾶον, λαψῆ (λαμβάνω), Λατώ, Λιμνᾶτις, μάκων, μαλίσ, μάλον (pomum), μαλοπάρανος (xxvi. 1), μάν, μανύω, μαρύομαι, μάταν, μάτηρ, μᾶχος, Μίλατος, μιμνάσκω, μνᾶμα (*Erig.* xi. 1), μναστεύω, μύρμαξ, νᾶμα (vii. 115) (in xv. 27 read νῆμα—'needlework'), νᾶσος, ὀπαδέω, ὀπαδός, ὀπάνικα, ὄρπαξ, πᾶ (ii. 19), παγά, πάγνυμι, πακτός, παός (xvi. 25), πᾶχυσ, πλάν, πλατίον, ποτίκρανον, πρᾶν (see Contractions, § 22), πρᾶτος (see Contractions, § 22), ῥᾶδιος, ῥοδόμαλον, ῥοδόπαχυσ, σακός, σακίτας, σᾶμα, σαμαίνω, σάμερον, σελάνα, σελαναία (? ii. 165), σίδαρος, σιδάρειος, σκανά, σμάμα (? xv. 29), σφᾶξ, συνομᾶλιξ, τάλικος, τᾶμος, τάμοσδε, τάνικα, τλάμων, τραχύς, ὑπανέμιος, ὑπερπαθῶ, ὑσπλαγξ, φαλαρός, φάμα, φαγός, χαλά.

Pseudo-Doric are (viii. 56), ἄβα, ἑναβος, ἑφαβος, ἑφαβικός (xxiii. 56), μᾶλον (ovis, see *Ahr. Diall.* ii. 153), μᾶνες (the true Doric nominative is μέis. See Schrader, *Quaest.* 318; Ahrens, *Diall. l. c.* The forms μῆνι—μῆνός occur twenty times in Cos, ten times in Rhodes), ποιμάν.

(b) ā in terminations.

True types are: (1) -ā, -āν, -ās in 1st declension feminine a-stems: -āν gen. plur. (= -άων).

(2) -as, -av, -a (contraction of -ao), -āν gen. plur. in masculine a-stems (-as).

(3) γενοίμαν, κείμαν (but -ην in 1st sing. aor. pass. ἐτύπαν iv. 53 MSS. opt. is pseudo-Doric).

(4) Derivatives of a-stems, φαμί, τίμαμα.

(5) For φίλαμα, &c., see § 38.

ii.

η.

Note. Inscriptions and MS. texts, while on the one hand they tend to use 'hyper-Doric' forms in ā, show on the other hand in many cases the Ionic-Attic η, where true Doric would have a. This is due partly to careless transcription of MSS., partly to the intrusion of the κοινή.

Thus even good MSS. of Theocritus give η forms in vii. 59 τῇν θάλασσαν, ii. 101 ἐφάμην, ii. 109 δυνάμην, v. 119 ἐκάθηρε, vi. 53 γαλήνα. Examples from inscriptions are εἰρήνης, Ἀσκληπίος (Rhodes), ἡμῶν (Cnidus), *S. G. D. I.* 3545, στήλαν (Astypalaea), *S. G. D. I.* 3462. See especially Argol. 3342 (Isyllus of Epidaurus whose η forms may be due in part to Epic influence).

In Theocritus the non-Doric forms should be rejected in Idylls i-xi, xiv, xv, xviii. In xii, xiii, xvii, xvi (?), xxii, xxiv where the dialect is more strongly tinged with Epic-Ionic forms it is impossible to determine the original with certainty.

'Scriptoribus et poetis qui Dorice scripserunt cautissime utendum est. Nam non solum librarii facile ad vulgare η delabi poterant sed saepissime etiam factum est ut accuratiore Doridis cognitione destituti notissimam istam mutationem (i.e. a for η) ultra ipsorum Doriensium consuetudinem usurparent: in eundem errorem haud raro ipsi poetae et scriptores inciderunt qui post Alexandri aetatem Doricam dialectum arte imitati sunt—nisi credere malis illos saltem consilio hyperdorica quaedam finxisse quae vere Dorica non esse haud ignorent quo rusticius oratio sonarent' (Ahrens, *Diall.* ii. 127).

(a) η appears as representative of orig. Ind.-G. e. [See especially Meister, *Diall.* i. 69; K.-Blass, i. 123; Schrader, *Quaest. Dial. Particula.*]

(b) In terminations -η is correct in the types

i. μάτηρ, ποιμήν, σῶτηρ, εὐγενής, ἀήρ, πένης.

ii. ἐτύπην, δοίην, λέγηται (only Elis has φαίνᾶται, ἀνατεθᾶ).

(c) η developed from e by production or contraction: see under α § 10 and 'Compensatory lengthening' § 12. 2 and Contraction' § 15.

(d) The following are attested by inscriptions:

ἀσχήμων, βουβήτης, κασίγνητος, ῥήτρα, δῆλομαι (cf. Theocr. v. 27), δῆλος (cf. Theocr. x. 13, ζάδης Alcman), ἐπηρέαζω, Ζῆνα, &c., ἦβα, ἐφηβος, ἦμαι, ἦκω, ἦμι-, ἦμερος (ἀμερος Pseudo-Theocr. xxiii. 3), ἦρως, ἦσαν, ἦς (= εἰς Heracl. 4629, &c.), θῆρ, θησαυρός (= θενσαυρός), Θῆβα.

Verbs as τίθημι, θησῶ, &c., Κρής, λήγω, μή (μά Elis), ἤδη, μήδομαι (Pind. Ol. i. 106), μῆλον (ovis), μῆν or μής (μείς) [μάν is quoted by Herodian, ii. 357. 17, ed. Lenz, but is incorrect], ξηρός, πλῆθος (πλᾶθος Crete), τῆλε, τῆνος, κῆνος, χρῆμα, χῆρ (= χείρ), θῆλυ, χῆλιδι (= χίλιδι).

Note also the following: κρής, πονηρός (πονέω), ὑψηλός, εἰρήνα, γῆρας, ἦπιος, κάπηλος, σκληρός [but σιγαλός (σιγάω), ἀνιάρως (ἀνία), ὀδυνάρως (ὀδυνάω)]; and the 'adverbial' forms πῆ, τῆδε, τῆμος, πῆποκα, διπλῆ, ἀλλῆ (αἰῖβι) § 60 (c).

§ 10.

ει and η.

'We can distinguish the η-ω dialects from the ει-ου dialects. In many dialects, as in Attic, ε and ο differed in *quality* from η and ω being close vowels (e, o). Consequently the long vowels which came from them by contraction or compensative lengthening, since they retained the same quality, were not identical with η and ω, but were ē and ō (the latter becoming ū), and eventually came to be designated by ει and ου after these original diphthongs had become monophthongs in pronunciation. But in other dialects they were identical with η and ω and were so written. Hence such dialect variations as εἰμί, ἡμί, βουλή, βωλά' (Buck, § 25).

§ 11. The phenomena of 'compensatory lengthening' producing ει-η are discussed below.

Note here the weakening of ει to ε in ἀδεία Theocr. iii. 20, &c., εὐρέα vii. 78; and forms without 'compensation,' as μέζων Epicharm. 32 (also Ionic).

§ 12. Long vowels (or diphthongs) due to 'Compensatory lengthening.'

(See especially Brugmann, H., *De Graecae Linguae Productione Suppletoria*; Curtius, *Studien*, iv. 60-186.)

Types: vowel + ns, ms, nts, ntja, from which the nasal is lost.

1. Accusative plural of a-stems and o-stems.

(a) The original form -ovs, -āvs is preserved in Cretan. τὸνς ἐλευθέρωνs S. G. D. I. 4991; τὰνς ἀπλόωνs τιμάνs ib.

Occasionally in Argolis. τὸνς υἰόνs Argos 3301; δραχμάνs πεντακατίανs I.-G. iv. 498.

(b) ν is lost without change of vowel; in Crete, general: 4991 τὸς μαρτύρανs, 5011 τὸνς ἀργυρίος.

Thera (always). 4705 τὸς ἐπισκόπος.

Cyrene (normal). 4854 ἐς τὸς κοινὸς εὐεργέτας (?archaizing).

Argolis (rare). See I.-G. iv. 554.

Cos (very frequent). 3624 τὸς δηλομένος.

See Barth, *de Coor. Tit. Dial.* 94; Hoffmann, ii. 476; Meister, *Diall.* ii. 107; Prellwitz, p. 32, &c. (for occurrence in Thessalian).

Theocritus has the -ās form in i. 83; iv. 3; i. 134; iii. 2 (αὐτάs); iv. 2; v. 109; v. 42; iv. 29; v. 103; v. 121; v. 136; vi. 32; xv. 65; vii. 87; x. 38 (καλάs); ix. 11; x. 35.

He has the -os form in i. 90; v. 84; iv. 11; v. 106 (λύκος); v. 109; v. 112; v. 114. (Note the fondness for these forms in *Id.* v.)

In all these cases the short syllable is required by metre.

Literary examples are:

Epicharmus, 98 δυσπάλαιστος ὦν τὸς ἄλλος εὐπαλαίστους (?-os) ἀποφανεί.

Tyrtæus, 4 (2) δημότας ἄνδρας.

Alcman, 33 (see Spiess, pp. 349, 355).

Pindar, *Ol.* i. 53; *Nem.* iii. 59 (ἑσλός).

Hesiod, *Op.* 564 τροπὰς ἡελίοιο; *Op.* 675; *Theog.* 60, 184, &c.

Callimachus, *h.* vi. 35 ἀρκίος.

(c) ν lost with 'compensation' to preceding vowel.

i. Form -οισα, -αισα. Not Doric.

Normal in Lesb.-Aeol. Cf. Theocr. xxviii, xxix, xxx.

ii. Form -ους, -ας.

In Doric is found in

Cos (occasionally). See S. G. D. I. iv. 524.

Argolis (normally). S. G. D. I. iv. 437; Hanisch, p. 40.

Rhodes. Always.

Laconia. Normal.

Megara. Normal.

Corinth, &c. Always.

Messenia. Normal.

In Texts: Sophron, 6, and Epicharmus.

The -ous form is given by good MSS. here and there in Theocritus (vii. 107 ὤμους).

iii. Form -ως. Normal in Theocritus.

Local distribution:

Heraclea. Always.

Messenia. Occasional (4645).

Bruttii. (I.-G. xiv. 644.)

Argos. Once (3385 τῶs).

Laconia. Occasional (4530 προξένως, αὐτῶs, ἐγγονῶs).

Crete (rare and late). See Herforth, *op. cit.* 22.

In texts it is found in Alcman, frag. 8 (Spiess, 349), Archytas, and Pseudo-Pythag. writings (Ahrens, *Diall.* ii. 157); Aristophanes, *Lysist.* 1252 τῶs Μηδῶs, &c.; Callimachus, *h.* vi. 73 ἐράνως; vi. 91; v. 63 ἱππῶs; v. 13; v. 80; Thucydides, v. 77.

(For Grammarians see Meister, i. 230.)

2. -εις, -ης, -ες.

i. εἷs.

(a) Original εἷs (εἷs) Crete only. (S. G. D. I. 4991, ix. 50.)

(b) ἦs. Heraclea 4629, i. 129, &c.; Herodian, *Pros. Cath.* p. 401 (Lenz) παρὰ Πίνθωνι οὐδ' ἦs κύων.

- (c) *εῖς*. Normal.
Theocritus has *εῖς* in vii. 125; vii. 72; xi. 33 (with v.l. *ῆς*).
- ii. *-εῖς* in participles, &c.
- (a) *-έως*. Crete.
(b) *-εῖς*. Normal.
(c) *-ῆς*, Heraclea 4629, i. 56 *καταλυμακωθῆς*.
Cf. Apoll. Dyse. (*Gr. Gr.* ii. 1. i, p. 163) *ἐν διαλέκτοις* (*χαριῆς καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα*).
(d) *-ές*. Once in Thera, S. G. D. I. 4693.
3. Original *-ντία* (e.g. *λύντια*, Attic *λύουσα*, &c.).
There is great diversity here among the dialects.
- (a) Nasal retained.
ἔχονσαν. Crete 4991, viii. 29.
ἀγονσαν. Crete 5016.
ἀντιτυχόνσα. Argol. I.-G. iv. 554.
So also *ἀπανσαν*. Argol. 3315.
(b) Forms without compensation *do not occur*.
(c) *-ουσα* (as in Attic-Ionic) is normal in Cos, Rhodes, Thera, and generally in Doric texts and inscriptions, except
(d) *-ωσα*. Heraclea 4629 *βέωσαν, ἄγωσαν, &c.*
Crete 5040 *προυπαρχώσαις*.
Hence with loss of intervocalic *Σ* in Laconian. Lac. 4416 *ἐνθώσαις*. Cf. Arist. *Lysist.* 1297 *ἐκλιπῶα*.
(Very rare elsewhere. ? Corinna, frag. 19 *θέλωσα*.)
(e) *-οισα*. Normal in Theocritus (ii. 76; xi. 75, &c.).
- This form is generally regarded as Aeolic, not Doric. See Hoffmann, *Diall.* ii. 417; Meister, i. 78, &c., and it is the regular form in Pindar, Sappho, &c. It is found in Aleman, xxiii. 61 *φεροίσας*, xxiii. 73 *ἐνθόισα*, 83 *σαλασσομέδοισα*, 21 *λιποῖσα* (Spiess, 350); in Anyte, *A. Pal.* vii. 649; and Philetas (*ἐλοῖσα*), but none of these can be regarded as authentic unmixed Doric. It is, however, normal in Callimachus, in his Dorizing hymns (v. 95; v. 141; v. 7; vi. 81; vi. 46; vi. 138, &c.).
- No *Inscriptional* evidence can be quoted from Doric districts except one Cyrenaic (Dittenberger, *Or. G. Inscr.* ii. 767 *ἀνήκοισαν, προγεγονοίσας*). But this is from *Augustan* times; it is rash of Wilamowitz-Moellendorf to state on this slight evidence (*Textgesch.* p. 26) that 'wir haben ja kürzlich sogar gelernt dass er (i.e. Callimachus) mit dem *-οισα* statt *-ουσα, -ωσα* in den Participien, die wir für äolische Beimischung hielten, kyrenaisch geschrieben hat.'
4. With the foregoing cf. *μοῦσα, μοῖσα, &c.*
μοῦσα (as Attic-Ionic). Cos 3632, 3651; Thera 4706, &c.; Isyllus.
μῶσα. Aleman, 1; Inscr. Thebes; Theocr. x. 24.
μῶα. Lac. (see S. G. D. I. iv, 685).
μοῖσα. Callimachus, *Ep.* 47 (?).
So Theocritus normally in best MSS. (v.l. *μῶσα* frequent).
5. For the forms *γέλαισα* or *γελᾶσα* or *γέλασα* i. 36, *παρελάντα* or *παρέλαντα* v. 89, *γέλαντι* or *γελάντι* i. 90, *πεινᾶντι* xv. 148, see § 16 (e) and § 39.

§ 13. 'Compensatory lengthening' of vowel followed (originally) by *ν*, *ρ*, *λ*, *φ*, *ν*, *ρ*, *λ*, &c.

1. *ξένφος*.
Theocritus has *ξένος* in v. 66, v. 78, xi. 61; *ξένος* in vii. 119, ii. 154.
Inscriptions give *ξενός* Rhodes 3776 (verse); *Ξενώ* ib. 3900; *Ξεινόκριτος* Calymna 3563; *-ξηνος* in name (Cyrene 4847), but usually *ξένος*.
2. *μόνος* Theocr. iv. 34, xi. 67, iv. 38, &c.
μῶνος xviii. 18.
μῶνος ii. 64 (k, but other MSS. *μοῖνος*), Callim. v. 132, MSS. plerique.
3. *οὐρανός* (*φορβανός*).
ὠρανός Theocr. ii. 147, v. 144.
Cf. Ahr. *Diall.* ii. 162. Cf. Argol. I.-G. iv. 1270 *ὠρανίας*: Aleman, 59.
4. *κοῦρος, κόρα, &c.*
κόρα Theocr. x. 22, xi. 25; I.-G. iv. 951 (Epidaurus).
κῶρος, κῶρα Pseudo-Theocr. xxvii (Eustath. 1535 *κῶρος Αἰολικῶς ἄμα καὶ Δωρικῶς*).
κούρα Theocr. xvi. 1.
5. *ῶρος, ὠρεα* i. 123, iv. 35.
See Ahr. *Diall.* ii. 162 'frequentatur apud Theocritum cum magno librorum consensu *ῶρος*, in casibus trisyllabis *ῶρεος, ὠρεα, &c.*, pro vulgari *ῶρος*, epico *οὔρος*; valde tamen veremur ne eae formae non sint ex ipsa Doride petitae sed secundum analogiam a poeta fictae.'
- § 14. Vowel before original *-sm, -sn*.
For *εἰμί, ἡμί, εἶμεν, ἡμεν* see Verb, *εἰμί*, § 44.
For *ἀμές, ἄμμες, ὑμέ, ὕμμες, &c.*, see Pronouns, Personal, §§ 52, 53.
- § 15. Contraction: *α + ε*.
Normal Doric is *-η-*.
Theocr. ii. 155 *ἐφοίτη*, iv. 11 *λυσοῆν*, vi. 30 (v.l.) *ἐκνυζήτο, &c.*
(The *-α-* form is given by good MSS. in xiv. 66 *περονᾶσθαι*, x. 19 *μωμᾶσθαι*, viii. 66 *κοιμᾶσθαι*).
Cf. Epicharm. 115 *σιγῆν*, 94 *ῥη*: Inscript. Cos 3617 *τιμῆν*: Epidaur. I.-G. iv. 951 *ἐπερωτῆν*: ib. 1484 *κῆν*: I.-G. iv. 561 *νίκη* (= *ινίκα*).
But *-α-* form in Cos 3586 *ἀπαντᾶν*, Epidaur. 3339 *διεγάλα*.
Similarly *α + ε = η*: Theocr. i. 12 *λῆς*, Epicharm. 117 *ὄρη*.
- § 16. *α + ο* and *α + ω*.
(a) Genitive singular as *Θευχαρίδα* ii. 70.
(b) 2nd singular aorist indicative middle. v. 6 *ἐκτάσα* (MSS. infer *ἐκτάσω* vulg.): iv. 28 *ἐπάσα*. Cf. Herodn. ii. 251 *ἐπρία*: Schol. Theocr. iv. 28: Callim. vi. 12 *λοίσσα*.
(c) Miscellaneous xv. 8 *πάραρος*: ii. 60 (&c.) *ἀς*: Cos 3628 *νάκορος*: Megara 3027 *θεαρός* (cf. Młodnicki, p. 13).
(d) Genitive plural *α*-stems. vii. 47 *Μοισᾶν*, &c. Normal in all Doric dialects.

- (e) In other forms contraction to α is unusual but well attested in Theocr. i. 90 γελάντι: xv. 148 πεινάντι: v. 89 (and viii. 73) παρελάντα: vi. 41 ἀμάντεσσι [? i. 36 γελᾶσα]: viii. 22 βᾶμες: vii. 97 ἐράντι? see § 39 and Notes.

Cf. Arist. *Ach.* 868 φυσάντες: Inscr. Orac. Dodona 1587 τιμάντι (dat. sing. participle): Heracl. 4629, i. 116 φάντι (3rd plur. subj.): Epich. ὀπτάντες: Arist. *Ach.* 751 διαπεινᾶμες (1st plur. pres.): Sophron 41 ἐπεγγνόμενοι: Inscr. Cos 3636 ἐλάντω (3rd plur. imperat.).

So probably γλᾶσσα in Herodas, and perhaps ᾄτα = ᾠτα Hesychius. In Theocr. v. 89 one MS. (p) has παρελαύντα, with which cf. Inscr. Boeot. Σανκράτεις: Beermann, *op. cit.* 46. (But γέλαντι, &c., may be from γέλαιμ, &c., see § 39.)

- (f) But $\alpha + o = \omega$ in verbal forms λῶντι (iv. 14), &c.
Cf. Megara 3046 νικῶμες: Cos 3636 τιμῶντω: Cos 3591 ἐρωτῶμενον: Epich. 96 ζῶντα (cf. Barth, *op. cit.* 56).

- (g) $\alpha + o$ uncontracted.
ii. 160 (cf. Cos, P.-H. 218) Ἀῖδαο: i. 95 γελᾶοισα.

§ 17. $\epsilon + \alpha$.

- (a) Uncontracted in iii. 31 ἀλαθέα (cf. Cos 3591): vii. 108 κρέα: xviii. 27 ἔαρ: i. 123 ὄρεα (cf. vii. 88): i. 19 ἀλγεα.

- (b) Contracted in i. 29 χεῖλη.
Inscriptions give ἡμίση (Thera), Ἀγῆναξ (Rhodes), and the contracted form is normal in Cos (Barth, p. 57).

- (c) In augment = α , as ἀγε, &c.

§ 18. $\epsilon + \epsilon$.

- (a) In augment = η . ἦνον, &c. Epicharmus in *Hibeh Pap.* i. 1 (third century B.C.) has ἦχον. Cf. Isyllus, i. 5.

- (b) 3rd singular, middle and passive = η in ἐσσηται Heracl. 4629, but usually ϵ , as Theocr. iii. 51 πεισείσθε, &c.

- (c) In infinitive. Dialects show great diversity between -ην, -εν, and -εῖν.

- i. -εν. Theocr. v. 36 ποτιβλέπεν: viii. 4 συρίσδεν, αἰδεν: v. 7 πομπύσδεν: vi. 26 ἔχεν: xv. 93 δωρίσδεν: i. 14 συρίσδεν.

In TEXTS: Callimachus, vi. 10 φέρεν: Pindar, *Ol.* i. 3 γαρύεν: P. iv. 115 τραφέν: Isyllus, ii. 17 πόμπενεν, ἀπαγγέλλεν: Aleman, *Papyr.* ii. 9 ἐπαινέν: Spiess, 356.

In INSCRIPTIONS. Anaphe, S. G. D. I. 3434 χαίρεν: Nisyros 3497 δεδοκέν: Thera 4706 θύεν, λαμβάνεν, &c.: Heraclea 4629 ὑπάρχεν, παρέχεν: Cos 3639 φέρεν (twenty-four times in Coan Inscriptions): Crete 4991 ἄγεν, κρίνεν, δικάδδεν, λανκανέν, &c.

PAPYRI. *Oxyr. Pap.* iii. 410 (third century B.C.) αὐτοσχεδιάζεν.

- ii. Form -εῖν. Theocr. v. 121 and frequently.

In other TEXTS much more frequent than -εν or -ην.

In INSCRIPTIONS. Megara, all; Corinth, all; Rhodes, all; Messenia, all; Cos, about twelve times.

- iii. Form -ην. Theocritus (only in poor MSS.), xiv. 1 χαίρην: xv. 26, xv. 24, xi. 4 (ἐύρην).

Other TEXTS: no good evidence.

INSCRIPTIONS. Lacon. 4530 ἔχην, ὑπάρχην: Elis 1152 θαρρήν: Metapontum 1643.

See Hoffmann, ii. 333; Meister, i. 90; Meister, *Di. Heracl.* 421.

- (d) $\epsilon + \epsilon = \epsilon$ in other parts of contracted verbs. ii. 127 ὠδεῖτε, &c.

- (e) Uncontracted. v. 41 ἀλγεες, &c.

§ 19. $\epsilon + \epsilon$.

- (a) = ϵ , as ἀραεῖ ii. 160.

- (b) Uncontracted. iv. 28 φιλέεις: viii. 54 θέεν, &c.

§ 20. $\epsilon + o$: $\epsilon + \omega$.

- (a) $\epsilon + o$ uncontracted and as two syllables. Theocr. i. 20 ἴκεο: i. 97; i. 112 Διομήδεος: ii. 121; iv. 9; i. 77 ὄρεος: iv. 35; vi. 4; xi. 58; ii. 12 τρομέοντι: x. 26; ii. 69 φράζεο: iii. 5; v. 141; ii. 101; v. 77 καυχέομαι (? καυχῶμαι): vi. 17 φιλέοντα: vii. 92; xi. 19; xiv. 62; v. 36 ἐόντα: xi. 5; vii. 78, &c.

So frequently enough in Inscriptions. Spiess, *op. cit.* 353; Allen, *op. cit.* 238, cf. Cos 3636 σκέλεος: 3700 Ἀνδρομένεος: Thera 4772 θυσέοντι: Barth, *op. cit.* 58.

- (b) $\epsilon + \omega$ uncontracted but pronounced -γω. Theocr. iv. 32 αἰνέω; v. 52 ἀλγέω; vii. 122 φρουρέωμεν; viii. 64; ix. 15; x. 38 ποέω.

Cf. Epicharm. 19 συνδειπνέω, ἐπαινέω.

- (c) $\epsilon + \omega$ uncontracted and as two syllables. v. 61 πατέων: ii. 119; viii. 93; viii. 64: i. 98 ἀργαλέω.

INSCRIPTIONS. Cos 3621 οἰκέωντι: 3634 διατελέωντι. [Note.—Sparta, Heraclea, and Crete have -ιο, -ιω forms, as ὁμολογίω. See Herforth, p. 16, &c.]

- (d) $\epsilon + \omega$ contracted. Theocr. v. 142; iv. 47 ἡέω: iii. 11 οἰσέω: vii. 65, &c.

This is the usual form in Cos (as 3624 ὑστερῶντι).

- (e) $\epsilon + o = ou$. Not Theocritean, but in Epicharmus 139 κοσμούμενων. Inscript. Argos (normal): Cos 3634 ποιούντες: Rhodes 3758 κρινόντι: Agrigentum 4254 προαγορούντος.

- (f) $\epsilon + o = eu$. Theocritus, *passim*, i. 86 ἐλέγευ: i. 87 βατεύνται: i. 113 μάχευ: vii. 46 ὄρευ: ii. 89 ἔρρευν: vii. 139 λαλαγεύντες, &c. So also ii. 3 εύντα.

This is common in the Island Doric, and may be due to neighbouring Ionian influence (see Buck, p. 156). In Ionic texts ϵo has the value of one syllable (diphthongal).

Cos 3618 νοσείωντων: 3698 γεωργεύντες: 3634 τεμένευσ: Thera 4695 ποιεύμενος: Cyrene 4839 Φιλοκλεῦς: Rhodes 4110 ποιεύντα (also -ον and -εο): Cos 3591 εύντων (Herodas, ii. 87; vi. 35).

So Callimachus v. 120 μενεύντι: vi. 124 πατεύμεν: v. 97 βάλεν.

§ 21. $\epsilon + ou$ (in participles: 3rd plural &c.).

- (a) = eu : 'ou eum sine dubio herodoteis temporibus non o + u sed ū significaret, εῶ (eu) et εῶν in dialecto ionica eo tantum inter se differebant quod illic secunda diphthongi pars brevis, hic longa erat; quae tamen differentia num in sermone observari et percipi possit valde dubito. Quocirca saepissime pro εον (i.e. εῶ) scribebatur ut tum

pronuntiabant *ev* (i.e. *ē*) Herodot. ii. 94 καλεῖσι, ii. 198 βοηθεύσαν. Merzdorf, *Quaest. Gram. de Dialecto Herodotea*, Lipsiae, 1875, p. 170. Cf. Hoffmann, iii. 482.

This is the regular Theocritean form in participles: iii. 13 βομβεύσα: vi. 7 καλεῖσα, &c. Cf. Cos 3627 ἀδικεύσαν: 3637 κνεύσα: Nisyros, *I.-G.* xii. 3. 104 παρεπιδαμεῖσι: Herodas, v. 54 δραμεῖσα: vii. 73 κινεῖσι: vi. 90 πιεύσα, &c.

(b) But normally in Doric ε + ου remains uncontracted or contracts to -ου. Thera 4706 νοοῦσα: Megara 3087 προστατοῦσα: Lac. 4568 εὐχαριστοῦσα: Epicharm. 82 καλοῦσα.

(c) Uncontracted forms in Theocritus have -ει. ii. 64 ἐοῖσα.

§ 22. ο + α.

πράτος (= πρῶτος? or πρῶτος Brugm. i. 294): normal in all Doric.

πρᾶν Theocr. ii. 115, &c. (πρᾶν in iv. 60, &c.): θῶτερον = τὸ ἄτερον ii. 32.

So Βαδρόμιος Cos 3591. βῶς (accus. plur.) Theocr. viii. 48.

§ 23. ο + ο.

i. Miscellaneous words:

Variation between οο, ου, ω: νοῦς, νῶν ii. 74, xiv. 21; νόον vii. 30. Cos 3577 εὔνοος (so normally: εὔνοος in 3566 A). λιπαρόχρων Theocr. ii. 102. See K.-Blass, i. 511; Herodian, ii. 495.

πλῶς Theocr. vii. 52, vii. 61 (Cos 3613 ἐκπλως); ρῶς i. 140; μελίπουν i. 128.

ῶν for οῦν normal in Theocritus: sometimes in Crete. Herforth, p. 22.

πῶς for ποῦς is given by Hesychius, but ποῦς in Inscriptions. βοῦς, βῶς (not however from βοός, but from βῶς or βοψ).

See Meister, *Di. Heracl.* 392.

Theocritus has βῶς (nom. sing.) viii. 77, ix. 7; but the MS. authority is slightly better for the βου- forms, in βουκόλος, &c., x. 1, x. 57, viii. 1, vii. 92, vii. 36, v. 44, v. 60, v. 67, i. 64, viii. 31, i. 105, vii. 73, &c.

βοῦς in Epicharm. 97. βῶς is attested by all the Grammarians (as *Et. Mag.* 492. 38).

δοῦλος-δῶλος (? from δῶνλος). δῶλος in Crete 4991; Callim. v. 47; δοῦλος in Inscriptions of Rhodes, Argos, Megara.

ii. Genitive singular o-stems.

(a) -ω. Theocritus, *passim*. i. 67, ii. 96, ii. 133, &c.

INSCRIPTIONS: Cyrene, normal (*S. G. D. I.* 4833, 4834, 4835); Heraclea, always; Crete, always in older inscriptions; Rhodes, rarely (*I.-G.* xii. 1. 1027 εὐδύξω); Tarentum 4614 Πύρρῳ; Argolis, very rare (*I.-G.* iv. 729).

TEXTS: Epicharmus *once* (frag. 95, Ahr.); Pseudo-Pythag. always; Aristoph. *Lysist.* normal; Callimachus, v. 10, vi. 114, v. 102; Aleman, ἐλιχρύσω, κυπαίρω (also in spurious Byzantine decree in *Dem. de Corona*).

(b) -ου. Cos, *always*; Thera, *always*; Rhodes, normal; Cyrene (rare); Syracuse (*S. G. D. I.* 5244); Megara, *always*; Argolis, normal.

For Epicharmus and Sophron see Ahrens, *Diall.* ii. 205.

Crisis, &c.

§ 24. The same rules are followed as in contraction within the word. So κῆν (cf. Crete 4991, vi. 18 κῆπί), κῆγῶ.

Note in Theocritus. χῶς (καὶ ὥς), χῶκ (καὶ δ' ἐκ), ῥόλος (ὁ αἰόλος), ῥόλοι (οἱ αἰόλοι), χῶδωνις (καὶ ὁ Ἄδωνις).

For the double crasis cf. Herodas, iv. 3 κῶπόλλων = καὶ ὁ Ἀπόλλων.

B. PHONOLOGY. CONSONANTS.

§ 25.

τ.

Change of τ and κ.

Apoll. Dyse. *de Adv.* 193 (Schneider) τὸ Δωρικὸν τὸ τ εἰς κ μεταλαμβάνει. τὸ πότε πόκα ἐστὶ, τὸ ἄλλοτε ἄλλοκα καὶ μετὰ περισσοῦ τοῦ κ ὅκα δὴ γυνά (= Aleman, 94).

[For the view of Ahrens, *Diall.* ii. 382, and Buck that ὅκα is for ὅκα κα see § 62, Particles.]

For κ forms see Theocr. iv. 17, i. 36, iv. 26, iii. 28, ii. 155, iv. 43.

For κκ: xv. 144, xi. 22, i. 87, iv. 56, iv. 21 ὅκκᾱ: viii. 68 ὅκκᾱ (?).

It is common in all Doric: e.g. Rhodes 4109 ὅκα βασιλεὺς ἦλασε.

§ 26. γ-β.

γλάχων Theocr. v. 56 = Attic βλήχων. Pindar has γλέφαρον.

§ 27. δ-β.

δήλομαι = I wish, Theocr. v. 27, = βούλομαι (Att.), βάλομαι (Doric), βόλλομαι (Lesb.) (Theocr. xxviii. 15).

The β and δ are each a correct representative of original *gy* sound, the former before the obscure vowel -o, the latter before the palatal vowel (Meister, ii. 105).

§ 28. δ-γ?

Δᾶν Theocr. iv. 17, vii. 39.

In Cyprian ζᾶ = γᾶ (Meister, i. 134), but the origin of δᾶν is doubtful.

§ 29. ν-λ.

ν appears for λ before τ and θ in ἐνθεῖν v. 67, ii. 143, v. 123; cf. Coreyra 3188 γαίας ἀπὸ πατρίδος ἐνθῶν: Callimachus, vi. 27, vi. 75. (But see Brugmann, i. 1093, who regards ἦνθον as derived from another root than ἦλθον = Pali, *andh-*.)

Theocritus has also βέντιστος v. 76 (no other example extant); and Epicharmus 31 has φίντατος = φίλτατος.

So in proper names φίντων *S. G. D. I.* 1230; Μίντωνος Argos, *I.-G.* iv. 614.

See Hoffmann, *Dial.* i. 209, and Herforth, p. 31.

§ 30. σ.

For ἦς λέγομεν, &c., see Verb, § 42.

Loss of intervocalic σ is typical of Laconian only (νικαῖας); very rare elsewhere.

§ 31. τ (original retained).

(a) πλάτιον x. 3, v. 28.

είκατι v. 86, iv. 10 (properly ἑκατι).
ποτί *passim*.

(b) In pronoun τό, &c., *passim*.

(c) In Verb. φατί, φαντί, τίθητι, ἐστάκанти, &c., *passim* in Doric, the only variant being -θι in Boeotian. (-σι in Arcad. Cyprian, Hoffmann, i. 212.)

§ 32.

ζ.

ζ in verbs in -ζω (and a few other forms) appears in Theocritus as σδ (according to best MSS.) in xv. 16 ἀγοράσδων : i. 53 ἐφαρμόσδων : vi. 10 βαύσδει : iii. 1 κωμάσδω : v. 30 ἐρίσδει (cf. vi. 5, iv. 8, v. 136, iv. 63, v. 67, vii. 41, i. 24, v. 60) : vii. 108 μαστίσδων : i. 2 μελίσδεται (cf. vii. 89) : x. 58 μυθίσδων : i. 149 ὕσδει (cf. v. 52, vii. 143, i. 23, vii. 16) : xv. 42 παίσδε (cf. xiv. 8, xv. 49, ii. 77) : xv. 88 πλατειάσδοισαι : v. 7 ποππύσδων : v. 89 ποπυλιάσδει : i. 121 ποτίσδων : iii. 14 πυκάσδει (cf. ii. 153) : i. 14 συρίσδων (cf. i. 16, viii. 4, xi. 38, vi. 44) : xiv. 9 ὑβρίσδει : ii. 141 ἐψιθυρίσδομες.

With v. l. ζ in xiv. 15 θηλάσδοντα : xi. 78 κιχλίσδω : vii. 48 κοκκύσδω : xi. 81 μουσίσδω : i. 102 φράσδῃ : vii. 36, &c. βουκολιασδώμεθα : i. 21 ἐσδώμεθα.

The best MSS. give ζ in vii. 61 διζημένω : i. 34 ἐθειράζοντες : v. 110 ἐρεθίζετε : vii. 30 ἰσοφαρίζειν : vi. 12 καχλάζοντα : vii. 137 κελάρυζε : v. 117 ποτεκιγκλίξεν : v. 122 κνίζω : ii. 109 κνυζεύονται : vii. 48 μοχθίζοντι : v. 65 φυλοχίζεται : v. 41 ἐπύγιζον : v. 113 βαγίζοντι : iv. 16 σιτίζεται : iii. 26 σκοπιάζεται : vii. 140 τρύζεσκεν : ii. 62 ἐπιφύζοισα : xv. 109 χαρίζομένα.

In other words we have the -σδ- form as *varia lectio* in iv. 34 μάζα : vii. 146 ἐραζε : iii. 16 μάσδων : iii. 48 μάζοιο.

It occurs in Lesb.-Aeolic texts (not in Pindar). Aleman (μελισδύμεναι, τράπεσδα, παίσδει), ὕσδων (= ὄζων) Sappho, 4; φροντίσδην Sappho, 41; εικάσδω 104.

It is attested by Grammarians, as *Et. Mag.* 412 τὸ ζ διαλύουσι οἱ Δωριεῖς εἰς σ καὶ δ, οἷον ζυγὸς σδυγός, θερίζω θερίσδω : cf. Herodian, ii. 396. Schol. Dion. Thrac. (ed. Hilgard, p. 34) ὅταν ᾗθελον γράψαι λέξιν ἔχουσιν τὴν συμφώνησιν τοῦ ζ ἔγραφον σ καὶ δ ἀντὶ τοῦ ζ ὥσπερ καὶ νῦν εὐρίσκομεν παρὰ τοῖς Δωριεῦσι.

It never occurs in inscriptions, except in *C. I. G.* 4729, 4730 (see Hoffmann, ii. 126) of Augustan times, χθισδόν, ἀσπάσδων.

The explanation is doubtful, but it cannot be treated apart from the whole question of dialect changes of ζ and δ, and the varied pronunciation of these consonants.

§ 32 A.

[Excursus on ζ, δ, σδ.]

σδ is regarded by many as merely a variant in *spelling*, ζ being pronounced as *s + d*. See Giles, p. 115, &c.; Brugmann, i. p. 276, i. § 856, § 922; Hoffmann, ii. 512.

But it is clear that the pronunciation of ζ and δ and δδ was not uniform in all districts and at all times.

(a) In Hellenistic Greek we find ζ = voiced *s* or *z* (asure), e.g. ἄζμενος, &c., Crönert, *Mem. Graec. Herc.* 95; φήφιζμα, *C. I. A.* ii. 468; Argos, *I.-G.* iv. 1485 δεζμών. Cf. Meisterhans, *Gramm. d.*

Att. Inschr. p. 88, who writes: 'für σ vor weichen Lauten kann seit 329 v. Chr. (d. h. seit dem Übergang von Zeta in den weichen s-Laut) auch ζ oder σζ geschrieben werden.' Cf. *I.-G.* iv. 554 (Argos) δικάσσοιτο : Cos, P.-H. 60 χρῆσζμόν : Pap. Tebt. i. 120. 70 δεσζμού : Pap. Leiden. U. ii. 19 ζώζουσα. Cf. Mayser, *Gram. d. griech. Pap.* 204; and Lindsay, *Lat. Language*, 104 (cf. Latin *massa* = μάζα : *saplutus* = ζάπλουτος in Petronius, *comissor* = κομάζω).

(b) Arguments for the pronunciation *s + d* ('sdeath') have been based on Dion. Halic. *de Compos.* 14 διπλὰ λέγουσιν αὐτὰ ἥτοι διὰ τὸ σύνθετα εἶναι τὸ μὲν Ζ διὰ τοῦ Σ καὶ Δ, τὸ δὲ Ξ διὰ τοῦ Κ καὶ Σ, τὸ δὲ Ψ διὰ τοῦ Π καὶ Σ συνεφθαρμένων ἀλλήλοις ἰδίαν φωνὴν λαμβάνοντα, ἥ διὰ τὸ χώραν ἐπέχειν δυεῖν γραμμάτων ἐν ταῖς συλλαβαῖς παραλαμβάνομενον ἕκαστον : and on Schol. Dion. Thrac. 341. 19 τὸ Ζ ἐν τῇ ἐκφωνήσει τελευταῖον ἔχει τὸ Δ (and therefore no word can end with Ζ).

But these statements do not prove a universal pronunciation, and they refer to the period of their writers. Moreover, they are vitiated for our purpose by our uncertainty as to the pronunciation of δ at the periods in question.

(c) Affinity of ζ to δ (but not merely the composite sound *s + d*) is attested by Schol. Dion. Thrac. 493 Hilgard (= Heliodorus) τὸ Ζ ἐκ τοῦ Σ καὶ Δ συνέστηκε, καὶ συγγένειαν ἔχει πρὸς αὐτό· καὶ γὰρ ὁ Ζεὺς παρὰ τοῖς Λάκωσι Δεὺς λέγεται, καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς τὸ σφάζω σφάδδω . . . καὶ ἀνάπαλιν παρὰ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσι ἀντὶ τοῦ Δ Ζ παραλαμβάνεται, ὥς ὅταν τὸ διάβατον ᾗ Σαπφῶ ζάβατον λέγῃ.

Cf. Apoll. Dysc. *de Adv.* 204 Schneider τοῦ Ζ καὶ τοῦ Δ ἰσοδυναμοῦντος σκέδων, κλύζω κλύδων, κνίζω κνίζῃ, ἔζω ἔδος.

(d) i. ζ is produced from δι or δι and from γι (initial and medial) in a number of dialect forms, as κάρζα (*Et. Mag.* 407. 18) = καρδία, ζά = διά (Lesb.-Aeol.), ζάβατον = διάβατον (Sappho), ζωρύγων = διωρύγων (Crönert, *M. G. H.* p. x). (So *zabulus* = *diabolus* in local Latin : Lindsay, *Lat. Lang.*, l. c.). So πεζός = πεδιός, μέζων (Attic μείζων) = μεγιών.

The Elis dialect gives us ζίκαια = δίκαια, εἰζῶς = εἰδῶς, ζέ = δέ, ζέκα = δέκα, ζαμοργία = δημιουργία, *S. G. D. I.* 1152.

Cf. the curious form τόζ 'Ιδομένεος Rhodes 440.

ii. Conversely δ appears for ζ in Δεύς Herodn. ii. 911 : δυγόν, ὑπαδύγιος Elis 1154 : δαμύωντες Orchom. 497 : and forms like δικάδοι, &c., in Elis 1156, &c.

δδ is common in Boeotian and Cretan : τράπεδδα *I.-G.* vii. 3172 : δικάδδω Crete 4991, &c. : γραμματίδδω *I.-G.* vii. 2420.

(e) In such cases as those quoted in class i there is neither evidence nor analogy for the -sd- pronunciation of ζ.

The change is best explained by a palatalizing of the δ and γ, producing *J* (English) or *J* French (= ж of Russian) through *di* (cf. such vulgar pronunciation as Soldier : Sodger; immediately : immedjatly; idiot : ijot; Indian : Injun; and the widespread influence of palatalization in Slavonic : e.g. дyxъ, дyма, cтpaxa, мѣждa, &c.).

Direct evidence for the local pronunciation is afforded by Plato, *Crat.* 418 d οἱ πάλαιοι τῷ δέλτα εὖ μάλα ἐχρῶντο, νῦν δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ δέλτα ζῆτα μεταστρέφουσι . . . καὶ τό γε ζυγὸν οἶσα ὅτι δυγὸν οἱ πάλαιοι ἐκάλον (Similarly Choeroboscus, *Gr. Gr.* IV. ii. 164,

gives τζιλῶ as vulgar Greek for τζῶ: this can only be 'chilo'—cf. nature). We may compare the forms and spellings *diabolus*: *zabulus*; *Gianuaria*: *Zanuario*; and the statement of Velius Longus, vii. 50. 9 K, who criticizing the dictum of Verrius Flaccus, 'sciant *z* litteram per *sd* scribi ab iis qui putant illam ex *s* et *d* constare,' remarks 'denique si quis secundum naturam vult excutere hanc litteram inveniet duplicem non esse.'

(f) The spelling -σδ- may be regarded as a convention to retain the full sound of ζ (as жжж would be pronounced in Russian) against a weakening into the *z* of *azure*, or *š* (*sh*), but as a convention which did not obtain complete assent. The statements of the Grammarians that Aeolic resolve ζ into σ + δ amount then to a statement that Aeolic retained the fuller sound of ζ against the Hellenistic weakening.

(g) The forms Θεόςδοτος, Θεόςδοτος (Thessaly) have been used as evidence of ζ = s + d. Rather Θεόςδοτος = Θεός + δο-. Cf. Διόςδοτος. Θεόςδοτος = Θεόςδοτος with palatalization. (See Hoffmann, *Dial.* ii. 512; Meister, i. 130; Beermann, *op. cit.* 58.)

'Αθήναζε is not necessarily 'Αθήνας + δε, but is -δε (-ζε) attached to the singular form. Cf. the forms Κεφαλῆζε, Θύραζε, Οινόηζε, &c., K.-Blass, ii. 310. Curtius, *Principles*, ii. p. 272. [N.B. Herodian, ii. 14, gives the quantity of the α here as 'Αθήναζε.]

Βύζην is not βύσδην but βυδην (Curtius, ii. 291).

όςος from ύσος may be explained through ύςδος, ύςζος: see Brugmann, i. § 856.

The forms 'Αζωτος (Ashdōd), 'Αρομάζης (Ahuramazda) are dangerous evidence in view of the liberty taken by Greek in transcribing oriental names.

(h) An avoidance of the s + d sound is clearly shown in dialect by assimilations such as πατρὸς δόντος: νιέδ δέ: ἀνῆδ δῶ (Crete): βωλᾶς σεύτερας Epidaur. 3277: and if ζ = s + d as clearly as ξ = k + s, it is strange that the special letter ζ should have been universally adopted and that σδ should never appear in inscriptions.

(i) It is not claimed that ζ had one and the same pronunciation at all times. The pronunciation *dz* (*adze*) may have been heard at times, and there may have been isolated cases of metathesis into *sd* (cf. ask: ax; wasp: wops): but there appears to be strong probability for a pronunciation *J* (judge) or a strongly uttered ж or ж (*azure*) arising from *dj*, *gi*.

(k) The δδ in Boeotian (θερίδδω) may be a simple derivative from *dj*, the dialect producing a doubled consonant instead of *d mouillé*, or it may be due to assimilation from *d* + *s*. (Cf. Sadée, pp. 23-4, and Prellwitz in *S. G. D. I.* iii. A, p. 230.)

§ 33.

ξ.

(a) Verbs in -ζω make their future and aorist in ξ in many branches of Doric.

Heraclea. ἐδικαζάμεθα, δοκιμάζοντι, ὠρίζαν, &c.

Thera. κατασκευάζαι, ἐξοδιαζεῖ, &c.

Messenia. ἐψαφίζαντο, ἀγοράζαι, &c.

Rhodes. ὀρκιζάτω, ὀριζοῦνται, &c.

Cos. ἐργάζασθαι, ψαφίζηται, &c.

Cnidus. ψαφίζάμενος.

Astypalaea. διαψαφίζασθαι.

Anaphe. ἀφηρώξε.

Argolis. ἐναρμόζαι, ἀρπάζας (but usually σσ, see § 35 (b)).

Corinth. ἀπολογιζάσθω.

Corcyra. χειρίζοντες, but also many in σ.

Megara. ἐτερμόνιζαν, ἐχρημάτιζε, &c.

Delphi. ὀρκιζέω, &c.

Crete. χαριζιόμεθα, καταδικακιάτω (*S. G. D. I.* 4991, i. 2).

(b) Aorists in ξ also appear in χάλασαι, γέλασαι Pindar; ἐγέλασαν, γέλαζας v.l. in Theocr. iv. 37, vii. 42. These are probably from alternative forms of the present in -ζω; it is noteworthy that many such doublets actually exist: νεῶν νεάζω, ἀγαπάω ἀγαπάζω (see Curtius, *Verb.* p. 236), and in the Hellenistic κοινή the -άζω forms intrude themselves to a large extent (see Mayser, *op. cit.* p. 466).

(c) Similarly in nouns: μελικτάς Theocr. iv. 30; χειρίζεις i.-G. ix. 1. 694; δμάλις Inscr. Argol.; Πυθαγορικτάς Theocr. xiv. 5.

Theocritus has ξ in verbs in i. 97 λυγίζειν: v. 71 χαρίζη: iv. 35 πιάζας: x. 68 χροϊζείται: xiv. 28 ἐξήταξα, &c. Also in καθίζας (i. 12, v. 32, i. 51): κλαζέω vi. 32. (Cf. κλάξ xv. 33; κλακτοί *S. G. D. I.* 4689: κλάκας *ib.*).

Where the -ζω present is from a *yi*-stem (as in στάζω, στίζω, μαστίζω, ἐλελίζω) the ξ is natural, but such stems are comparatively few in number.

The problem of the appearance of ξ in verbs of other stem is bound up with the question of the origin of presents in -ζω, and with the pronunciation of -ζ. It is difficult to believe that all the numerous instances of -ξ are due to the analogy of the ξ in ἐμάστιξα, &c., or that aorists in ξ could be derivative from presents of which the pronunciation was a clear *d* + *s* (or *s* + *d*).

§ 34.

Other double Consonants.

ππ.

(a) Forms like ἀπολογιπτάσθαι are Boeotian only.

(b) ὅπτι Theocr. v. 143, x. 43; but ὅτι in i. 88, i. 91, ii. 101, &c.

ππ.

ὀππόκα v. 98. See Ahrens, ii. 102, ii. 377, who regards the form as 'hardly Doric.' Cf. Callimachus, v. 113.

π form in Theocr. i. 112, vi. 24, xv. 9.

§ 35.

σσ.

(a) ὄσσοι sixteen times; ὄσσοι nine times; ὄσσίχον iv. 55; τοσσήνος i. 54; πόσσοι xv. 35; τόσσοι eight times; τόσσοι twice; μέσσοι twice; μέσσοι four times.

The σσ forms are well attested by Doric inscriptions. Heracl. 4629, i. 159 ὄσσοι: Cos 3636 ὄσσαπερ: Epidaur. 3339. 108 ὄποσσοι.

(b) -σσ- in 1st aorist and future of verbs. ii. 115 ἐφθασσα: v. 148 φλασσῶ: vii. 73 ἡράσσατο: vi. 32 ὀμόσση: iv. 41, &c. ἐσσεται (seven times): vii. 156 γελάσσαι.

[Forms with σ in ii. 114 ἐφθασας: viii. 26, ii. 132, viii. 67: xiv. 35 ἤλασα.]

This is chiefly known in Lesb.-Aeolic (cf. Theocr. xxviii. 16), but in Doric districts occurs in Argol. i.-G. iv. 952 ἀνσχίσσαντα: Heracl. 4629, ii. 29 κατέδασσάμεθα.

For discussion of it see Brugm. i. p. 743; Victor Henry, *Comp. Gram.* p. 77.

(c) -σαι in datives plural. Theocr. has χείρεσαι xvii. 65; βύεσαι xvi. 37; γονάτεσαι xvi. 11; πάντεσαι ii. 125; ποσσί i. 74; στήθεσαι vii. 17; ἀνθεσαι v. 87; but χερσί iii. 41; βουσί ix. 3; γούνασι xiii. 53; πᾶσι xvi. 102; ποσσί ix. 18; στήθεσι xv. 135; ἀνθεσι v. 87; also Πάνεσαι iv. 63; ἀρβυλίδεσαι vii. 26.

This form is transferred to the case generally from ες-stems (ἔπος, ἔπεισαι). See Brugmann, ii. 2. 247; Buck in *Class. Rev.* xix. There is little evidence for it being a native Doric form, except *S. G. D. I.* 3206 ἀρμάτεσαι: 5256 παίδεσαι: Epicharmus, 9 βίνεσαι: Sophron, 99 τρηματιζόντεσαι. (See also Allen in Curtius, *Stud.* iii. 261.)

Heaclea has -ασσι for -εσαι; as ὑπαρχόντασαι 4629. i. 175; Cos 3660 Σάρδεσαι.

§ 36.

F.

Theocr. oi i. 18, i. 74, &c.; εὐκώς i. 41, &c. See note on xv. 112, viii. 14.

Note neglect of F in ἔπος i. 35; ἀδύς i. 27, &c.

Retention of F is frequent in Laconian, Cretan, and Heraclea (Meister, *Di. Heracl.* 403). In Theocritus it is a literary survival, and no strictness of usage is observed.

C. DECLENSION AND CONJUGATION.

VERBS.

§ 37.

Verbs in -έω and -άω.

-έω, -εο appear in place of -άω, -αο, in Theocr. iii. 18 ποθορεύσα: iv. 53 χασμέμενος (v. l. -όμενος): vii. 55 ὀπτεύμενον: v. 77 καυχέομαι: i. 81 ἀνθρώπων: ix. 35 ὀρεῦντι. Cf. xi. 69: vi. 31 ἐσορεύσα.

Inscriptions give φοιτέων Corinth, *I.-G.* iv. 394: ἐνίκει Rhodes 4108: τιμούντες 3836: τιμῶν Agrigentum 3758: πειρούμενοι ib.

So -ω, -ο in Crete and Heraclea. ἀδικίων, ἡβίοντες Crete 4991, ix. 46: κοσμίον ib. i. 51.

It is common in Ionic: ἐρέω Archil. 25; νικέων Herodas, i. 51; φοιτέων i. 65, &c.; Herodotus, vii. 156 προσδοκέοντας: ii. 95 κομίσουσι: but the MSS. show, as a rule, great diversity. See Smyth, *Greek Dialects, Ionic*, p. 566, who holds that before o or ω the α-sound became ε at a very early period (cf. Homeric forms like ἐσύλεον): but before other vowels the α is retained (ἐνίκει and τιμῶν, quoted above, are exceptions to this). Hence the true conjugation would be τιμέω (from τιμάγω), τιμῆς, τιμῆ, τιμέμεν, τιμάτε, τιμέουσι.

In Hellenistic Greek we have ἀγαπιούμεν, διατουμένον (*Ox. Pap.* 496), ἀγαπούντες (see Moulton in *Class. Rev.* xviii; Schrader, *op. cit.* 296).

§ 38. Conversely α appears for η in a few cases (άω for έω). See K.-Blass, i. 124; Theocr. xv. 80 ἐπόνασαν (cf. vii. 51, vii. 85, xiii. 14): ii. 108 φωνᾶσαι: iii. 19, &c. φίλαμα (but φίλημα better MSS.).

So ἐπτοάθην Eurip. *I. A.* 584; ἐδινάθην Pind. *P.* xi. 38 (v. l.); δίνασεν Eurip. *Or.* 1459; φώνασε Pind. *Ol.* xiii. 67; ποναθῆ *Ol.*

vi. 11; ἐφίλασε *Pyth.* ii. 16 (v. l.); ἀπονοστάσαντος *Nem.* vi. 52; ἐπτόασαν Sappho 98; ἐκπεποταμένα Sappho 68.

§ 39.

Interchange of -μ and -ω forms.

Theocr. vi. 8 ποθόρησα: i. 85 ζάτεια: vi. 25 ποθόρημι: [? vi. 22] vii. 40 νίκημι: vii. 97 ἔραντι? So perhaps i. 36 γέλαισα (γέλαιμι): v. 89 παρελάντα (έλαμι). Cf. Cos 3636 ἐλάντω: but see § 16 (e).

Delphi 2677 ποιείμενος: Thessaly 361 στραταγέντος: Prellwitz, *op. cit.* 43. So in Boeotian ἀδικείμενος, *ib.* p. 55. Epidaurus has καταγελάμενος, see Buck, § 164. 4.

§ 40.

'Doric' future.

The normal Doric form is -σέω (-σῶ) or -σίω from σjo.

Theocr. vii. 36 ὕνασεί: vii. 71 αὐλησεῦντι: vii. 95 ἀρξεῦμαι, &c., &c. But v. 64 βωστρήσομε.

So Heracl. 4629, i. 132 ἀνκοθορίντι: Cos 3585 ὑπαρξεῦντι, &c.: Rhodes 3755 θησεῦντι, &c.: Thera 4772 θυσέοντι: Epidaurus 3339 βλεψεῖσθαι: Argos, *I.-G.* iv. 841 ἀποδωσούντι (not in Pindar—except frag. 122 λεξούντι, nor in Laconian Inscriptions).

§ 41.

Contracted Verbs.

These follow the types of contraction given in §§ 15 seq.

§ 42.

Tenses and person endings.

(a) 1st plur. -μες always in texts and inscriptions. λέγομεν, &c.
(b) 3rd plur. -ντι always (Boeotian -νθι) § 31 (c). As μοχθίζοντι, φαντί.

(c) 3rd sing. -μι verbs, -τι, as πατί.

(d) 2nd sing. pres. indic. (-ω verbs) normally -εις. A form in -ε is given in Theocr. i. 3, &c., σπρίσδες. This does not occur elsewhere save in the Cyprian glosses αἶδες, ἔρπες, see Hoffmann, i. § 218 b.

(e) Infinitive -ειν, -ην, -εν, see § 18 (c).

(f) Imperative 3rd plur. Normally -ντω in inscriptions, see Barth, *op. cit.* p. 110. (Theocr. xiv. 38 μεόντω, conj. W.-M.)

(g) Forms like δεδοίκα Theocr. xv. 58 (πεπόνθεις vii. 83; πεποίθεις v. 28; ὀπώπει iv. 7; λελόγχει iv. 40; δεδύκειν i. 102) are well attested. λελαβήκειν Epidaur. 3339. 60; γεγόνειν Agrigent. *I.-G.* xiv. 952; ἀποδεδώκεν Cos 3591 B; γεγάθει Epicharm. 70; πεφύκειν *ib.* 97. Cf. Schol. Theocr. v. 28 and Herodian, ii. 830, Lenz, πολὺ τὸ τοιοῦτον ἔθος παρὰ Συρακοσίοις. ὅλωλα ὀλώλω, δέδοικα δεδοίκα καὶ τὸ κέκλυκε δὲ παρ' Ἐπιχάρμῃ ἀπὸ θέματος τοῦ κεκλύκα καὶ εὗρηκε ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐρήκω. See Lenz, *ad loc.*

The forms are not exclusively Syracusan. They do not occur in plural forms.

(h) 3rd plur. aor. passive. Theocr. vii. 60 ἐφίληθεν. Cf. Cos, P.-H. 12 a 11 αἶρεθεν, cf. Herforth, *op. cit.* p. 9.

(i) Aor. infin. of -μι verbs. θέμεν v. 21 (Rhodes has curious forms in -ειν, as ἐξήμειν *S. G. D. I.* 4118, so ἀκούμεν viii. 83).

§ 43.

Special verbal forms.

ἀφίκενσο xi. 42; ἐκλελάθοντα i. 63; ἔραται (ἐράται) ii. 149; ἔρασαι (ἐράσαι) i. 78; γεύμεθα xiv. 51; ἴλαθι xv. 143; ἰδηῶ iii. 37. See notes *ad loc.* ἴσαμι v. 119; ἴσας xiv. 34; ἴσατι xv. 146; ἴσαντι xv. 64. Cf. Pindar, *P.* iv. 148 (ἴσαμι); Epicharm. 26

ἴσαντι. The participle ἴσας is given by Apoll. Dysc. *de Adv.* 175. 19 (Schneider).

The word seems to be exclusively Doric.

§ 44. εἰμί.

(a) Pres. ind. 1st pers. εἰμί Theocr. iv. 30, &c. Dialects have also ἡμί, e. g. Rhodes 4130.

2nd pers. ἐσσί v. 75 (Herodn. *περὶ μόν.* λεξ. xlv. 19 *παρὰ ποιηταῖς καὶ Συρακοσίοις*).

3rd pers. ἐστί. A form ἐντί is frequent in inferior MSS. See Ahrens, *Diall.* ii. 319, who regards it as 'plebeia recentioris Doridis elocutio' adopted by Theocritus. It actually occurs in Inscr. Rhod. Dittenberger, *Syll.* 357. 10. In texts of Archimedes ten times. See K.-Blass, ii. § 299, 3. On MS. authority we should reject it for Theocritus.

1st plur. εἰμές xv. 73, &c.

3rd plur. ἐντί xi. 45, &c.; Cos 3719, &c.

(b) Impf. indic. 3rd sing. ἦς ii. 90, vii. 1, &c.; Epidaurus 3339. 22.

1st plur. ἦμες xiv. 29.

2nd plur. ἦστην viii. 3.

(c) Future 2nd sing. ἐσση x. 5.

3rd sing. ἐσσεῖται vii. 67; Epich. 98; Herodn. ii. 304. 8;

ἐσσεται vii. 52; ἐσσηται Heracl. 4629.

(d) Subjunct. 1st plur. ᾤμες xv. 9.

3rd plur. (ᾤωντι Rhodes; ᾤντι Thera).

(e) Participle ἐών, ἔοντα, εὔντα (§ 20 (f)), (εὔσα) εἰόσα ii. 64 (§ 21, § 12. 3 (e)), ἔσσα (Aeolic) Theocr. xxviii. 16 is also Doric (Heraclia 4629, i. 116); παρόντος ix. 21; παρών ix. 29.

(f) Infinitive εἶμεν and ἦμεν are genuine Doric forms; MSS. authority is slightly better for εἶμεν in Theocr. ii. 116, iv. 9, xiii. 3, vii. 86, iii. 8, ii. 41, vii. 28, xiv. 6, vii. 129, xi. 79.

Inscriptions give:

	εἶμεν	ἦμεν
Rhodes	5	4
Cos	5	5 ²
Telos	—	2
Anaphe	—	5
Heraclia	—	9
Megara	3 ²	—
Argos	4	2
Laconia	10	1
Messenia	5	1

NOUN DECLENSION.

§ 45. a-stems.

Normal forms:

πύλα	πύλαι
πύλαν	πύλας
πύλας	πυλᾶν
πύλα	πύλαις (or πύλαισι)

στρατιώτας
στρατιώταν
στρατιώτα
στρατιώτη

στρατιῶται
στρατιῶτᾱς
στρατιωτᾶν
στρατιώταις (-αῖσι)

Notes. For accus. plur. see § 12. 1. Theocr. viii. 30 has *ἰνκτά* as nominative (like *νεφεληγερέτα*, &c.). Once in inscriptions: Elis 1149 *τελέστα* (where, however, Blass reads *τελέστας*). Cf. A. Pal. v. 295 *ἡχέτα βόμβος*: ib. vi 13 *ἀγροτα Πάν*.

§ 46. o-stems.

Normal:

-ος, -ε, -ον, -ω (§ 23. ii), -ψ
-οι, -ος, or -ως (§ 12. i), -ων, -οις (-οῖσι)

Note. -οῖσι occurs in verse inscription, Cos, P.-H. 58, but not in prose.

§ 46. i-stems (πόλις).

Normal:

-ις, -ιν, -ιος, -ει
-εις, -ιας, -ίων, -εσσι, or -εσι. (See § 35 (c).)

§ 47. ηf-stems (βασιλεύς).

Acc. -ηα or -ῆ (βασιλῆ Cos 3621).

Gen. -εος (vii. 4) or -ῆος (Callim. vi. 114; Theocr. xv. 52).

Dat. -ει (βασιλεῖ Cos 3611) or -ῆι (Cos 3636. 50 *ἱερῆι*. So v. l. *πορθμηῖ* Theocr. i. 57).

§ 48. es-stems (γένος).

Gen. sing. ᾧρεος i. 77; ᾧρεως vii. 46; *τεμένεως* Cos, P.-H. 36.

Cf. § 20 (a), (e), (f).

Nom. plur. -εα or -η, § 17.

Dat. plur. -εσι or -εσσι (vi. 24).

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Great diversity of forms prevails.

§ 49. 1st Person Singular.

(a) Nominative:

ἐγών xv. 60; Epich. 64; Apoll. Dysc. *de Pron.* 50. 9, &c.

ἐγώ iv. 30; Corcyra 3186; Sophr. 6.

ἐγώνγα Apoll. Dysc. 50. 28; Arist. *Lysist.* 986; v. l. in Theocr. xi. 25.

(Other Dialect forms: ἐγώνη Apoll. Dysc. 50. 28; *ἱεργα* ib. 51. 11.)

(b) Accusative:

ἐμέ and με in extant texts, Apoll. Dysc. 82. 26 testifies to ἐμέ as a Doric form in Epicharmus.

(c) Genitive:

ἐμεῦ and μεν Theocritus, Apoll. Dysc. 64. 12.

ἐμοῦς Apoll. Dysc. 74. 10.

ἐμέος Apoll. Dysc. 74. 16.

ἐμεῖς Apoll. Dysc. 74. 16.

ἐμῖω, ἐμίο, ἐμίας, and ἐμῶς used by Rhinthon, Apoll. Dysc. 74. 17.

(d) Dative:

ἐμίν, Apoll. Dysc. 81. 20; Theocr. ix. 35, &c.; Callim. vi. 116.

μοι Theocr. xi. 53, &c.

(Other forms from Grammarians:

ἐμύ Apoll. Dysc. 81. 19; ἐμίνγα id. 81. 21; ἐμίνη id. 81. 22 (= Rhinthon).)

§ 50.

2nd Person Singular.

(a) Nominative:

τύ normal.

τύγα Theocr. v. 69; S. G. D. I. 3342 (Isyllus).

(Also τύνη Apoll. Dysc. 55. 1.

τούγα is a Boeotian variant of spelling.)

(b) Accusative:

τέ Theocr. i. 5; Apoll. Dysc. 83. 4.

τύ (from τφε Blass, ii. 584) Apoll. Dysc. 54. 10;

Sophron 74; τί τυ ἐγὼν ποίεω Theocr. v. 74, &c.

τίν Theocr. xi. 39, 55, 68; Apoll. Dysc. 82. 6; Corinna, frag. 4.

(τεί as also given by Apoll. Dysc. 54.)

(c) Genitive:

τέως Theocr. ii. 126, &c.; Apoll. Dysc. 75. 3.

τεοῦς Theocr. xviii. 41; Apoll. Dysc. 74. 24, quoting Sophron 87.

τεῦ (τέο) Apoll. Dysc. 75. 12.

(Other forms τεοῦ Apoll. Dysc. 75. 16; Callim. vi. 99; Sophron 76.

τίος, τίως, τίω Rhinthon, Apoll. Dysc. 75. 24.

τιοῦς Apoll. 74. 28; τέος id.)

(σεῖο only in Epit. Bionis 26.)

(d) Dative:

τοί Theocr. iii. 11, &c.; Apoll. Dysc. 81. 27.

τίν Theocr. iii. 33; Apoll. Dysc. 82. 4.

(τεῖν Callim. v. 37; Apoll. Dysc. 82. 4.

τίνη Tarentine form, Apoll. Dysc. 82. 12.)

§ 51.

3rd Person Singular.

(a) Genitive. Not in Theocritus Doric Idylls. (Local forms

οῦ S. G. D. I. 3339. 40, &c.)

εἰοῦς Apoll. Dysc. 77. 5.

εἰοῦ id. 77. 10.

εἴθεν Inscr. Epidauros 3340. 106.

(b) Dative:

οἱ Theocr. i. 18, &c. (enclitic); Inscr. Epidauros 3339 (often).

(ὄν Hesiod. fr. 204; S. G. D. I. 1643; εἶν Apoll. Dysc. 82. 25.)

§ 52.

1st Person Plural.

Normal forms ἄμμες Lesb. ἡμεῖς Attic. ἀμές or ἀμές Doric (from original Ind.-Germ. *asmā* with loss of *s*- and 'compensatory lengthening').

The MSS. of Theocritus give usually the forms with -μμ-, but

we have ἀμές xiv. 20 (p); ἀμές xv. 132 (k); ἀμέων viii. 25 (p b q D); ἀμῶν ii. 158, xv. 68, xv. 94 (never ἀμμέων); ἀμῖν vii. 2 (teste Apoll. Dysc. 96); or ἄμιν (? ἀμίν) xv. 76, 14, 27, vii. 11, xiii. 1, xiii. 3, xviii. 28, xi. 7, v. 25, vii. 135 (see § 54); ἀμέ xi. 42 (k p D).

On the other hand ἄμμες in v. 67, xiv. 68, xv. 132, xvi. 4, xviii. 22; ἄμμε (accus.) xv. 75, v. 61, viii. 25, x. 38; ἄμμιν i. 15, vii. 126, vii. 145, ii. 14, vii. 2 (vulgo), ii. 35, ii. 66, xv. 59, i. 102 (ἄμμι); ἄμῖν vii. 145.

(2) In other sources we have

(a) Nominative:

ἀμές Callim. vi. 127; Inscr. Heracl. 4629, i. 50; Herodian. Orthog. 517, Schneider.

(b) Accusative:

ἀμέ Rhodes 4321; Syracuse 3230; Anaphe, I.-G. xfi. 3. 253; Sophron 66; Epich. 97.

(c) Genitive:

ἀμῶν Thera 4706; Cos 3591, B. 24; Apoll. Dysc. 95. 9.

ἀμῶν Syme, I.-G. xii. 3. 6.

ἀμέων Thera 4695.

(d) Dative:

ἀμῖν Nisyros, S. G. D. I. 3497.

ἀμῖν Callim. vi. 121; Apoll. Dysc. 97; Isyllus, i. 7.

§ 53.

2nd Person Plural.

As with the 1st person the so-called Aeolic forms prevail in MSS. ὕμμες vii. 115, viii. 67, v. 111 (where k however has χῦμες (sic)—χῶμές Ahrens).

Dative: ὕμμι(v) i. 152, i. 145, i. 116, xi. 62, v. 144, xv. 4.

Accusative: ὕμμε v. 145, xvi. 108; but ὕμίας ii. 128.

The forms ὕμέ, ὕμιν, ὕμιν are not given by MSS. of Theocritus.

Elsewhere we have ὕμέων Sophron 79 = Apoll. Dysc. 95. 25.

ὕμές Sophron 41, teste Apoll. Dysc.

ὕμιν Sophron 82, teste Apoll. Dysc.

ὕμιν Sophron 81, teste Apoll. Dysc.

ὕμέ Sophron 25, teste Apoll. Dysc.

In inscriptions ὕμῶν Syrac. 3230; ὕμῶν Cnidus 3545.

§ 54.

Note on ἀμίν.

Eustath. (on p. 415) 1112, writes: τὸ ἡμῖν ἄμμι λέγουσιν οἱ Αἰολεῖς, βαρύνοντες αὐτὸ καὶ συστέλλοντες τὴν λέγουσαν συλλαβὴν. Δωριεῖς δὲ ἀμῖν συστέλλοντες τὸ ι καὶ ὀξύνοντες. Θεόκριτος πολλὰ δ' ἀμῖν ὑπερθε, vii. 135. Cf. Etym. Mag. 84. 21.

Apollonius Dyscolus 96. 23 and 42. 6 gives ἄμιν and ἀμίν as the true Doric forms.

§ 55.

3rd Person Plural.

Genitive: σφῶν, σφέων, σφείων are given by Apoll. Dysc. 96. 8.

Accusative: note ψε (metathesis) Theocr. iv. 3, stated to be Syracusan; Apoll. Dysc. 96; cf. Sophron 84.

[In this, as in other cases, 'Syracusan' probably means no more than 'found in the so-called Syracusan writers Theocritus or Epicharmus or Sophron'.]

σφε Theocr. xv. 80; Apoll. Dysc. 100. 30.

Dative: σφιν Theocr. xiii. 34; σφισι vii. 33; ψιν Sophron 83 (Apoll. Dysc. 99. 16 ἡ διὰ τοῦ ψ γραφή οἰκειότερα τῆς διὰ τοῦ σφ.).

§ 56. Possessive Pronouns.

Note the forms:

- (a) ἄμός (better ἄμός, K.-Blass, ii. 602, cf. S.G.D.I. 4254); Theocr. v. 108. Cf. Apoll. Dysc. 111. 17 and 95. 21; Theocr. ii. 31, vii. 30, viii. 75.
 (b) σφέτερος = *suus* 3rd plur. xiii. 53; = *suus* 3rd sing. xii. 4, xvii. 41; = *tuus* xxii. 67; = *meus* xxv. 162.
 (c) ὅς, ἰός. See note on Theocr. x. 2; Monro, *Hom. Gram.* 255; K.-Blass, ii. 601 (Crete 4991 τὸν φον κρεματόν = τῶν φων χρημάτων).
 (d) 2nd pers. τεός *passim*.

§ 57. Relative Pronoun.

The τ-form in vii. 59, xiv. 34 (τόν); Heraclea 4629, i. 88 ὅρων τῶν ἐστάσαμεν.

§ 58. Demonstratives.

The normal Theocritean form is τῆνος. So Sophron 10; Callim. v. 17; Apoll. Dysc. 58; Heraclea 4629, i. 137. Elsewhere generally κῆνος. So τῆνω Theocr. iii. 25; τῆνωθε iii. 10.

§ 59. ARTICLE.

The τ-forms τοί, ταί are normal.

§ 60. Adverbs of place and time.

(a) *Inde, unde*. Doric has forms in -ω. Theocr. iii. 25 τῆνω (τῆνωθε iii. 10; τούτωθεν iv. 48); ὦπερ iii. 26; ὦ iii. 11; Cos 3636 τούτω = *hinc*, Delphi οἴκω.

Apoll. Dysc. *de Adv.* 190. 19, 185. 14, 208. 5, notes these as specially Doric, quoting Sophron 89 πῶ τις ὄνον ἀνασείται, &c. See also Buck, § 132. 7; Ahrens, *Diall.* ii. 306. (Hence in Theocr. i. 105 the note in my original edition is wrong.)

This form is an ablative = Lat. -*ōd*, Ind.-G. -*ūt*.

(b) From original locative forms of o-stems came the forms πεί, τουτεί, εἰ. These are rare in Theocritean MSS.; iv. 35 Τηνεῖ: v. 32 τεῖδε k: v. 118 τεῖδε k; i. 12, &c. (See W.-M. *Textgesch.* p. 25), but they are well attested by grammarians and inscriptions, e.g. ὅπει κα αὐτοῖς δοκῇ. Cos 3705, &c.; Apoll. Dysc. *de Adv.* 132. 27; ib. 209. 29 τῆν ἐν τόπῳ σχέσιν δηλοῦντα.

Epicharmus in *Hibeh Pap.* i. 1 (third century B.C.) has τεῖδε.

(c) From the original instrumental case come forms in -ῆ with local sense (Brugmann, ii. 2. 705). These are fairly well attested by Theocritean MSS.: i. 66 πῆ: iv. 24 ὅπη: v. 50 τῆδε, &c.; but are rare in inscriptions (Elis 1151 ταύτη).

τῆδε. Crete gives ἐκατέρῃ, ὁπῆ, Herforth, p. 15.

Greg. Cor. § 5 quotes Theocr. i. 66 a πῆ ποκ' ἄρ' ἡσθ'.

Theocr. viii. 34 πῆποκα.

(d) From original datives come the -α (-η) forms. These have the meaning *quo, huc, illuc*, &c., not *ubi, hic, illic*.

πα Theocr. ii. 1, ii. 19, vii. 21, xi. 72, xv. 33 (? πῆ).

πα iv. 3.

ῆ xiv. 42, ii. 76 (?). So often in Delphi Inscriptions S. G. D. I. vol. iv, p. 189 and Inscr. Delph. 2171.

ἄλλα Theocr. ii. 6, ii. 127.

παντῇ xv. 6, i. 55.

§ 61. Adverbs of other forms.

- (a) -δε, -ζε vii. 146, xi. 64.
 (b) -θε(v) i. 8, v. 6, vii. 140, vii. 80, iii. 10, &c. (-θα in some districts, Apoll. Dysc. *de Adv.* 193; Inscr. Heracl. 4629).
 (c) ἄρμω iv. 51; Herodn. i. 502, Lenz, *ad loc.*; Callim. frag. 230.
 ἐνδοι xv. 1; Herodn. ii. 501; ii. 567.
 (d) τῆμος, τῆμόσδε x. 49; Callim. iii. 80, i. 21; Apoll. Dysc. *de Adv.* 179. 20.
 (Note τῆμόστος Callim. Aetia (Oxyr. Pap.) 44; Apoll. Dysc. 184. 28.)
 (e) ἄμος = when: iv. 61, xiii. 25; *Iliad* ψ 226. τινὶδ' in v. 30 is doubtful. τοι, ἴδ' W.-M., &c.

§ 62. Particles.

ὦν = οὖν, see § 23.

γα = γε, see § 8.

κε, κεν, κα.

κα has α in i. 9, &c. Cf. Epicharm. Hibeh Pap. i. 1 μακρόλογος δ' οὐ κα δυνάιμαν.

The form κα is very frequent in inscriptions, but without evidence for quantity.

The elided form κ' (as Theocr. i. 23, &c.) is found in Heracl. 4629. 152 αὐ δέ χ' ὑπό, &c. Cf. Hartmann, *De Dial. Delph.* This is probably κε (as Theocr. vii. 13).

There is no evidence for κα, since ὀκκα in Theocr. iv. 21 is for ὄκα with doubled κκ. See Apoll. Dysc. *de Adv.* 193 and § 25, above.

Numerals.

§ 63.

4. τέτορες Theocr. xiv. 16, &c., but τέσσαρες xiv. 29 (the latter four times in Cos, P.-H. 38).
 12. δώδεκα Theocr. xviii. 4; Cos, P.-H. 39, &c.
 20. εἴκατι Theocr. xiv. 44. The true form is *φικατι* or *ἱκατι* (frequent in inscriptions).
 200, &c. διακάτιοι, &c., in inscriptions.

§ 64. Accent.

See Meister, *Bemerkungen z. dor. Accentuation*, Programm 1883; Meister, *Curt. Stud.* iv. 363; Spiess, *ib.* x. 367; Ahrens, *Diall.* ii. 300.

The evidence is not sufficient to enable us to frame general rules for Doric accentuation, but the following statements of grammarians are noteworthy.

1. Choeroboscus, *Dict.* 427. 19 (= *Gram. Graec.* iv. 1, p. 386. 12) gives παῖδες, αἴγες, γυναῖκες, πάρες, and Joh. Gram. 243 adds χεῖρες, ὀρνίθες. So Alcmān, *Pap.* i. 19 has παῖδα. Meister explains this as due to the retention of the accent of the nominative singular.

2. -αι, -οι appear to be long for accent purposes. So λεγόμεναι, λεγέται Ahrens, *l. c.*; ἀμύναι Alcm. *Pap.* ii. 31.

3. Greg. Cor. § 122 attests *σώφως*, *κάλως*, *ἁπλως*, but *οὐτῶς*, *παντῶς*.

4. Joh. Gram. 243 gives *ἐλύσαν*, *ἐστάσαν*, &c.

5. The infinitive in *-εν* should probably be accented paroxytone *αἶδεν*.

The facts are too uncertain to justify us in accenting the Doric of Theocritus in 'doric' fashion, save in the infinitive *αἶδεν* and in adverbial forms like *οὐτῶς*.

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Accusative: *vid.* Case.

Adjectives:

1. *δρυνὸν πῦρ*, ix. 19, note; *διγλήνους ὄπας*, *Epig.* vi. 2.
2. of place and time: *δωδεκαταῖος*, ii. 4; *χρόνιος*, xiv. 2; *σκνιφαῖος*, xvi. 93; *προδείελος*, xxv. 223; *διαπόντιος*, xiv. 55; *ὑπερούριον*, xxiv. 95; *ὑποκάριον* (= *ὑπὸ τῇ καρδίᾳ*), xi. 15.
3. In accusative neuter, to denote time: *μεσονύκτιον*, xiii. 69; *δειλινόν*, xxi. 39 (*Arist. Eccles.* 377); *ποθέσπερα*, viii. 16. With article: i. 13, &c.
4. For adverb of manner, or quality: *πολὺς ἐπέκειτο*, xxii. 90; *πρόφρων*, xxv. 3, i. 60; *ἀδεία γελάοισα*, i. 95; *ὄλος*, iii. 33; *πᾶς*, ii. 40. See also ii. 72, *ἄ μεγαλοῖτος*; ii. 6, *ἀνάρσιος*.
5. Formed from proper names=genitive of that name, *βίη Ἡρακλεΐη*, xxv. 154, xxii. 31 (*Iliad*, xiii. 67).
6. Neuter with preposition (*ἐν*, *ἐξ*) used as predicate: *ἐν ἐτοίμῳ*, xxii. 61, 212; *ἐξ ἰσῶ*, v. 25.
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9. Accusative neuter singular or plural, for adverb (=cognate accusative): i. 96, vi. 9, ii. 100, v. 44, i. 46, *χλωρὰ θέουσα*, xxv. 158, note.
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12. Comparatives: ἐπὶ τὸ πλεον, i. 20; ἐπὶ πλεον, iii. 47; φέρε θάσσον, xv. 29 (*Odys.* xx. 154); ὁ γεραίτερος εἴκατι παίδων, xv. 139; ὅτι θάσσον, xxiv. 48, note.
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1. With article to form attribute: τὸν Λιβύαθε, i. 24 (τὸν αὐτίκα πότμον, Callim. iv. 88).
2. Without article: Ἄργοθεν ἄνδρες, xxiv. 111; ἔαρ ἐξαπίνης, ix. 34 (ἡπειρόθεν ἀνὴρ, Aratus, 1094).
Equivalents: ἐξ ἐλέφαντος αἰετοί, xv. 123.
3. As predicate: νυκτὸς ἄωρί που, xxiv. 38.

Alliteration: κ. vii. 109, 110; τ. i. 56; σ. i. 1-3. Vowel, α. viii. 55; xi. 43. Interwoven, κ. μ. viii. 83; δ. τ. viii. 86; π. κ. ix. 18.

Aorist:

1. Action now past (English would use perfect): i. 98; ii. 7; iv. 6, &c.
2. Momentary action: i. 20; xii. 25; xxix. 16 (English would use present). See notes on i. 20; xii. 25.
3. Action habitually recurring—gnomic: xiii. 50; ii. 137.
4. Aorist indicative in wish: vii. 86; x. 36; cf. iv. 49. In final clause, iv. 49.
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ἅπαξ λεγόμενα, see Vocabulary.

Apposition: τοὶ τῷ Λαμπριάδα, τοὶ δαμόται, iv. 21; τὸ ποταφὸν τὸ Λακίνιον, iv. 33; ἄνδρες... ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος, i. 34; δὴ ἄλῳ πεκες ἄ μιν... ἄ δέ, i. 48.

ἃ τὰς Ἀργείας θυγάτηρ πολυίδρις αἰοδός, xv. 97; τὸν ὀδίταν... ἐσθλὸν Κυδωνικὸν ἄνδρα, vii. 11; χά ταλαεργὸς ἀνὴρ... Ἀλκμήνης νῖός, xiii. 19; τὸ χρέμα... ἃ θήλεια, xv. 145; ἃ Γροῖῳ κοσκινόμαντις, *fals. lect.*, iii. 31; τῷ βασιλῆος... ἀφνειῷ Πτολεμαίῳ, xv. 22. [Great freedom in the use of article with words in apposition appears in Alex. poets, μυρόνουν Δημοῦς χρώτα τὸν ὑπναπάτην, A. Pal. v. 196; τὸν με κύνα, A. Pal. vii. 68; τὸν σε χοροῖς μέλψαντα, A. Pal. vii. 21, &c.]

Archilochian verse: *Epig.* 20, 21.

Article:

1. = Demonstrative pronoun: without substantive.
(a) Without particle added: i. 29; xxv. 129; vii. 103.
(b) With particle: αὐτὰρ ὁ, xxv. 232; αὐτὰρ ὁ γε, i. 52; ὁ γάρ, xvii. 4; ὁ μὲν, i. 138, &c.; ὁ δέ, ii. 102, &c.

2. Deictic:

- (a) Standing at head of clause: substantive follows at some distance, i. 30; vii. 7; vii. 80; xiii. 17; vii. 136, &c.
(b) Attributes precede the substantive as ἃ βομβεῦσα μέλισσα, iii. 13; v. 36.
3. Repeated with each of two attributes, preceding substantive.
(a) With asyndeton, xiii. 5 (cf. Thucyd. i. 126; Plato, *Crat.* 398 b).
(b) With conjunction, ii. 146, note.
4. On τὸ ποταφὸν τὸ Λακίνιον, iv. 33; τοὶ τῷ Λαμπριάδα, τοὶ δαμόται, iv. 21; ροικὸν τὸ λαγωβόλον, iv. 49, see notes *ad loc.*
5. With predicative noun: viii. 86; xxi. 14.
6. With ποῖος: v. 5; v. 8.
7. ἵππον καὶ τὸν ψυχρὸν ἔφω, xv. 58; ὁμαλὸς δέ τις ὁ στρατιώτας, xiv. 56; iii. 19; ἐγὼ δέ οἱ ἃ ταχυπειθής, ii. 138; iii. 24; τὰ πρὸς πλόον, xxii. 22; τὰ πρὸς, xv. 15; τὸν τὸ πειν ἐγχεῖντα, *fals. lect.*, x. 53; τὸν ἥδιστον θεῶν, *Epig.* xii. 2; τὸ καρτερόν, i. 41; τὸ κάλον, iii. 3; τὸν ὀδίταν (notus ille viator), vii. 12.

Attraction:

1. Of mood to mood: vii. 127, note; vi. 24.
2. Relative: (τυτθὸν ὅσσον, i. 45, note); ἀντὶ τήνων ὦν ἔθρεψε, *Epig.* xx. 3; ὦν ἴδες ὦν εἶπαις κεν, xv. 25 (?).
3. Of gender in pronouns: ἡ δίκη, xxv. 33; οὗτος ὁ πλούτος, xxi. 14.
4. Of Case, see Vocative.

Augment omitted: i. 100; ii. 71, 83; vi. 44; vii. 80, &c. For such combinations as δαῖτα πένοντο, xiii. 32; ἀλλήλους δὲ φίλησαν, xii. 15. C. Hartung would read δαῖτ' ἐπένοντο, δ' ἐφίλησαν, κ.τ.λ. (against authority of MSS.).

Caesura: trochaic in fourth foot, xviii. 15, note.

CASES.

1. Nominative, θᾶσαι φίλος, i. 149.
With article for vocative (plural), i. 151 (Arist. *Acharn.* 601); singular, iv. 45-46.
2. Vocative: with οὗτος, v. 76.
By attraction, xvii. 66 ὕλβιε κοῦρε γένοιο, xviii. 10.
3. Accusative.
(a) Cognate: (i) Substantive alone, v. 124; xxv. 137; xxv. 15. (ii) Substantive and adjective, ii. 134; iii. 49. (iii) Adjective alone: see Adjectives, (7), (9), and under Pronouns, ταῦτα.
(b) In apposition to sentence, viii. 74; xxv. 274; xxiii. 40; xxv. 69 (ἀμφότερον).
(c) Accusative of extent: (i) of space over which, xiii. 66 ἀλῶμενος οὖρεα; elsewhere Theocritus uses a preposition. (ii) of goal of motion, i. 140; xxv. 258; xv. 122; xiii. 29. (iii) Time, i. 15; xxx. 2; xiii. 29; vii. 85. (iv) Measure of amount, i. 24; i. 45.

- (d) *Of respect*: xxiii. 2 τὴν μορφὴν ἀγαθῶ; vii. 13 οὐνομα μὲν Λυκίδα.
- (e) *Direct object*: two accusatives, xxiv. 105 γράμματα τὸν παῖδα ἐξεδίδασκεν.
4. *Genitive*.
- (a) *Partitive*: (i) after adjective of quantity, ii. 45; iii. 47 ἐπὶ πλεόν λύσσας; i. 20. (ii) as predicate, μακάρων ἀμιθρεῖται, xiii. 72. (iii) after adverb of time, αὐτίκα νυκτός, ii. 119; xi. 40; xxiv. 38. (iv) after verbs, ii. 152; xxv. 105; x. 6. (v) after adverb of place, ἐπὶ δεξιὰ χειρός, xxv. 18. (vi) φίλ' ἀνδρῶν, xxiv. 40; μόνος προτέρων, xvii. 121.
- (b) *Possessive*: (i) τὰ Λύκανος, ii. 76. (ii) With noun omitted, ἐν ὀλβίῳ, xv. 24. (iii) as object, κύρας μέλος, x. 22; ii. 151.
- (c) *Time*: viii. 78; xi. 37; xxiv. 39.
- (d) *Price*: xv. 35, 36.
- (e) *Comparison*: xii. 5; xi. 49 τῶνδε θάλασσαν ἐλέσθαι; of exchange, xii. 37 (e coni.).
- (f) *Material, &c.*: iii. 22; v. 53; xxviii. 8.
- (g) *Cause*: xxv. 200 ἱρῶν μηνίσαντα.
- (h) *After certain verbs*: ὁσδω, i. 28; ἔχομαι, vii. 20; λανθάνομαι, ii. 46; κνίζομαι, iv. 59; ἐδράματο κέραος (by the horn), xxv. 145; v. 133; ὕχλω ἐσώθην (from the crowd), xv. 5.
- (i) *Genitive absolute, without subject expressed*: ix. 20; xvii. 10. Following after a dative: vii. 25; xxv. 67.
- (k) *Exclamation*: iv. 40; xxx. 1.
5. *Dative*: (i) Possessive, v. 104, &c. (ii) loosely used, dative of person concerned, i. 43 ὡδὲ οἱ ᾠδήκωντι ἴνες; xiii. 57; xxiv. 19; vii. 20; xxv. 2, &c. (iii) of indirect object after nouns, xxviii. 2 δῶρον γύναιξιν. (iv) manner, vii. 20; (v) Time, xii. 30 εἴαρι πρῶτον; xxv. 56 ἡμασι πολλοῖς; xv. 1 χρόνῳ; with participle added, xvii. 127; (vi) Instrument, means, manner, xxv. 91; xiii. 54; xxv. 119; (vii) Comitative, αὐτοῖς ναύτησι, xxii. 18. (viii) locative, ii. 121; iii. 16; vii. 16.
6. *Obsolete case-endings*: (i) -θεν, xxii. 11; xxv. 180; i. 24; vii. 80; iii. 10. (ii) -φι, xxv. 138; xxv. 207; Megara 78. (iii) -δε, xvi. 61; xvii. 100; xxv. 136.

Comparison: brachylogical, ii. 15; v. 52.

Comparative clauses, fullness of expression in: Introd. p. 43.

Ellipse of verb in main clause, v. 38.

Ellipse of ὥς in short comparisons, xiv. 51; xiii. 24 (e coni.). μᾶλλον omitted before ἤ, ix. 20, note.

The clause ὥς ἴδον ὥς ἐμάνην, ii. 82, not comparative, note *ad loc.*

Consecutive clauses:

With ὥσον, xxx. 6; ὥστε follows δοκεῖ, xiv. 58; ὥστε introduces a new sentence ('and so'), xiv. 65.

Infinitive alone, v. 10 οὐδὲ γὰρ τῷ δεσπότη ἧς τι ἐνεύδειν: *vide Infinitive*.

Crisis: ἀγαθῆ, i. 78; ῥήτοροι, i. 80; κήξ, i. 136; χά, i. 40; τῶν βούλοιο, ii. 66; τῶστία, iv. 16; ὠριφος, v. 24; ἀπόλλων, v. 82; κήμέ, v. 90 (not κᾶμέ); ὠρχαίος, xi. 8; χῶτι, xiv. 52; ὠρατος, vii. 98.

Double crisis: καὶ ὁ ἐκ, i. 72; καὶ ὁ Ἀδωνίς, i. 109; καὶ ὁ ἐμός, xv. 18; καὶ ὁ ἀνὴρ, xv. 148.

Declension:

εἴαρι, xii. 30; xiii. 26, &c., very common in Alex. writers, not earlier.

ἰχθύα, xxi. 45 (ἰσιθύα, ἰθύα, νηθύα, Quint. Smyrn.; ὀφρύα, Oppian.); ἰχθύον, xxi. 49.

Dual: for plural in participle, xxv. 72, note.

Dual subject with plural verb, xxi. 47.

Dual verb with augment, xxv. 154.

Diminutives: *vide Vocabulary*.

Ellipse: (i) *vide supra* Comparative clauses. (ii) Verb omitted in short relative clauses, i. 12; xvi. 75, &c. (iii) Verb omitted in noun clauses, xxv. 64; xii. 37 (e coni.); xiv. 19. (iv) In direct statements or questions, v. 149; xv. 60, &c.; v. 3 οὐκ ἀπὸ τᾶς κράνας; iv. 46. (5) Infinitive omitted, xv. 147 ὦρα εἰς οἶκον; xiv. 11, note.

Future Indicative: (i) with ὅπως as command, i. 112. (ii) οὐ μὴ, i. 152. (iii) with μὴ as prohibition, v. 109, note. (iv) In relative sentence—final, xxviii. 6. (v) for optative and ἄν, xv. 79; Herondas, iv. 28, 33; v. 56; vi. 59.

Gender: χίμαρος, f. i. 6; κλισμῶ, f. xv. 85; σκιάδες βρίζοντες *fals. lect.*, xv. 119.

Masculine plural used by woman of herself, ii. 5; ἄεθλος = ἀέθλον, viii. 13; ἀδέα, f. accusative, xx. 8; τὸ ἄμυσ τᾶς ζῶτας, xxix. 5 (cf. *Odyss.* xvii. 322).

Hiatus:

1. In bucolic caesura, i. 67; ii. 54 (*Odyss.* iii. 435, iv. 831, &c.; Monro, *Hom. Gram.* 382).

2. In weak caesura, vii. 8; xiii. 24; xxii. 116 (*Odyss.* ix. 286; xv. 291, &c.).

3. In arsis of first foot, xxv. 173; xvii. 38. Of second foot, ii. 152; ii. 51. Of third foot, iii. 42. Of fourth foot, xviii. 58; xxv. 274. Of fifth foot, xvii. 79; ii. 46; x. 28.

4. In thesis: (i) long syllable retained, xxv. 275. (ii) short syllable unelided, xv. 149; xv. 32; and cf. *supra* (1).

ὄτι not elided, xi. 54, note; τι, v. 10; i. 88; iii. 24.

5. Long vowel shortened but not elided, i. 2, 8, 17, 26, 29, 31, 33, 35, &c.

Elision of μοι, iv. 58; vii. 19; μένναμαι, v. 118; αἰθεται, vii. 102; αὐθι, xi. 22; ἥπατι, Megara 85.

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- Dual**: for plural in participle, xxv. 72, note.
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- Elision of μοι, iv. 58; vii. 19; μέμναμαι, v. 118; αἰθεταί, vii. 102; αἰθι, xi. 22; ἦπατι, Megara 85.

Infinitive:

1. In commands, x. 48 (with accusative); xxiv. 95 (with nominative); v. 121; xxiv. 72 (joined with imperative); xiv. 1.
2. Epexegetic: ἔθηκεν . . . ἤμεν, ii. 41; πειν ἐγγεύοντα, x. 53; xxviii. 19; xi. 49.
After verb of motion, viii. 28.
3. Dependent on noun, xv. 26 ὥρα ἔρπειν.
4. Dependent on adjectives, viii. 4; xi. 4; xxii. 2; xvii. 13.
5. Direct object of verb, i. 97; xxiv. 26 φευγόμενον ὀρμαίνων; xxv. 253 μαιώων; xvi. 15 σπεύδοντι; xii. 31 ἐριδμαίνοντι. These last four are not found with infinitive earlier than Theocritus.

'If' clauses: εἰ with future indicative (modal), iv. 48; v. 147.
εἰ with optative (general), xiii. 10.

ἦν with subjunctive, followed by aorist indicative (general), xii. 25.

Indicative without ἄν in main clause, ii. 124; xvi. 44; ii. 127.

εἰ κεν with indicative, ii. 124, note. εἰ with optative of end in view (if haply), xxv. 215; cf. xv. 70, note, εἴτι γένοιτο εὐδαίμων.

Protasis given by optative of wish, x. 32. By imperative, v. 44; xi. 42. Apodosis: optative of wish, v. 20; v. 150.

Middle voice: v. 117; xxii. 185; xvii. 129; iii. 26; i. 92; i. 78 (ἐρασμαι); xxvi. 3, vide Legrand, *Étude*, p. 299.

Noun—used for adjective: γέρων, vii. 17; ἄβαι, v. 109; τρύχνος, x. 37; ἀοιδά (subject of song), xii. 11; κακὰ παίγνια, xv. 50 (of persons).

Noun clauses:

1. Statements: present infinitive for future, ii. 153 (? see note).
Primary construction kept after past tense, iii. 32; ii. 149. Optative not used (see i. 81, note); δηλον ὅτε, xi. 79.
2. Verbs of perception, &c., μέμνημαι ὅκε, v. 116.
3. Verbs of joying, grieving, &c., ἀσχαλόων ὅ, xxv. 236; θαυμ' ὅτι, xv. 2; ὥμοι ὅτε, xi. 54; χαίρων ὁθούνεκεν, xxv. 76; ἄχθομαι εἰ, v. 35.
4. Verbs of fearing, &c., μὴ . . . δώσει, xxvii. 21; xxx. 14 φρονέειν μὴ οὐ πέλη.
5. Verbs of striving, φράζω μὴ ὀρούση, vi. 13; iii. 5. Theocritus does not use the future indicative in this construction.
6. Dependent questions, ii. 5 (present indicative), retained after historic tense; i. 81 (optative); τίνος for ὥτινος, xi. 30; ὥς for ὅπως, ii. 84; πύθονται μὴ, xii. 37.
7. Dependent exclamation, xv. 146 ὀλβία ὅσσα ἴσασι; ii. 9.
8. Dependent questions deliberative: with future, xvii. 10; xvi. 16. Optative, xxii. 84. Subjunctive, xvi. 67.

Number:

1. Singular collective, vii. 66; x. 54; xiv. 17; xxi. 6.
2. Neuter plural, with plural verb, ix. 17; iv. 23, 27; xvii. 78, &c.

3. Singular distributively, vi. 2 τὰν ἀγέλαν, each his flock.
4. *Varia*, τὰν Αἶδαο πύλαν, ii. 160; θύρας for θύραν, ii. 6.

Optative:

1. In primary sequence, x. 45; xv. 71; xxiv. 100.
2. In questions—τί γενοίμεθα; xv. 51, remoter deliberative; τί ρέξαιμι; xxvii. 24, note.
3. In independent statements, xvi. 67 ἐλοίμαν (*velim eligere*); i. 60; viii. 60; xxix. 38; xxii. 74.
4. Potential without ἄν, ii. 34; viii. 91.
5. Concessive, iv. 11, note.
6. In relative sentences: (a) final, Homeric use, xxv. 219. (b) by attraction to preceding optative in consecutive clause, vii. 124, note. (c) due to interrogative in main clause, viii. 13, note.
7. In prospective time clause, xxv. 228 δεδεγμένος ὑπὸ θ' ἴκοιτο.

Participle: ὄχετο φεύγων, ii. 152; ὄχετ' ἔχων, ii. 7; xxii. 168; iv. 6. κάμνοντι ἐοικώς, i. 41.

Present participle represents imperfect, iii. 32.

Present inaccurately for aorist, xxiv. 94; xvii. 54.

Repeats main verb, ἐξένοις καὶ ἐξενθοῖσα λάθοιο, xi. 63; ii. 113.

Final, future participle, *Epig.* viii. 2; xxv. 57 (present, xvi. 86, note).

Further defines dative of time, xvii. 127; dative of means, xiii. 29 νότῳ τρίτον ἄμαρ ἀέντι (see note).

Particles: ἀλλά γε, v. 24; ἄρα, *ergo*, xiv. 3. With demonstrative: analeptic, xxiv. 13. Continuing narrative, xxiv. 46; xviii. 7. In questions (expressing surprise), i. 66; ὥς ἄρα (quoting), ii. 149; εἰ ἄρα, vii. 105; ἀλλὰ γάρ, v. 29, 44; μηδέ γε, x. 11; δέ τε, i. 74; v. 125; vi. 37; θην, xv. 62; xiv. 43; i. 97; καὶ . . . δέ, i. 90; οὐ μὲν οὐδέ, xxii. 205; μὲν with pronoun (with no δέ clause), v. 96; i. 57; περ: εἰ τί περ ἐσθλόν, vii. 4; ii. 34.

Predicate: adjective in, ὁ Κρατίδας λείος ὑπαντῶν, v. 90; ἐσθλὸς ἀκούειν, xvi. 30. Adjective in neuter instead of masculine, τὸν στέφανον λεπτὰ κατατίλαι, iii. 21; στρόμβον πέντε ταμῶν, ix. 27. Noun with preposition as predicate, γάμος οὗτος ἐν ὄρκῳ, xxii. 148.

Prepositions:

ἀπό: ἀπὸ κροτάφων γηραλίοι, xiv. 69, xxiv. 80, xvi. 49; — ἀπὸ σκελέων . . . σφάλλοντι, xxiv. 111; ἀπὸ σκοπιᾶς ἐτίναξε, ix. 11; τὸν ἀπὸ γραμμῆς λίθον, vi. 18; δοχμὸς ἀπὸ προβολῆς, xxii. 120; ἀπὸ σκανᾶς ἀγοράσων, xv. 16; ἀθανάτων ἀπὸ θανάτων, xv. 106.

ἀμφί with genitive = περί, xxv. 195.

ἀνά, of time, only in xx. 45.

ἐκ: ἐκ μεγάλου ὀλίγος, xxii. 112; ὁ ἐκ δρυμοῦ λέων, i. 72; ἐκ θυνῶν καταθύσομαι, ii. 10 (agency); ἐκ λευκῷ ἐλέφαντος αἰετοί, xv. 123; ἐξ ἀπάτας κεκροτημένοι, xv. 49; ἀχλὺν ἐκ πατέρων, xvi. 33, xvii. 13, xxii. 170; ἐκ πάντων ὑπείροχον, vii. 94.

- eis:** αἶνλα φωνέων ἐς βάρβιτον, xvi. 45; ἐς πατέρα . . . δεικασκεν, xxiv. 56; ἐς Δία λήγετε, xvii. 1; ἀριθμείσθαι ἐς τινα, xvii. 27; ἐς ἄνδρα γενειῶν, xiv. 28; ἐς τέλος, ii. 14; ἐς βόλον ἔλκειν, i. 40. With numbers, ἐς τρίς, ii. 43; ἐς δύο πέλλας, i. 26; ἐς ἁῶ, xviii. 14; ἐς νέωτα, xv. 143; ἐς ὥρας, xv. 74.
- en:** ἐν μέσσοις at hand, xxi. 17; ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ὄραν, iv. 7; ἐν ὄρκῳ, xxii. 148.
- epi:** ἄμαρ ἐπ' ἄμαρ, xi. 69; ἐπὶ πάγχυν, xvii. 104; ἐφ' ἐσπερίοις ἐρίφοις, vii. 53, note; ἐπ' ἀνθρώποις among men, xi. 4.
- kata:** opposite, i. 30; xxiv. 12; κατ' ἄντρον παρκύπτουσα, iii. 6; ἵκετο κατ' ἀγῶνας, xvii. 112; κατ' αὐτοὺς πατάται (near), Megara 23; κατὰ κρατός, vii. 135; χεῖτε κατὰ Θύμβριδος ὕδωρ, i. 118.
- meta:** 'to join,' μετὰ δαῖτα, vii. 24; xxv. 87; 'to fetch,' xiii. 16; with dative, 'close after,' i. 39.
- para:** παρ ποταμὸν τετραμένον, vii. 112; παρ' ἐμὴν κέκριται, vi. 37.
- peri:** περὶ πλέγματι γαθεῖ, i. 54; περὶ πάντων excelling all, xxv. 119; elided, xxv. 242.
- pros (poti, pot):** λέγειν πρὸς τινα, xi. 68; ποτ' ἀντολὰς (eastward), v. 103; φάρμακον ποτ' τὸν ἔρωτα, xi. 1; ποτ' ἐριν 'in spite,' xv. 10; τὰ πρὸς πλὺον, xxii. 22; ποτὶ τὰν Νυμφῶν 'by the Nymphs,' i. 12.
- syn:** 'with the help of,' ii. 28, vii. 12; πήδησε σὺν ὀρμῇ, xxv. 251.
- upo:** ἵαχε ὑπὸ ὕμεναίῳ, xviii. 8, xxv. 14.
- Pronouns:**
Demonstrative, ταῦτα: ταῦτ' ἄρα λεπτός, xiv. 3, 'that is why,' xv. 8; τοῖος, τόσσον introduce abrupt explanatory clause, xvii. 96, xxiv. 118, ii. 161.
- Possessive:** ἐός=tuus, x. 2, =suus (plural), xxvii. 26; ὅς=meus, Megara 77.
- spheteros**=suus (singular), xxii. 209, (plural), xiii. 53; =tuus, xxii. 67.
- sphwiteros**=suus (singular), xxv. 55.
- allos**=ἕτερος, vi. 46, &c.
- eteros**=ἄλλος, xxv. 174.
- (οὐδεῖς=οὐδέτερος? xxi. 15.)
- oson, tynthon oson,** i. 45; οὐδ' ὅσον, 'not a jot,' ix. 20; ὅσον='just,' xxiv. 195, note.
- autos,** standing alone, xxiv. 50 (the Master); in dative comitative, xxii. 17; =alone, v. 85, &c.; =only, ii. 89.
- tis,** 'some one of importance,' xi. 79; so with noun μελίκτας τις, iv. 30; with adjectives, ἀδύ τι τὸ ψιθύρισμα, i. 1, xviii. 11; χιών τις, vii. 76 (a streak of snow).
- τὸ τεόν, iii. 27.
- Proper name:** used by person speaking of himself, i. 103, 135; v. 9; vii. 55; vii. 96. Of person spoken to, i. 105; xiv. 1.
- Diminutive form,** Ἀμύντιχος, vii. 132.

Relative

Exclamatory οἷος ἔην, xvii. 13 (οἷος and οἷός τε distinguished, ib. note); ὁσσίχον, iv. 55. Optative in relative sentence: see Optative.

ὡς ἶδον ὡς ἐμάνην, ii. 82: see ad loc.

ὅστις for ὅς, xv. 98; xiii. 22; vii. 51.

Article for relative, Epig. iv. 17 (xxi. 62; xxiii. 58); ταί τε, dubia lect., vii. 59; xiii. 57; xxv. 2; xxii. 55 (see Monro, Hom. Gram. 262). The Alexandrians use it more widely than Homer, Callim. i. 87 ἐσπέριος κείνός γε τελεῖ τὰ κεν ἦρι νοήση).

Relative sentence for conditional, x. 25; Megara 67, &c.

Forms, ὅτις, xxii. 54; ἄσά τε, xxv. 90; ὅσαις τε, vii. 60; ὅς τε, vii. 103; ὅς ῥα, xxv. 139.

Subjunctive:

With μή in independent sentence, μὴ σὺ θάνης, 'you might die,' xxi. 67.

Spondee in fifth foot, i. 38, 71, 75, 136; xiii. 20, 42, 43, 44, &c.

(Forms of spondaic ending are (i) — — — preceded by dactyl, xvi. 3. (ii) — — — preceded by — — — or — — — xvi. 76; xv. 110. (iii) — — — preceded by spondee, xxv. 30; xv. 48. (iv) — — — — — xiv. 33; xxiv. 85. (v) miscellaneous, βεία πλήσθησαν, xxv. 98; σόφον τοι χρεῖμα' ἄνθρωπος, xv. 83; περισπλάγχνος Λαέρτης, xvi. 56; βίη θ' Ἡρακλείη, xxv. 154.

Verbs: new forms of: see section 3 on dialect, and see especially i. 63; xv. 58; xi. 42; iii. 37; xiv. 34; xiv. 51; i. 36; vi. 8; vii. 40.

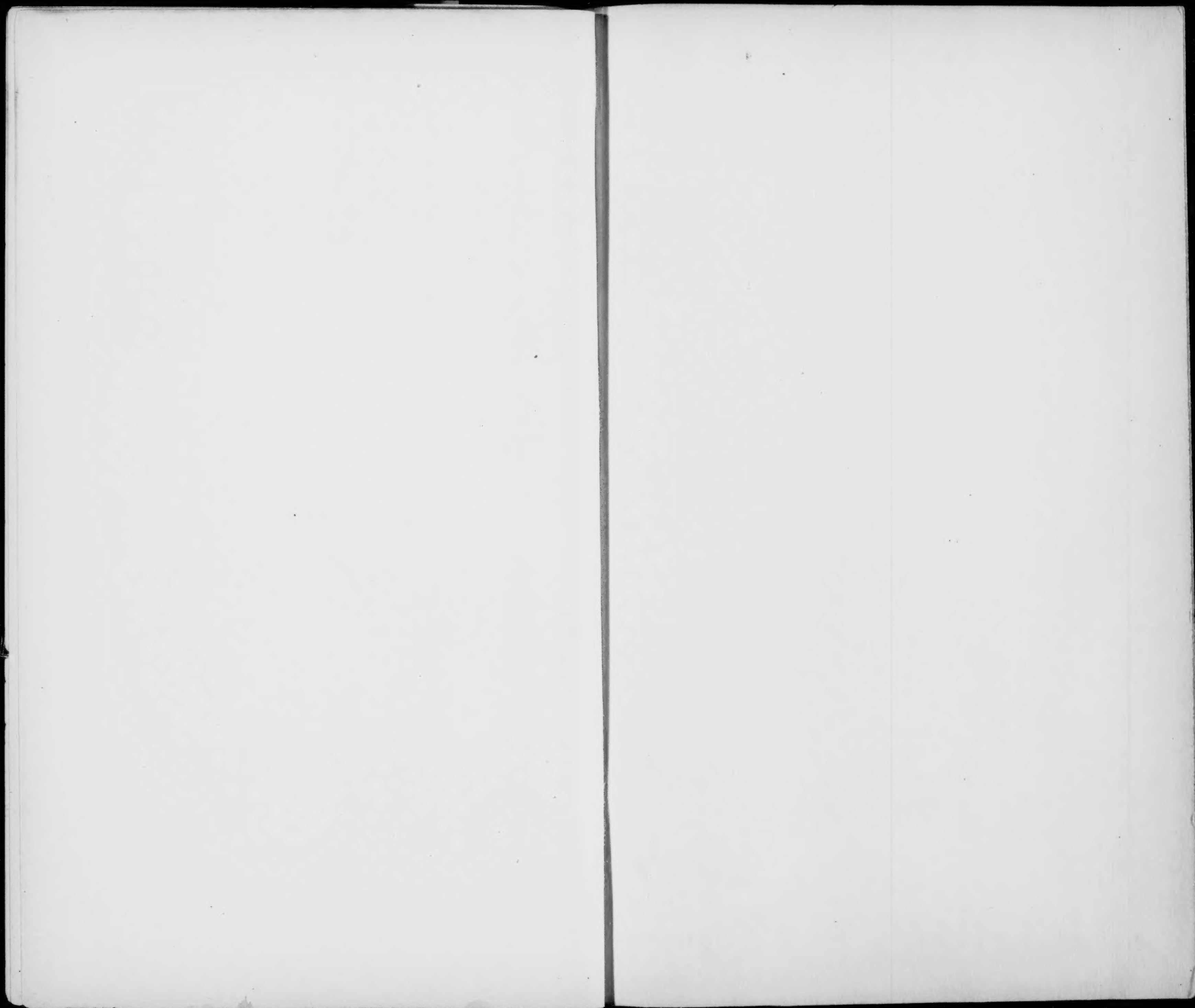
Vocabulary:

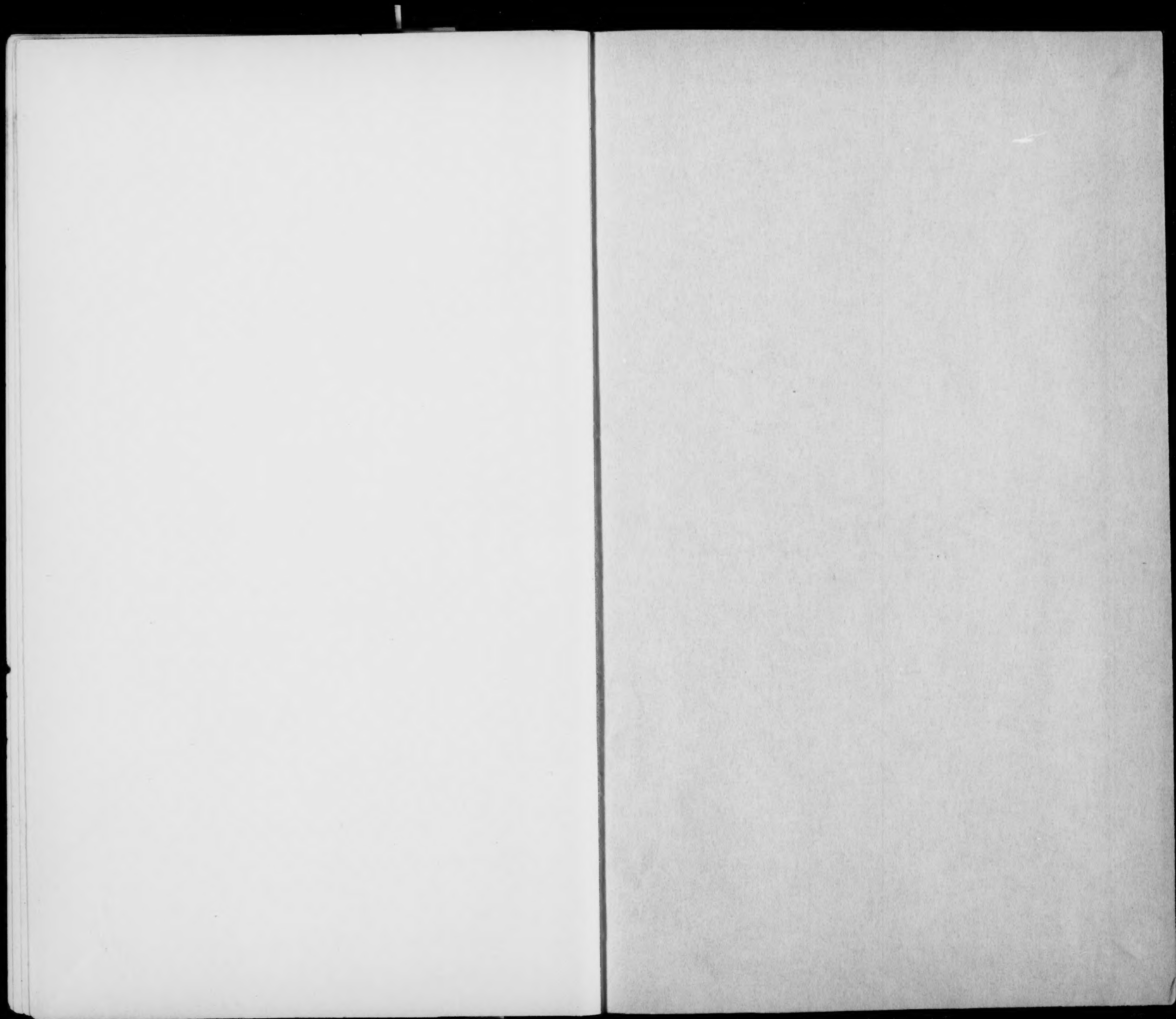
New words and ἀπαξ λεγόμενα (latter marked with †), †κακοχρίσμων, iv. 22; †κνάκων, iii. 5; †αἰολικός, i. 56; †ἀκράστιτος, e conl., see note on i. 51; †σκνιφαῖον, xvi. 93; †καρχαρόδων, xxiv. 87; ἀμοιβαδῖς, xxii. 96; †ἀμνείαν, xxiv. 62; τυννός (also in Callim.); †ἀρρηνές, xxv. 83 (Hesych.); †προδείελος, xxv. 223; (ὑποδείελος, Aratus); ὀληη (Alex. for ὀληπῖς); Ἀπίς γῆ, xxv. 183 (Ap. Rhod.); †περιγληνώμενος, xxv. 241; μαλός, Epig. i. 5 (Hesych.); τημόσδε (Callim., Ap. Rhod.); †δίγληνος, λισσάς, βωγῆς (Ap. Rhod.); λεπράς (Oppian).

New compounds are formed with frequency but occasion no difficulty, ἀπόκομμα, x. 7; εὐκρίθος, vii. 34; †ύλατόμος, xvii. 9; φιλεχθής, v. 137 (Legrand, p. 274).

Diminutives of nouns are frequent, ἀμνίς, v. 3; ἀρβυλῖς, vii. 26; χαμυνίς, vii. 133; ὀροδαμνίς, vii. 138; οἷς, i. 9; γερόντιον, iv. 58; σκαφίς, v. 59; τραγίσκος, v. 141; ταλαρίσκος, κ.τ.λ.

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